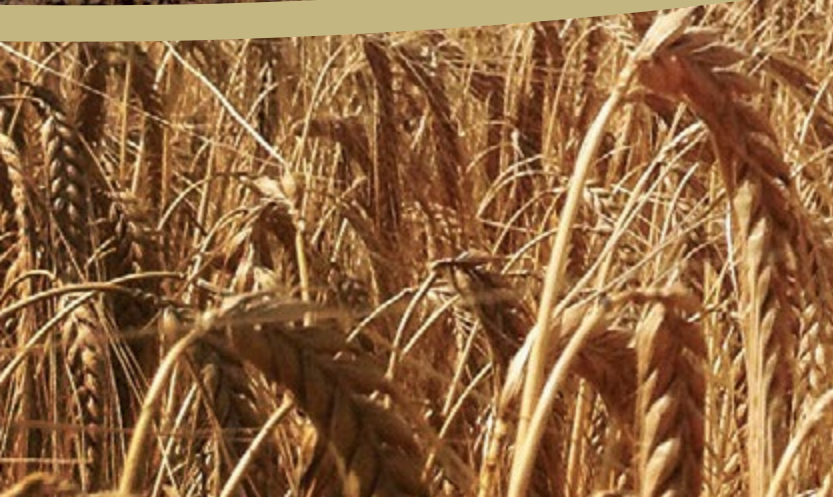




# Trust in Tillage

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE FARMING



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Spring Cereals 2018



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Dear reader,

As we face into a new year may I wish everybody a happy new year and hopefully a successful and rewarding growing year.

Dairygold have today announced a contract price of €175 for beans which is well ahead of the market, in support of their growers. This year we hope to produce bulletins that will be full of relevant and timely information that will help our growers from a management point of view. We have a packed first issue with articles on current jobs to be done, our first beans bulletin from Ciaran Collins, recommended lists, Beans management from Tim Donovan, Dairygold helping its growers among others.

We also hope you will join us for our Cereal Conference at Corrin Mart, Fermoy on January 30th. We have a high calibre of speakers.

As always our Tillage Team are available to help you make informed decisions for the year ahead, we can help with cropping plans, rotations, varieties, fertiliser plans and can also advise on selling opportunities during the year. Please contact myself at ngriffey@dairygold.ie with any feedback or any topics you may want us to cover in our next bulletin.



*Nial Griffey*

**Nial Griffey** B.Agi.Sc. I.A.S.I.S.

TILLAGE TECHNICAL MANAGER, DAIRYGOLD AGRIBUSINESS

WELCOME TO

# Trust in Tillage



DAIRYGOLD'S  
AGRONOMY BULLETIN

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AGRI BUSINESS

# Timely TIPS for January 2018



## 1 Soil test now to save money

Farm should be sampled every 3 years. This will help you plan a targeted fertiliser and lime approach to get the best marginal return for your spend. Contact your local Dairygold "ASM" Area Sales Manager to organise for the samples to be taken. Avail of our free sampling offer if you are taking more than 10 samples at one time. As you may know in December 2017 Dairygold Agribusiness opened a new state of the art laboratory, our team will be able to carry out the necessary soil tests you require.required.

## 2 Assess your Winter Crops now

Have a walk through fields and see how well the weeds were killed and if any follow up action is needed. Watch out for slug damage as there seems to be more of it this year. Contact one of our team if you need help or advice.

## 3 Crops for 2018

Grow the crops that leave the most profit for you. Dairygold Agribusiness have Malting Barley contracts and Beans contracts and in 2017 these specific crops are proving to be the most profitable crops in the profit monitor assessments. Now is a good time to look at your crop rotation for 2018 based on recommended lists, field history and soil results.



## 4 Put the Dairygold Cereal Conference in your Diary

We will have a very informative seminar chaired by Andy Doyle of IFJ who will also give some insights on the future of the tillage industry in Ireland. Ciaran Collins B.Agr.Sc, Teagasc Tillage Specialist will talk on Growing Quality Malting Barley in our region and the new varieties available this year. Tim O'Donovan B.Agr.Sc, Seedtech Technical Manager will talk on growing beans and the advantages of same and Dr Louise Mcnamara Oak Park will talk on BYDV in the Munster area and its effects on yield and future options for its control.

## 5 Input Planning 2018

Now is a good time to organise what inputs you might need. Some seed varieties may become scarce so now would be a good time to order. Our Dairygold ASM team can help you with rotation management planning and take orders for seed and other inputs. We have our special A/C for fertiliser and chemicals and offer the complete package of crop walking. We can also help in preparing a nutrient management plan, pick out the fertiliser that most suits your crops.

