



Department of
Agriculture and Food



Research Library

Lupin Logic

2-1997

Lupin Logic Number 79

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



Part of the [Agribusiness Commons](#), [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#), [Horticulture Commons](#), and the [Other Plant Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(1997), *Lupin Logic Number 79*. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth. Book.

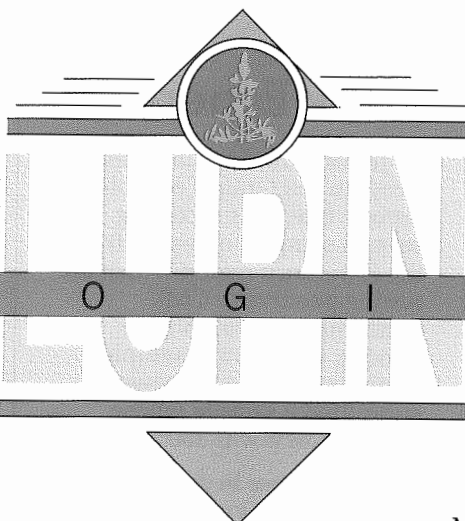
This book is brought to you for free and open access by Research Library. It has been accepted for inclusion in Lupin Logic by an authorized administrator of Research Library. For more information, please contact jennifer.heathcote@agric.wa.gov.au, sandra.papenfus@agric.wa.gov.au.

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This document has been obtained from DAFWA's research library website (researchlibrary.agric.wa.gov.au) which hosts DAFWA's archival research publications. Although reasonable care was taken to make the information in the document accurate at the time it was first published, DAFWA does not make any representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, currency, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose. It may be out of date, inaccurate or misleading or conflict with current laws, policies or practices. DAFWA has not reviewed or revised the information before making the document available from its research library website. Before using the information, you should carefully evaluate its accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for your purposes. We recommend you also search for more recent information on DAFWA's research library website, DAFWA's main website (<https://www.agric.wa.gov.au>) and other appropriate websites and sources.

Information in, or referred to in, documents on DAFWA's research library website is not tailored to the circumstances of individual farms, people or businesses, and does not constitute legal, business, scientific, agricultural or farm management advice. We recommend before making any significant decisions, you obtain advice from appropriate professionals who have taken into account your individual circumstances and objectives.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Food and the State of Western Australia and their employees and agents (collectively and individually referred to below as DAFWA) accept no liability whatsoever, by reason of negligence or otherwise, arising from any use or release of information in, or referred to in, this document, or any error, inaccuracy or omission in the information.



Editor: Peter Nelson

February 1997

Registered by Australia Post - Publication No. WBG2760

Number 79

ISSN 1035-3763

1996 in retrospect

A fascinating year, but aren't they all? The second highest receipt of lupins into CBH on record and the disease anthracnose recorded on commercial lupin crops for the first time in Western Australia.

Even with anthracnose being present in many crops in the northern region, Geraldton port zone received a record delivery of 422,000 tonnes of narrow-leaved lupins easily surpassing the previous record set in 1995 of 399,000 tonnes.

Despite the late start to the season for many farmers, a mild wet winter and an unusually cool wet spring enabled crops to achieve above average yields and once again emphasised just how important cool conditions and finishing rains are to final yield and grain quality. For some this wet weather continued for too long and interfered with harvesting and caused grain to be downgraded.

Despite problems and frustrations it was a season most grain growers would be thankful for.

Grain outlook meetings 1997

Binnu	Monday 24 February, 2 p.m. Binnu Hall
Mullewa	Tuesday 25 February, 7.30 a.m. Mullewa Bowling Club (breakfast meeting)
Three Springs	Tuesday 25 February, 2 p.m. Three Springs Rec. Centre
Dalwallinu	Wednesday 26 February, 2 p.m. Dalwallinu Rec. Centre
Muntadgin	Thursday 27 February, 2 p.m. Muntadgin Hotel
Corrigin	Friday 28 February, 2 p.m. Cyril Box Pavilion
Kojonup	Tuesday 11 March, 2 p.m. Lesser Hall
Wellstead	Wednesday 12 March, 2 p.m. Wellstead Hall

1997 outlook

1997 should see the biggest area of lupins ever planted in Western Australia. This is because many farmers on the forecast of high cereal prices in the autumn of 1996 elected to double-crop cereal paddocks.

Of course the question that everyone is asking is will anthracnose be a risk to my lupin crop this year?

I believe the answer is no provided that you use seed in which you are confident was not exposed to anthracnose in 1996.

Other actions

1. Agriculture Western Australia mounted an intense monitoring campaign which identified infected crops and together with quarantine procedures quickly prevented widespread movement of the disease. This monitoring will be ongoing in 1997 to ensure the disease is under control. Forewarned is forearmed.
2. *L. albus* (Kiev) will not be grown in 1997. This species is very susceptible to anthracnose and acts as a reservoir for infection to *angustifolius* crops. In 1990 there were 2000 ha of *albus* grown in Western Australia in 1996 this area had grown to 40,000 ha.
3. Before planting this year, Agriculture WA will provide a strategy to minimise risks from the disease.
4. Chile, where the disease is endemic, still grows lupins (*L. albus*) with management practices that avoid the crop being ravaged by anthracnose. This management strategy relies heavily on using clean seed and seed treatments.

