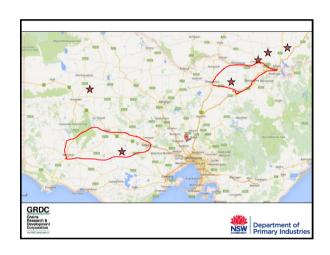
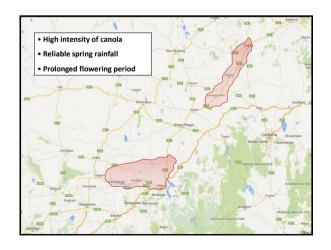


## Environmental observations 2014 • VIC & SA – normal flowering period with well below average rainfall • WA & NSW: — Mild winter — Early flowering (NSW) — Early winter rainfall — Visible apothecia development before flowering — Emerged petals were infested with ascospores • Dry and warm spring reduce the occurrence of stem rot







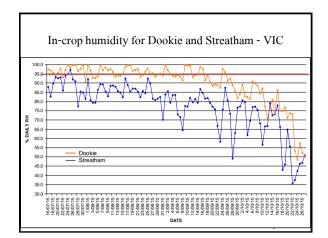
## Overall disease incidence 2014

- · Western Australia
  - Most severe infection occurred in northern and southern regions
  - incidence range from 0-87%
  - State-wide mean incidence 15%
- South Australia no symptoms of infection detected at SABLOD sites
- New South Wales –infection levels of up to 50% at southern NSW
- Victoria symptoms of stem infection detected at 3 sites (Wilaura 1%,

Lake Bolac 3%, Dookie 25%)
GRDC







## Summary 2014

- Disease prevalent in WA & NSW
- Incidence and severity was highly dependent on environmental conditions, in particular prolonged periods of humidity and rainfall events
- Source of inoculum is not a limiting factor
- Over 90% petals were infested from each region for most of the flowering period
- Stems and branch infections were observed more after flowering had finished ~ infected senescent leaves lodged between stems??





## Acknowledgments

- Steve Marcroft MGP, Horsham
- Andrew Ware SARDI
- Ravjit Khangura DAFWA
- Wes Amor Bayer Crop Science

GRDC Grains Research & Development Corporation