## 6 Forward selling of grain

Now is a good time to give this some thought. Farmers in general have been unsure to forward sell any grain for historical reasons. Farmers should consider the merits of selling some portion of their potential grain harvest forward. If you contact your local Dairygold ASM, he/she will organise to put you on list to get forward prices.



**Liam Leahy** I.A.S.I.S.  
TILLAGE & BEEF AREA MANAGER,  
DAIRYGOLD AGRIBUSINESS

# Gross margin analysis & early season agronomy for spring beans



**Dairygold Agribusiness Announcement €175 for Contract Beans : contact your tillage ASM.**



In Ireland we currently import the majority of our protein sources for animal feed. This can be expensive and difficult to source especially if one is looking for a non GM option. Beans at 22% protein can be used as a native solution to substitute some of this imported feed.

*Ciaran Collins*

**Ciaran Collins** B.Agi.Sc. I.A.S.I.S.  
TEAGASC TILLAGE SPECIALIST



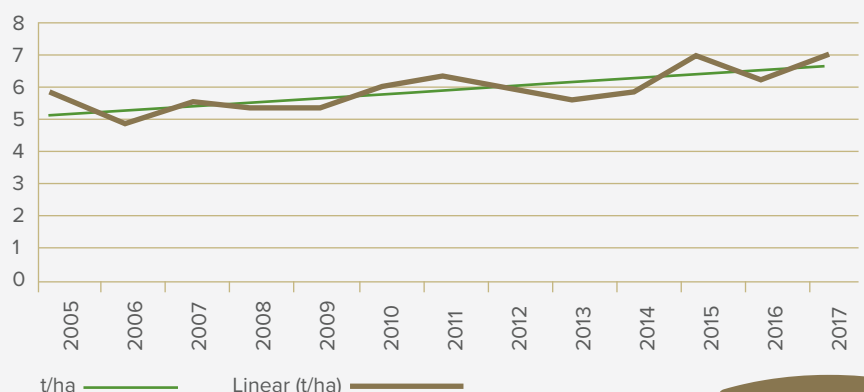
Other benefits of beans include:

- Provide a good break crop in rotations, thus allowing first-crop wheat production to be increased.
- The ability of beans to fix nitrogen decreases nitrogen requirement in the following crops.
- They are a combinable crop - no additional equipment needed on farms.
- Addition crop to fulfil the three crop rule requirements.

The area of beans grown in Ireland has increased from less than 3,000ha in 2014 to 11,440ha in 2017. This increase has largely been a result of policy changes including an EU Protein Crop Subsidy (€250/ha) and 'greening' requirements under CAP. The protein crop subsidy has a maximum DAFM ceiling of 3 million. This ceiling has been exceeded in the last two seasons and in 2017 farmers received €215/ha. A notable change for 2018 is that beans must be grown without pesticides if you want them to qualify for ecological focus areas (EFA's).

The average yield of beans (table 1) has increased from less than 5.0t/ha in the mid 2000's to over 6.0t/ha in recent years, with 6.7t/ha being achieved in 2015 and 2017.

**Spring Beans 2005-2017 t/ha** Table 1: Spring beans yield 2005-2017





# Profitability

Table two outlines the average yields of the main spring break crop options available to tillage farmers this spring. Forage crop production like maize and fodder beet can be profitable options for tillage farmers but are dependent on having a contract with a livestock farmer and are not recommended to be grown on spec.

**Table 2** Average yield of non-forage spring break crop options and spring barley

	Spring Beans	Spring oilseed rape	Spring Oats	Spring Barley
2017	6.7	2.9	7.5	7.8
2016	5.9	2.7	7.3	7.3
2015	6.7	3.0	7.7	7.7
3 year average	6.4	2.9	7.5	7.6

Source: Teagasc Harvest report 2015-2017.

Using the three year average from table 2 and the costs and predicted prices from the 2018 Teagasc costs and returns the net margin (table 3) from beans is positive when compared to other spring break crop options and spring barley. A note of caution is that the protein payment may be reduced from €250/ha if the ceiling of 12,000ha is exceeded. The payment to farmers in 2017 was €215/ha.

**Table 3** Margin analysis of spring beans, spring oilseed rape, spring oats and spring barley.

	Spring Beans	Spring oilseed rape	Spring Oats	Spring Barley
3 year av yield	6.4	2.9	7.5	7.6
Variable costs	860	841	920	940
Price/t	160	380	140	140
Margin	164	261	130	124
Protein payment	250*	-	-	-
Straw	-	-	90	100
Net margin	414	261	220	224
3 year average	6.4	2.9	7.5	7.6

Source: Teagasc Harvest report 2015-2017.



