



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

Research Library


Legume Logic

Grain and other field crop research

4-1999

Legume Logic Number 104

Follow this and additional works at: <https://researchlibrary.agric.wa.gov.au/newslegume>

 Part of the [Agribusiness Commons](#), [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#), and the [Weed Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(1999), *Legume Logic Number 104*. The Grain Pool of W.A., Perth. Book.

This book is brought to you for free and open access by the Grain and other field crop research at Research Library. It has been accepted for inclusion in Legume Logic by an authorized administrator of Research Library. For more information, please contact jennifer.heathcote@agric.wa.gov.au, sandra.papenfus@agric.wa.gov.au, paul.orange@dpird.wa.gov.au.



LEGUME LOGIC

Global Vision, Local Focus

Editor: Peter Nelson
Print Post Approved 602669/00324

Number 104

ISSN 1440-7930

Global factors influence 1999 protein prices

There has been plenty of press regarding lupin prices in recent months, this article covers the factors which determine how lupin prices are reached.

Lupins are sold mainly as a stockfeed ingredient and it's just about impossible to hear marketers discuss movements in lupin prices without referring to movements in other grain prices.

Most protein sources are interchangeable and because of this each commodity competes with the other for the same market.

At present, protein markets are dominated by soymeal - the meal component from the crushing of soybeans. In 1998-99 the United States Department of Agriculture estimated world trade in protein meal at just over 53 million tonnes, of which 38 million tonnes was soymeal. By con-

trast, lupin exports for the same year can be conservatively estimated at around one million tonnes - less than two per cent of world traded proteins.

This season, the outlook for international protein prices is relatively subdued with prices expected to reflect the ready supply of cheap soymeal currently available to the market due to a record soybean crop being harvested in South America and forecasts for a further expansion in US soybean plantings this year.

Many other factors influence protein prices however to a large extent it is the similarity in end-use between protein commodities which sets the market value of lupins.

Lupin Teaser

*Can you list, in order, the narrow-leaf lupin varieties that are resistant to the disease anthracnose?
See overleaf for answers.*

Dry seeding lupins

Dry seeding could still be a practical seeding method for many this season despite the recent cyclonic induced rains in some areas.

If you are going to dry seed, remember these points:

- There must be adequate ground cover to prevent wind and water erosion.
- Soils must be dry and free of established weeds.
- Apply simazine preseeding at 250mL/ha above the normal rate.
- Increase the seeding rate by 10 per cent and plant at a depth of five centimetres.
- On non-wetting soils do not attempt conventional seeding, instead go for wider row spacings, furrow seeding, banded fertiliser and GRO TERIC® wetter.
- If sowing lupins in a paddock for the first time, do not dry seed because the rhizobium bacteria in the inoculum will die.

Do not dry seed;

- where broad-leaved weeds are a problem or herbicide resistant ryegrass is evident.
- previously sown to sandplain lupins.

Teaser Answer

In order of resistance:

- Wonga and Tanjil.
- Kalya.
- Merrit; Gungurru and Belara.
- Myallie and Tallera.

For more information contact Agriculture WA.

Anthracnose Update

Geoff Thomas, Pathologist,
AGWEST, South Perth
Bill O'Neill, Development Officer,
AGWEST, Geraldton

Agriculture WA recently conducted a trial to look at the impact of placing anthracnose infected blue lupins next to a "healthy" lupin crop. The lupin varieties Wonga, Myallie and Wodjil, were sown next to a naturally infected stand of blue lupins.

The blues were on the windward (west) side of the trial paddock and the different lupin varieties were sown away from the infected patch to the east.

The trial was harvested in

Pulse Points

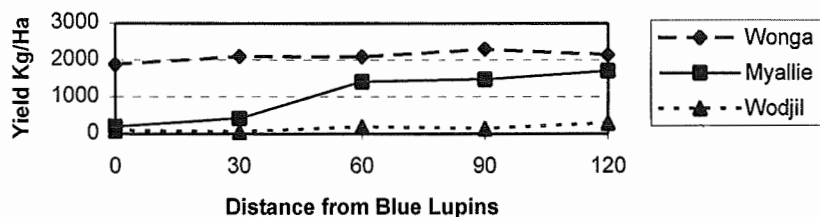
- The Indian Rabi (winter crop) harvest is now in full swing and this has left pulse markets flat.
- International chickpea plantings are being monitored closely with Canada emerging as a major competitor for the Indian market.
- Turkey, the other major pulse player, is not expected to expand its chickpea production this year.

strips at different distances from the blue lupins and yields recorded (see graph).

The results indicate that Wonga, one of our most resistant varieties, provided good yields even under extreme pressure from anthracnose. Myallie, one of the most susceptible narrow leaf varieties, failed under pressure but its yields improved when grown away from the infected blue lupins.

Note: Albus (Kiev Mutant) lupins were included in this trial but did not yield due to infection from the disease.

Infection Spread - Anthracnose



Weed Watch

While our thoughts and best wishes are extended to the many farmers who suffered as a result of cyclones Elaine and Vance there were some good soaking rains to a large part of the wheatbelt last month.

In fact, some farmers received more rain in a few days than the total received in an average growing season.

For many the recent soaking rains augurs well for the coming season with stored moisture now available for crop growth.

While it is too early to plant legume crops, these rains offer growers the opportunity to control weeds prior to planting. Weeds that germinate must be controlled with knockdown chemicals during the next two weeks.

Growers' Response

Professor Graeme Martin's article on the Population Bomb, which appeared in last month's newsletter, created a lot of interest.

We are not often exposed to the problems of overpopulation in Australia, however as Graeme points out in his article, overpopulation is our problem too. I would be interested to hear from anyone who has a different viewpoint to Graeme's - Ed.

DISCLAIMER Articles submitted, information provided and views expressed in this publication are those of the contributing authors and not those of the publishers.

No representation is given, assurance made or responsibility taken as to the accuracy, completeness, appropriateness or validity of any information contained in this publication and neither the publishers nor their offices and employees will be liable on any account whatsoever (including negligence, defamation or otherwise for any loss or damage arising as a result of the inclusion of or any reliance on any such information - except in so far as any liability cannot be excluded by law) and both contributors and readers must make and rely wholly on their own enquiries and judgement.