

CAA blackleg resistance ratings 2010



VARIETY	TYPE	BLACKLEG RESISTANCE RATING BARE SEED	BLACKLEG RESISTANCE RATING +FLUQUINCONAZOLE
CONVENTIONAL VARIETIES			
Hyola 50		R	
SARDI 515M	INDUSTRIAL MUSTARD	R	(P)
Victory 3001	HIGH STABILITY OIL	R-MR	
Monola™ NMC130	HIGH STABILITY OIL	R-MR	
Hyola 433		R-MR	
AV-Garnet		MR	(R*)
Tarcoola		MR-MS	
TRIAZINE TOLERANT VARIETIES			
Monola™ 76TT	HIGH STABILITY OIL	R-MR	
Monola™ 77TT	HIGH STABILITY OIL	R-MR	
Lightning TT		R-MR	(P)
Hurricane TT		MR	
ATR-409		MR	
CB™ Tumby HT		MR	(P)
ATR-Marlin		MR	(R)
CB™ Mallee HT		MR	(P)
CB™ Jardee HT		MR	
Rottnest TTC		MR	
CB™ Argyle		MR	(R)
Tawriffic TT		MR	
ATR-Barra		MR	
CB™ Scaddan		MR-MS	
Flinders TTC		MR-MS	
Bravo TT		MS	
ATR-Cobbler		MS	
CB™ Telfer		MS-S	
CB™ Tanami		MS-S	
CLEARFIELD® SYSTEM VARIETIES			
Oasis CL	JUNCEA CANOLA	R	
46Y83 (CL)		R	
Hyola 571CL		R	
45Y82 (CL)		MR	
Sahara CL	JUNCEA CANOLA	MR	
46Y78 (CL)		MR	
45Y77 (CL)		MR	
43C80 (CL)		MS	
44C79 (CL)		MS	
ROUNDUP READY® VARIETIES			
GT Mustang		R-MR	(P)
Hyola 601RR		R-MR	(P)
46Y20 (RR)		R-MR	(P)
Hyola 502RR		MR	(P)
GT Scorpion		MR	(P)
Victory 5001	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MR	(P)
GT Cougar		MR	(P)
GT61		MR-MS	(P)
CB™ Eclipse RR		MS	(P)

(P) Provisional Rating. There is insufficient data to meet National Blackleg Rating protocols. Growers should be cautious until sufficient data is available.

(R) Reduced Resistance. At one or more sites this variety had lower resistance than previously reported.

(R*) Observations indicate AV-Garnet may have reduced resistance on the Eyre Peninsula

2010 CAA blackleg resistance ratings descriptions

RATING	WHAT DO YOU SEE?	WHAT DO YOU DO?
(R) Resistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some lesions on cotyledons and leaves. Some internal infection at the base of the plant when cut near maturity. 	Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. Fungicide use is unlikely to be economic.
(R-MR) Resistant to Moderately Resistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesions on cotyledons and leaves. Some internal infection at the base of the plant when cut near maturity. Some external cankering. 	Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. Fungicide use is unlikely to be economic.
(MR) Moderately Resistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesions on cotyledons and leaves. Internal infection at the base of the plant when cut near maturity. Some external cankering. Some plant death in high disease pressure situations. 	Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. In high disease risk situations fungicide use may be of economic benefit.
(MR-MS) Moderately Resistant to Moderately Susceptible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesions on cotyledons and leaves. Internal infection at the base of the plant when cut near maturity. External cankering. Plant death will be easily found in high disease pressure situations. 	Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. In moderate to high disease risk situations fungicide use may be of economic benefit.
(MS) Moderately Susceptible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesions on cotyledons and leaves. Internal infection at the base of the plant when cut near maturity. External cankering. Plant death will be easily found in moderate to high disease pressure situations. 	Avoid high disease pressure. Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. In moderate disease risk situations fungicide use is likely to be of economic benefit.
(MS-S) Moderately Susceptible to Susceptible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In low disease pressure situations some lesions on cotyledons and leaves may be found. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Low levels of internal infection. > Low levels of external canker. > Occasional plant death. If sown in moderate disease pressure situations plant death is likely to be severe. 	Recommended for low disease pressure regions only (i.e. low rainfall areas). Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. In moderate disease risk situations fungicide use may be of economic benefit.
(S) Susceptible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In low disease pressure situations some lesions on cotyledons and leaves may be found. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Low levels of internal infection. > Low levels of external canker. > Occasional plant death. If sown in moderate disease pressure situations plant death is likely to be severe. 	Recommended for low disease pressure regions only (i.e. low rainfall areas). Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. Fungicide use is unlikely to be economic at high or low disease risk situations. If blackleg is causing yield loss consider a more resistant variety in future years.
(S-VS) Susceptible to Very Susceptible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In low disease pressure situations some lesions on cotyledons and leaves may be found. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Low levels of internal infection. > Low levels of external canker. > Occasional plant death. If sown in moderate disease pressure situations plant death is likely to be very severe. 	Recommended for low disease pressure regions only (i.e. low rainfall areas). Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. Fungicide use is unlikely to be economic at high or low disease risk situations. If blackleg is causing yield loss consider a more resistant variety in future years.
(VS) Very Susceptible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In low disease pressure situations some lesions on cotyledons and leaves may be found. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Low levels of internal infection. > Low levels of external canker. > Occasional plant death. If sown in moderate disease pressure situations plant death is likely to be extremely severe. 	Recommended for low disease pressure regions only (i.e. low rainfall areas). Do not sow into canola stubble from the previous year. Separate your crop by 500m from the previous year's stubble. Fungicide use is unlikely to be economic at high or low disease risk situations. If blackleg is causing yield loss consider a more resistant variety in future years.

Notes:

Varieties in the same Blackleg Resistance Rating group are listed in descending resistance order.

The Blackleg resistance rating for a variety is based on the average square root percentage survival for the variety in trials conducted during previous years. These trials are held in disease nurseries (very high blackleg pressure) located in Vic, NSW, SA & WA. Data is supplied by Department of Primary Industries Victoria, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, South Australian Research and Development Institute, Kalyx Agriculture, Nuseed, Bayer CropScience, Pacific Seeds, Pioneer Hi-Bred and Canola Breeders Western Australia Pty. Ltd.

Under severe blackleg pressure varieties which are rated highly may still suffer yield loss.

This publication is endorsed by all canola breeding programs in Australia, both public and private.

Disclaimer

This rating system is published by the Canola Association of Australia, the Grains Research & Development Corporation (GRDC) and Agriculture Departments from Vic, NSW, SA & WA on the basis of the best information available at the time of publication. However, nursery and grower experience has shown that severity may vary between locations and from year to year depending on seasonal conditions and possible changes in the fungus for reasons which are not currently understood. Therefore growers may sometimes experience significant variability from the averages shown by these ratings.