## Early season agronomy

Bean should be grown in a one-in-five rotation to avoid disease build-up. Use the Irish recommended list to guide variety choice. It is important to ensure that seed is certified stem nematode free.

## Seed

The main varieties available (table 4) are Boxer, Fanfare and Fuego. There will also be some imported Lynx available which has performed well in the DAFM trials in the last two seasons. While overall yield is important pay particular attention to the disease ratings of the varieties. Downey mildew was a big issue last year, particularly in areas like East Cork where beans are widely grown. There are large variations in seed TGW this year (TGW will be displayed on all 500kg bags and every pallet of 50kg bags) so check the TGW before you sow. Drill 40-45 seeds/m<sup>2</sup> to establish 30-35 plants/m<sup>2</sup>. Oak Park trials confirm that there is no advantage from higher seed rates and can be disadvantageous in high disease years.

**TGW X target population % establishment**

**550g X 35 = 226kg/ha (14.4 st/ac) 85**

**Table 4 Recommended List of Spring Beans 2018**

	Boxer	Fanfare	Fuego
Treated Yield (t/ha @ 15% moisture)	101	103	97
% Crude Protein	100	100	101
Plant Height (cm)	140	146	139
<b>Resistance to:</b>			
Chocolate Spot	(5)	(6)	(6)
Downy Mildew	(6)	(9)	(7)
Rust	(4)	(7)	(4)
Year of first Recommendation	2016	2016	2016

The mean yield @ 15% moisture of the control varieties over the period 2015 to 2017 was 8.0t/ha Source: DAFM 2018.

The optimum sowing time is from mid February to mid March. Drill to a minimum depth of 7.5 cm (3”), or greater, to avoid excessive crow damage. Crow damage can be a serious problem especially with early sowing so take all measures available to prevent crow damage.



## Fertiliser

Aim for pH of 6.5 to 6.8. Incorporate P & K to the seedbed as per soil test. Teagasc research clearly indicates that incorporating phosphate into the seed bed gives better results over surface application especially at index 1 and 2 soils. Even with the incorporation of P and K growing beans in Index 1 P soils could lose 1.5 t/ha so target fields with good fertility. Seedbed nitrogen will not influence final yield so avoid.

**Table 5 Beans Phosphorus & Potassium**

Soil Index	P	K
1	50	125
2	40	60
3	20	40
4	0	0

## Weed Control

Glyphosate should be used before sowing for perennial weeds and to lower the overall weed burden. It is essential that pre-emergence residual herbicides are used as Basagran is the only approved post-emergence herbicide which controls emerged broad-leaved weeds and it has a very limited weed spectrum. Pre emergence residual products work best on fine seedbeds with some moisture after spraying. Rolling post sowing helps the activity of pre-emergence herbicides by breaking up the clods. A well-established plant count of 30-35 plants /m<sup>2</sup> is important to prevent the re-emergence of weeds later in the season.

**Table 6 Weed control options**

Product	Rate l/ha	Comment
Nirvana	4.0-4.5	Good all round weed control but needs higher rate when used alone.
Nirvana Lingo*	3.5 1.7	Most popular option especially where weed spectrum is mixed. Avoid spray overlaps as transient crop effects (bleaching) can occur
Nirvana Defy	2.5 4.0	Added activity on meadow grass, cleavers and black nightshade.
Stallion	3.0	Good weed spectrum especially where groundsel is a problem.
Basagran	3.0	Post emergence use with limited weed spectrum.

\*All linuron products are revoked but they can be used up until the 3rd of June 2018 by farmers who have existing stocks.



# Prepare Sprayer for new season



**1** Dairygold recommends that sprayer operators are wearing **PPE** (Proper Protective Equipment) when handling agrochemicals. Safety is vital. These are available at all our chemical stocking stores. Always remember that chemicals can be very corrosive and can burn skin and damage eyes. For safety have tractor switched off and check PTO.



**5** Make sure all controls whether manual or electronic are working properly.

**3** Clean your sprayer properly before new season, powerwashing inside as well as outside to get rid of all contaminants that may have lodged in or stuck to it in previous season. Rinse out tank properly away from open water courses



**6** Check pump for blocked valves and falling pressure, if pump is failing it may need to be reconditioned.



**2** If your sprayer has a boom width over 3 m under the Sustainable Use Directive it has to be inspected and certified. They have to be tested every five years until 2020 and every 3 years after that.

**4** Check all nozzles by running machine, if some are damaged it is best to replace them all for a uniform spray pattern, also choose nozzles that suit type of spraying you will be doing.

