

Spring agronomy

Please note that HYSTAR & HYLUX demonstrate rapid spring development through hybrid vigour and early maturity, this means you will need to carry out all field operations 10 – 14 days earlier than for conventional varieties.

Weed control

If weed control is still required after an autumn programme, action should be taken as soon as possible due to the lower plant populations of hybrid varieties. Use an appropriate herbicide programme to control grass and broad leaved weeds incorporating resistance strategies.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen fertiliser requirements should be discussed with your FACTS advisor, taking account of NMAX. In general terms, Hybrid Wheat should be managed as high yielding feed varieties as follows:

Apply 40-50 kg/Ha during February
GS31 apply 50% of the balance
GS33 apply 50% of the balance

Sulphur

Apply a minimum of 25-40kg/Ha with first Nitrogen application; multiple applications throughout the season give best results.

PGRs

A programme consistent with the lodging risk should be applied, it is particularly important that this programme starts early to allow maximum opportunity to enhance root development and to strengthen the lower stem internodes. Do not rely solely on late season PGR use.

Pest control

Due to the low plant populations of Hybrid wheat, particular attention should be paid to protecting the crop from wheat bulb fly attack. Hyguardo is resistant to OWBM (Orange wheat blossom midge).

Disease control

All Hybrid wheat responds to a full fungicide programme which should commence with a robust T0 application to reflect the disease resistance summary table below.

	Hystar	Hyteck	Hybery	Hylux	Hyguardo
Mildew	3	8	4	6	7
Yellow Rust	3	7	8	2	7
Brown Rust	7	2	9	7	8
Septoria Tritici	6	6	7	6	6
Eyespot	6	6	6	5	6
Fusarium ear blight	7	4	6	6	6
OWBM	-	-	-	-	R

For further information call your local Hybrid wheat distributor or visit www.hybridwheat.co.uk