

CAA blackleg resistance ratings 2011



VARIETY	TYPE	BLACKLEG RESISTANCE RATING BARE SEED	SITE NUMBER	BLACKLEG RESISTANCE RATING +FLUQUINCONAZOLE	SITE NUMBER
CONVENTIONAL VARIETIES					
Hyola® 50		R	36	R-MR	8 (P)
Hyola® 76		R	16		
Hyola® 433		R-MR	17	R-MR	8 (P)
SARDI 515M	INDUSTRIAL MUSTARD	R-MR	20	MR-MS	8 (P)
Victory® V3001	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MR (R)	20	R	8 (P)
AV-Garnet		MR (R)	38	MR	8 (P)
CB™ Agamax		MR-MS	8 (P)		
TRIAZINE TOLERANT VARIETIES					
Hyola® 751TT		MR	8 (P)	R-MR	8 (P)
Fighter TT		MR	8 (P)	MR	8 (P)
Thumper TT		MR	8 (P)	MR	8 (P)
Hyola® 555TT		MR	8 (P)	MR	8 (P)
Hurricane TT		MR	29		
Monola™ 76TT	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MR-MS (R)	19	MS	8 (P)
Hyola® 444TT		MR-MS	8 (P)	MR	8 (P)
Monola™ 77TT	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MR-MS (R)	19	MR	8 (P)
ATR-Stingray		MR-MS	10	MR	8 (P)
ATR-Marlin		MR-MS (R)	10	MR	8 (P)
Monola™ 704TT	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MS	10	MR	8 (P)
Monola™ 603TT	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MS	10	MR	8 (P)
CB™ Tumby HT®		MS	13		
ATR-Snapper		MS	10 (P)	MR-MS	8 (P)
Crusher TT		MS	8 (P)	MR	8 (P)
CB™ Junee HT®		MS	3 (P)		
CB™ Jardee HT®		MS (R)	16		
Tawriffic TT		MS (R)	32	MR	8 (P)
CB™ Scaddan		MS	21		
CB™ Mallee HT®		MS (R)	13		
ATR-Cobbler		MS	33	MR	8 (P)
CB™ Tanami		MS-S	24		
CB™ Telfer		MS-S	24		
CLEARFIELD SYSTEM VARIETIES					
XCEED™ OasisCL	JUNCEA CANOLA	R	24	MR	8 (P)
HYOLA® 575CL		MR	8 (P)	R-MR	8 (P)
46Y83 (CL)		MR (R)	23		
HYOLA® 676CL		MR	8 (P)	MR	8 (P)
44Y84 (CL)		MR-MS	24		
45Y82 (CL)		MR-MS (R)	17		
43C80 (CL)		MS	26		
44C79 (CL)		MS	26		
ROUNDUP READY VARIETIES					
Hyola® 601RR		R	10	R	3 (P)
Hyola® 505RR		R-MR	6 (P)	R-MR	6 (P)
Hyola® 404RR		R-MR	6 (P)	R-MR	6 (P)
Hyola® 606RR		R-MR	7 (P)	R-MR	6 (P)
GT Mustang		MR	11	R	10
46Y20 (RR)		MR (R)	16	R-MR	2 (P)
GT Scorpion		MR	11	R-MR	10
Hyola® 502RR		MR	14	R-MR	9
Victory® V5001	HIGH STABILITY OIL	MR	8	R-MR	6 (P)
GT Cougar		MR-MS	10	R	10
GT Taipan		MR-MS	8	MR	6 (P)
45Y22 (RR)		MS	12		
45Y21 (RR)		MS	11		
CB™ Eclipse RR		MS	10	MR-MS	1 (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.

2011 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, Nuseed, Bayer CropScience, Pacific Seeds, Pioneer Hi-Bred, Cargill, Viterro, Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia 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.