**7** Check pipes and hoses for wear and frost damage.

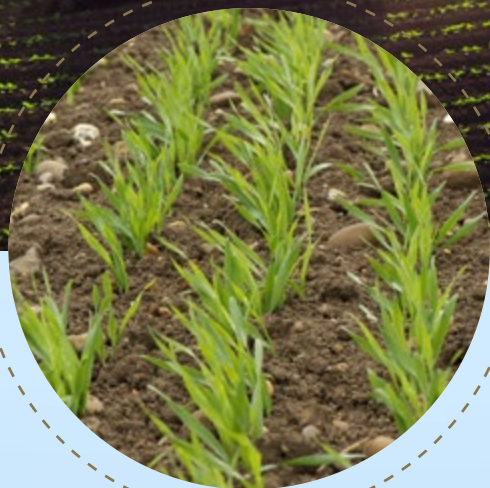
**8** Check booms, breakback mechanism and that boom pipes are attached properly.

**9** Check the tank and sprayer body, watch for any cracks.

**SAFE  
SPRAYING**



# Helping its Grain Growers



**D**airygold recognises that our grain growers have endured five difficult years and only for yields being relatively good in the past couple of years the situation could have been even worse.

Market forces dictate, and no farmer is immune from these. Dairygold is endeavouring to help our growers survive these difficult times and the following are some examples of our efforts.





## Premium Contracts

Dairygold has recognised the need for farmer to grow crops that have a PREMIUM and to this effect we allocate Malting contracts and Beans contracts. In Teagasc's Profit Monitors for last number, Malting Barley and Beans were the highest earners. Dairygold will again have these contracts in 2018 and we will offer extra beans contracts as we can use this feed in our mill at Lombardstown.

## Native Grain Usage

Dairygold is by far the largest purchaser of grain in Munster, we are also the largest user of native grain. We have always been committed to using only native grain until all of the same is used and we are the only miller in Munster to do this. Grain growers have sampled some of these imported grains and some of the quality they found was very poor. The traceability of native grain is very important and this part of the reason we maximise its inclusion in our rations from our mill in Lombardstown. An integrated supply chain supporting local economy is one our core principles in the co-op.

## Preferential Accounts

We offer special accounts for our grain growers where they can purchase their chemicals free of service charge for the season, this in conjunction with our attractive pricing structure makes us the most competitive in the market for chemicals. We also have our fertiliser accounts where the farmer can purchase their fertiliser free of service charge until the summer months. We also have special accounts for wrap and twine.

## Home Grown Protein

With the introduction of an EU subsidy for protein crops, the average has increased dramatically. Dairygold Agribusiness are increasing the tonnage available for 2018 bean contracts as we use all our beans in coarse rations and also in compound feed.

## Forward Trading of Grain

Farmers in general sell their grain at harvest time. Dairygold offers its growers the opportunity to sell grain at any time during the year when better prices may be available. Prices can increase as well as decrease so farmers have to be careful when trading as prices do fluctuate.

Due to the poor grain prices over the past couple of years, the Dairygold Board has supported grain price to make the enterprise more viable for our grain growers. We hope to help our growers to stay in business and progress together when the upturn comes in our industry.



# Soil Testing for Lime, P + K, and Micronutrients

**F**ertilizer is an expensive input, so it is important that farmers know exactly how much to spread on each crop to get maximum output from optimum inputs.

In order for farmers to do this it is very important that farmers soil sample on a regular basis, preferably every three years but definitely every five.

Every year we have farmers complaining that their crops didn't yield, which can be caused by a number of factors including pH being too low and needing lime to be spread or from lack of P or K or micronutrients.



## Soil Testing

Soil testing is the basis for formulating lime and fertilizer programmes. Our specialised tillage team in Dairygold can read your results for you and draw up a fertilizer programme to suit crop needs. A soil sample is relatively inexpensive for the information you receive. Every year lots of farmers spread fertilizer that they didn't need to, if the farmers had carried out the soil tests it would minimize waste. In general a sample should be taken every 5 ha, to have a representative sample from each field, taking cores in the shape of a W across each field. Take a minimum of 20 cores per sample. Each core should be taken down to 10cms as P stays near the surface, so it is very important to take samples properly.



## Soil pH and Lime

A pH of 6.5 is required for optimum for availability of major and minor nutrients. Ground limestone should be worked into seedbed prior to sowing.



If it is recommended that a field needs more than 7.5 tonnes per ha then you need to split the application, 7.5 tonnes per ha. Now and remainder in two years, to reduce risk of trace element problems and ground getting too soft. Several parts of Munster are low in magnesium and dolomitic limestone should be spread on these if possible.