In a nutshell, when dealing with a biological science such as agriculture no one can be completely certain as to outcomes, but I have as much confidence in saying that anthracnose will not reduce lupin yields in 1997 as I would have in saying that June and July will probably be the wettest months of the year in the agricultural regions.

Lupin Logic is published by the Grain Pool of WA in cooperation with Agriculture Western Australia.
 Editorial address: Grain Pool of WA, Grain Pool Building, 172-176 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
 Phone: (09) 481 0959 Fax: (09) 481 3553 Toll free: 1800 199 083 Mobile: 018 926 657 E-mail: gpwa@inet.net.au

Real seed costs

I received a letter from Ray Fulwood, a registered seed grower from the Northam area, which is well worthy of publication. Ray writes:

I refer to the lack of logic in 'Beat anthracnose use clean seed' in *Lupin Logic* No. 78.

If you buy in clean seed from the south, you must compare the cost with keeping your own grain and processing it for seed.

The cost of your own seed is more than \$185 per tonne.

	\$
Start with lupins at \$185/tonne	185
Add freight to cleaners \$5	190
Grading costs \$16/t	206
Seconds loss	
12% credit \$-10	196
0.88 t costs \$196	
so /t = 196/.88	222
Of course we test every 25 t of seed \$8	230
Freight home \$5	235

Obviously these costs vary, but \$300-235 = \$65 per tonne extra cost in sourcing new seed.

Assuming seeding rate of 100 kg/ha this equals \$6.50/ha in sourcing new seed. Chicken feed!

Regards, Ray Fulwood.

Growers selling seed are reminded that under the Seed Act they are required, if selling more than 10 kg of seed, to provide a statement accompanying the seed of germination %, purity and weed seed content. In addition a levy of 1.015% must be paid to the DPI.

Statistics

In the last 15 years approximately 7 million tonnes of lupin grain has been exported. Half of this amount was exported in the last five years.

CMV Esperance

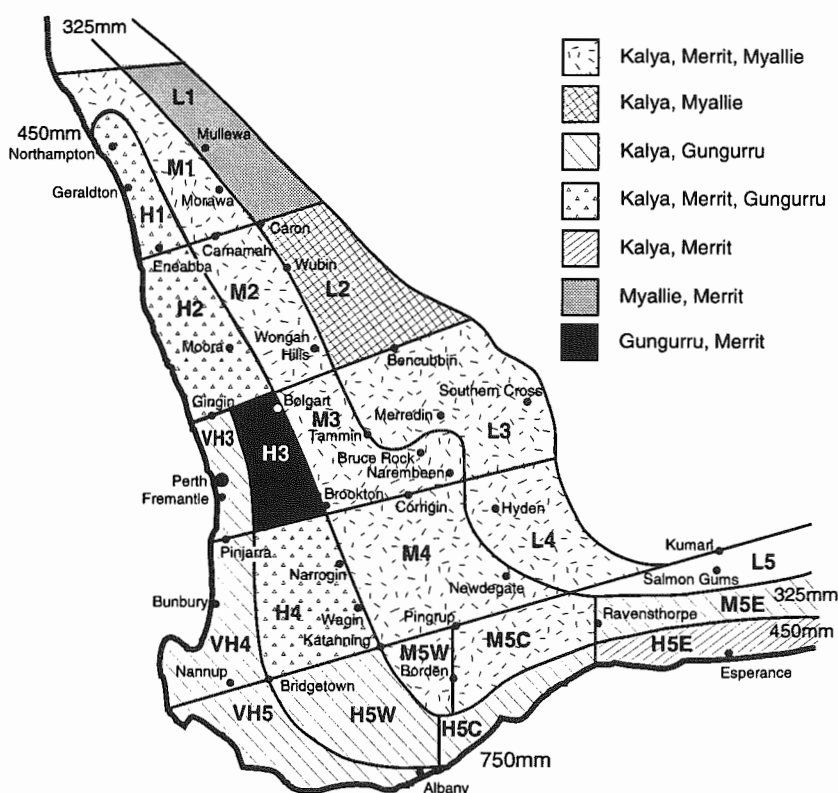
Jamie Saunders, from the Academy of Grain Technology reports that he is receiving several samples of lupins from the Esperance region which are testing positive to CMV (Cucumber Mosaic Virus). Among the positive samples Jamie says that one grower submitted a sample whose level of CMV was 100%.

The grower in question did not detect any visible signs of CMV in the crop but he did say that he retained and sowed seed that had recorded a CMV result of 5% the previous year. This clearly shows how much CMV can multiply up in the crop from one year to the next.

Reminders

1. If you are in an anthracnose infected shire have you made arrangements to source clean seed of *angustifolius* for the 1997 planting?
2. Have you made arrangements to have your seed tested for freedom from disease and satisfactory viability. This action should be taken for all your pulses and not just lupins. Testing outlets are listed in the November issue of *Lupin Logic* No. 76.
3. Summer weeds under control? Have volunteer lupins in anthracnose quarantine areas been killed?

Lupin variety recommendations 1997



For further information see *Crop Variety Sowing Guide 1997 Bulletin 4330*.

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 officers 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.