### P and K

P is critical for both root and tiller development in first 6 weeks of development, K plays a vital role in building stronger plants and helps maintain water balance.

Tillage farmers need to get P + K indexes to index 3 to deliver maximum grain yield. Farmers can save a lot of money matching their soil P + K requirements depending on his soil analysis. Soil P is much slower to build up than K.

Crops at index 1 and 2 have a high nutrient need to get to index 3 to achieve optimum yields.

If soil results state that P + K are in index 4, P + K can be omitted for one year and then continue as if they were in index 3.

If soil results state that P + K are in index 3 advice is to replace P + K removed at harvest, both grain and straw.

P + K should be applied at sowing and if P is at index 1 or 2 place P as close to seed as possible for seed establishment.

Key Point: Farmers should Avail of Dairygold's new soil sampling service. Our team can match your requirements using our new fertiliser calculator tool and using our specialised fertilisers that are tailored to meet your individual requirements.



### Other Nutrients

Farmer should test for trace elements on a regular basis also.

If Mg. is needed but not lime, then apply Mg. fertilizer every three years. Mg is now available in dairgold's specialised tillage fertilisers.

Crops grown on light to medium soils respond well to sulphur. Apply 15kg/ha with first N split. Copper deficiency is most often found on light textured soils. On heavy soils only apply at index 1.

Manganese is one of most common trace element deficiencies, field history is important, Mn can coated onto fert or sprayed on. Zinc deficiency is common in light soils and high pH can cause Zn. To be locked up. Zn deficient soils can be treated with Zn sulphate or spray foliar Zn onto crop at early stage.

In conclusion, soil sampling is relatively inexpensive and can save farmers a lot of money on their fertilizer bill and can help farmer increase their crop output leading to higher profits in an era where margins are tight. Our specialised tillage team would be glad to help tillage farmers to formulate a fertilizer plan based on their soil results.



# Trip to Jamesons Distillery



Dairygold malting barley growers Robin Smith Mitchelstown, Philip Howard Glanworth, Lyle Buttimer Fermoy & Michael English Dairygold are pictured here on a visit to Irish Distillers Ltd, Middleton Co. Cork.

**R**ecently Dairygold invited their malting growers to a visit to the Jamesons distillery in Middleton, this was a follow on from our visit to the Malting Company Of Ireland facility in Togher earlier in the year to close the circle on the process.

This turned out to be a very informative day out for all. The groups were welcomed by Niall Griffey, Dairygold's Tillage Technical Manager, who then introduced them to Paul Wickham who gave an introduction to the plant.

Paul explained how Jamesons have been making whiskey for over 200 years and how they had moved to Middleton in 1975 for the space to grow the business, to be near high quality malting barley growers and quality water. He explained their heritage and on going innovations as distilling is one of the fastest growing industries today.

The group were then brought on an indepth tour of the plant and the farmers present were shown how fermented malt is part of the distilling process and the need for farmers to grow high quality barley malt was emphasised.

The groups were then taken to view the many warehouses and the maturation process by which whiskey is selected for different markets. After the groups had lunch they were able to ask questions on a one to one with Wickham, the general manager, Rebecca Byrne, the procurement manager and world famous master distiller Brian Nation.

Dairygold malting barley event Niall Griffey, Dairygold, Paul Wickham, MD Irish Distillers Ltd, Sean O'Sullivan Dairygold. Rebecca Byrne Irish Distillers Ltd.





Dairygold malting barley growers Liam Leahy, Dairygold, Jim Wall, Whitegate, William Irwin, Whitegate & Tricia Birchall Whitegate are pictured are on a visit to Irish Distillers Ltd, Middleton Co.Cork.

Dairygold malting barley growers Seamus O'Mahony, Dairygold, Christopher Bourke, Castlemagner, Colman & John Cronin, Mallow & Matt Lawlee, Dairygold are pictured are on a visit to Irish Distillers Ltd, Middleton Co. Cork.



Dairygold malting barley growers Seamus Omahony, Dairygold, Con Walsh Coachford, Aidan Deasy, Aheria, Denis Canty Aherla & Matt Lawlee, Dairygold are pictured are on a visit to Irish Distillers Ltd, Middleton Co.Cork.



Dairygold malting barley growers Tommy Prendergast, Dangan, Cashel, Michael Ryan, Cashel, William Hunter Ballylooby and Niall Griffey Dairygold are pictured are on a visit to Irish Distillers Ltd, Middleton Co.Cork.



Dairygold malting barley growers are pictured in the Middleton Park Hotel prior to a tour of Irish Distillers Ltd, Middleton, Co.Cork.



# Recommended Lists 2018 Spring Cereal



**T**his is the time of year when our farmer customers pick what spring varieties they will grow in 2018. Our Dairygold specialised Team will only be too happy to go through the list with our customers and pick the best varieties to suit each farmer.

We pride ourselves in having the best varieties and for example this year we have Planet and Gangway for malting which are both at the top of the recommended list.

We have printed the full lists for farmers to go through to see the strengths and weaknesses of each variety.







# Spring Wheat 2018

AGRONOMIC & QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS*	RECOMMENDED	
	QUINTUS	RGT DOUBLESHOT
Relative Yield *	102	98
Straw Height (cm)	98	359
Strength of straw	184	36
Earliness of ripening	641	73
<b>RESISTANCE TO:</b>		
Mildew	641	73
Septoria spp.	184	36
Yellow rust	641	73
Sprouting	184	36
<b>QUALITY</b>		
Grain protein content (%)	184	36
Hagberg falling number	641	73
1000 grain weight (g)	184	36
Hectolitre weight (kg/hl)	641	73
Hardness index	184	36
<b>Year first listed</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>

\* Based on trial results from 2015, 2016 and 2017. Yields are expressed as a percentage of Quintus and RGT Doubleshot (100 = 7.74 t/ha @ 15% moisture content).

## Notes on Varieties - Recommended

### Quintus

A high yielding Dutch variety with moderately weak straw. An earlier maturing variety with moderate resistance to Septoria spp and very good resistance to yellow rust. Quintus was very susceptible to mildew in 2017 having shown good resistance in previous seasons. Large grain size with good grain quality but susceptible to sprouting.

- Cross: (LW093W015-3 x LW096SW35) x ZE99Z531-28
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Wiersum (NL), Goldcrop Ltd.

### Doubleshot

A French variety with moderately weak straw. Moderately susceptible to mildew and yellow rust and moderately resistant to Septoria spp. Good resistance to sprouting. Small grain size with good grain quality.

- Cross: Josselin x Pasteur
- Breeder/Irl Agent: RAGT (UK), Goldcrop Ltd.





# Spring Oats 2018

AGRONOMIC & QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS*	RECOMMENDED			
	BARRA	BINARY	HUSKY	KEELY
Relative Yield *	94	109	106	108
Straw Height (cm)	107.7	105.0	105.0	106.9
Resistance to lodging	4	5	7	5
Straw breakdown	4	6	5	4
Earliness of ripening	6	6	8	7
<b>RESISTANCE TO:</b>				
Mildew	3	7	6	5
Crown rust	4	5	4	5
<b>QUALITY</b>				
1000 grain weight (g)	42.1	45.2	43.0	42.3
Kernel content (%)	74.5	74.7	73.8	73.8
Hectolitre weight (kg/hl)	57.4	55.1	55.7	56.3
<b>Year first listed</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2017</b>

\* Based on trial results from 2015, 2016 and 2017. ds are expressed as a percentage of the mean of Barra and Husky (10 = 7.74 t/ha @ 15% moisture).

## Notes on Varieties - Recommended

### BARRA

A Swedish variety susceptible to lodging and to straw breakdown. Very susceptible to mildew and susceptible to crown rust. Excellent grain quality.

- Cross: Selma x KM1 MS
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Svalöf Weibull AB (S), Goldcrop Ltd.

### BINARY

A very high yielding Dutch variety. Moderately susceptible to lodging and moderately resistant to straw breakdown. Good resistance to mildew and moderately susceptible to crown rust. Good grain quality.

- Cross: (LW9321-1 x LW9304-2) x Winston
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Weirsum (NL), Goldcrop Ltd.

### HUSKY

An early maturing, very high yielding German variety with good resistance to lodging. Moderately susceptible to straw breakdown. Moderately resistant to mildew and susceptible to crown rust. Very good grain quality.

- Cross: Firth x Freddy
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Nordsaat (D), Seed Technology Ltd.

### KEELY

An early maturing, very high yielding German variety. Moderate susceptibility to lodging and susceptible to straw breakdown. Moderately susceptible to crown rust and mildew. Very good grain quality.

- Cross: 06/114 x Scorpion
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Nordsaat (D), Goldcrop Ltd.



# Spring Barley 2018

AGRONOMIC & QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS*	RECOMMENDED					PROVISIONALLY RECOMMENDED		
	KWS IRINA	MICKLE	PAUSTIAN	PROPINO	RGT PLANET	GANGWAY	HACKER	LIMONA
Relative Yield *	103	100	101	100	105	106	102	102
Straw Height (cm)	72.9	69.1	74.7	77.8	76.1	76.9	74.6	76.9
Resistance to lodging	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	7
Straw breakdown	7	7	6	5	5	7	6	7
Earliness of ripening	6	7	5	6	5	5	7	7
<b>RESISTANCE TO:</b>								
Mildew	8	5	8	5	8	8	8	8
Rhynchosporium	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
Brown Rust	6	5	7	5	6	7	7	6
Net Blotch	8	4	6	4	5	8	7	8
<b>QUALITY</b>								
1,000 grain wt. (g)	51.5	51.2	51.3	53.6	52.9	50.8	50.2	49.5
Hectolitre wt. (kg/hl)	63.8	66.5	66.1	66.1	65.2	67.4	67.0	66.1
Screenings % (<2.2 mm)	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.5
Protein %	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5
<b>Year first listed</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>

\* Based on trial results from 2015, 2016 and 2017. Yields are expressed as a percentage of Propino and Mickle (100 = 8.24 t/ha @ 15% moisture content)

## Notes on Varieties - Recommended

### KWS IRINA

A German variety with very high yield potential. Good resistance to lodging and straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew and net blotch. Moderate resistance to brown rust and Rhynchosporium.

- Cross: Conchita x Quench
- Breeder/Irl Agent: KWS Lochow GmbH (D), Seed Technology Ltd.

### MICKLE

A British variety with high yield potential. Good resistance to lodging and straw breakdown. Moderately susceptible to mildew and brown rust and susceptible to net blotch. Good resistance to Rhynchosporium.

- Cross: Propino x Snakebite
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Syngenta Seeds Ltd (UK), Seed Technology Ltd.



### PAUSTIAN

A Danish variety with high yield potential. Moderate resistance to lodging and straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew and good resistance to Rhynchosporium and brown rust. Moderate resistance to net blotch.

- Cross: Zeppelin x Propino
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Sejet (DK), Goldcrop Ltd.

### PROPINO

A British variety with moderate susceptibility to lodging and straw breakdown. Moderately resistant to Rhynchosporium. Moderately susceptible to brown rust and mildew. Susceptible to net blotch. Large grain size with low screening levels.

- Cross: Quench x NFC Tippl
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Syngenta Seeds Ltd (UK), Seed Technology Ltd.

### RGT PLANET

A British variety with very high yield potential. Moderately susceptible to lodging and straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew with good resistance to Rhynchosporium. Moderate resistance to brown rust and moderate susceptibility to net blotch.

- Cross: Tamtam x Concerto
- Breeder/Irl Agent: RAGT (UK), Goldcrop Ltd.

### GANGWAY

A Danish variety with very high yield potential. A later maturing variety, with good resistance to lodging and straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew and net blotch, with good resistance to brown rust and Rhynchosporium. Excellent grain quality.

- Cross: Zeppelin x (Natasia x Kathinka)
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Sejet (DK), Goldcrop Ltd.

### HACKER

A French variety with high yield potential. Good resistance to lodging and moderate resistance to straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew. Good resistance to net blotch, brown rust and Rhynchosporium. Very good grain quality.

- Cross: Quench x Belgravia
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Secobra (FR), Goldcrop Ltd.
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### LIMONA

A German variety with high yield potential. An earlier maturing variety with good resistance to lodging and straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew and net blotch. Good resistance to Rhynchosporium and moderate resistance to brown rust.

- Cross: (Concerto x Milford) x Quench
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Bruen (D), Germinal Ireland.



# Malting Barley 2018 - Variety Info

AGRONOMIC & QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS*	RECOMMENDED			
	LAUREATE	OLYMPUS	PROPINO	RGT PLANET
Relative Yield *	103	99	100	105
Straw Height (cm)	72.4	74.5	78.9	75.4
Resistance to lodging	4	5	5	5
Straw breakdown	4	3	5	5
Earliness of ripening	5	5	6	5
<b>RESISTANCE TO:</b>				
Mildew	8	8	6	8
Rhynchosporium	7	7	6	7
Brown Rust	7	7	5	6
Net Blotch	8	7	5	5
<b>QUALITY</b>				
1,000 grain wt. (g)	52.1	47.9	53.6	53.0
Hectolitre wt. (kg/hl)	64.4	64.1	66.8	65.7
Screenings % (<2.2 mm)	1.8	2.5	1.1	1.5
Protein %	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.3
<b>Years in malting trial</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Based on specific Malting Barley trial results from 2015, 2016 and 2017. Yields are expressed as a percentage of the mean of Propino and Mickle (100 = 8.15 t/ha @ 15% moisture content). Mickle is a control variety across all DAFM spring barley trials.



## Additional Information - on varieties suitable for malting

As malting and brewing in Ireland is grown under contract, the industry determines the varieties to be grown. Choice of varieties is based on results of malting and brewing tests on varieties included in DAFM trials.

Descriptive notes on varieties in the Malting Barley trial but not on the 2018 Spring Barley.

## Recommended List

### LAUREATE:

A British variety and the highest yielding non – GN variety in the malting trial. Susceptible to lodging and straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew and net blotch. Good resistance to Rhynchosporium and Brown Rust.

- Cross: Sanette x Concerto
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Syngenta Seeds Ltd (UK), Seed Technology Ltd.

### OLYMPUS

A British non – GN variety. Moderately susceptible to lodging and very susceptible straw breakdown. Very good resistance to mildew, good resistance to net blotch, Rhynchosporium and brown rust. Small grain size.

- Cross: Genie x LAN 0848
- Breeder/Irl Agent: Limagrain (UK), Seed Technology Ltd.

\*For variety descriptions of Propino and RGT Planet see Spring Barley Recommended List 2018 under notes on Spring Barley Varieties. (Note that Mickle is used as a control variety in malting barley trial so as to correlate with RL trials).

Wylanda: An area of Wylanda will be available commercially for malting barley in 2018. A candidate for recommendation, Wylanda was not added to the recommended list for 2018. Wylanda will be entered into the malting barley trial for 2018 sowing.





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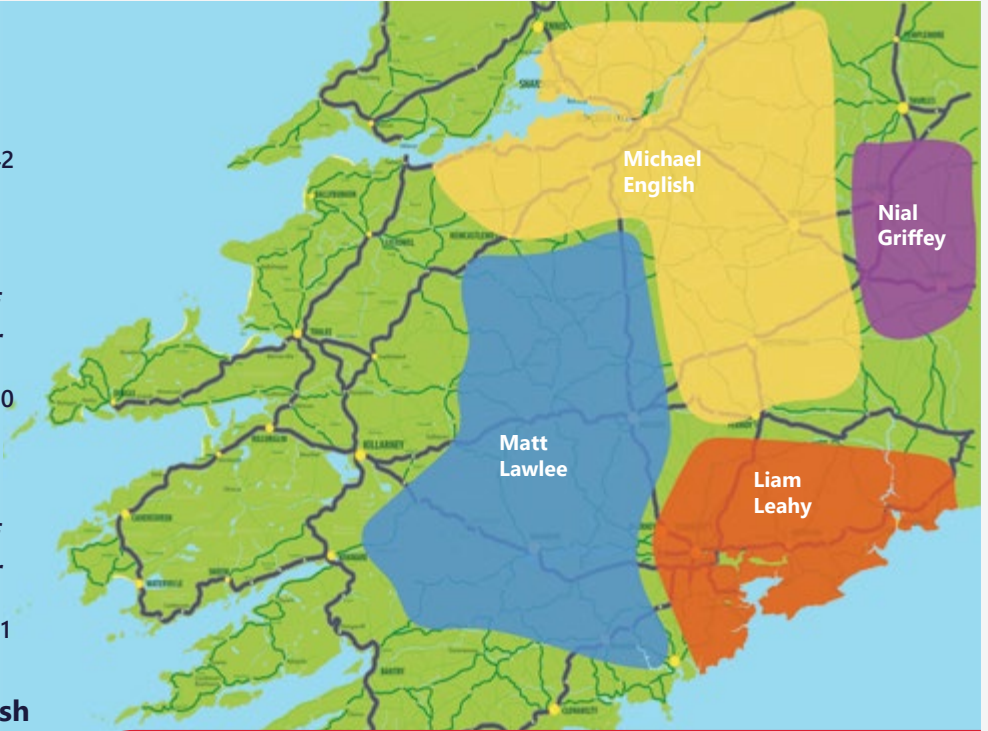
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# TILLAGE CONFERENCE

**AGRI BUSINESS**

**Corrin Mart, Fermoy**  
**Tuesday 30th January 2-4:30pm**



**Andy DOYLE**

*Tillage Editor Irish Farmers Journal*

will be chairing the event. Andy will be leading a discussion on the Future of the tillage sector.



**Dr Louise MCNAMARA**

*Teagasc*

BYDV and the effect on yield in the Munster area.



**Tim O'DONOVAN**

*Seedtech*

The future for beans and how to grow quality beans.



**Ciaran COLLINS**

*Teagasc*

Growing quality malting barley and the need for same.

Our Technical Advisors will be available to offer advice on the day.

**Also available: Soil Sampling Offer, Fertiliser Plans**

Refreshments will be available at the event.



[www dairygoldagri ie](http://www.dairygoldagri.ie)

**For more information please contact 022 31644**



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