

## Summary of all Australian blackleg monitoring sites for 2016

Cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown adjacent to 37 canola trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg. These data indicate which resistance groups have high levels of disease compared to the other groups at a particular site.

**For more detail consult the individual site summaries and recommendations on the NVTonline website.**

Site	Resistance Group									Recommendation
NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
BECKOM										High blackleg severity in groups A, B, AD & S. Moderate in groups C, ABD & BF.
BELLATA										Low blackleg severity in all groups
COOTAMUNDRA										High blackleg severity in groups A, B, ABD & S
CUDAL	No data collected									
GEROGERY										High blackleg severity in groups A & S
GOULBURN										Low blackleg severity in all groups
GRENFELL										High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group AD.
LOCKHART										High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group B.
MULLALEY										Low blackleg severity in all groups
PARKES										High blackleg severity in groups A, C & S
WAGGA WAGGA										High blackleg severity in groups A & S
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
ARTHURTON										High blackleg severity in group A. Moderate in group S.
BORDERTOWN										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD, ABD & S. Moderate in group B.
CUMMINS										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD and S.
FRANCES	Waterlogged site, no data collected									
MT HOPE										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD and S.
RIVERTON										High blackleg severity in groups A & S
SPALDING										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD & S. Moderate in groups B & ABD.
TURRETFIELD										High blackleg severity in groups A, B, ABD & S. Moderate in group C.
WANGARY										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD and S.
YEELANNA										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD and S.
VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
CHARLTON										High blackleg severity in group S. Moderate in group A.
DIGGORA										High blackleg severity in group S. Moderate in groups A & AD.
HAMILTON										High blackleg severity in groups ABD & S. Moderate in groups A & B.
KANIVA										High blackleg severity in group A. Moderate in group S.
MINYIP	Failed site, no data collected									
STREATHAM										High blackleg severity in group A. Moderate in groups AD & S.
WUNGHNU										High blackleg severity in groups A, B, C, AD & S. Moderate in group BF.
YARRAWONGA										High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group C.
WA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
CORRIGIN										High blackleg severity in group A
DANDARAGAN										Moderate blackleg severity in group A
GIBSON	Waterlogged site, no data collected									
KATANNING										Moderate blackleg severity in groups A & C
KENDENUP	Waterlogged site, no data collected									
KOJONUP										High blackleg severity in group A
S. STIRLINGS	Waterlogged site, no data collected									
WILLIAMS										Moderate blackleg severity in group A

	Low blackleg severity compared to other groups at that site – continue with current management strategy.
	Moderate blackleg severity compared to other groups at that site – monitor crops for disease, see the Blackleg Management Guide for management options.
	High blackleg severity compared to other groups at that site – high risk of yield loss if environmental conditions are conducive to high disease severity – see the Blackleg Management Guide for management options.
	No data

## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Beckom, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Beckom 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
BECKOM	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	White	Green	Red	High blackleg severity in groups A, B, AD & S. Moderate in groups C, ABD & BF.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, B, AD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Beckom National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivars for group C, ABD and BF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group ABDF had low levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Beckom NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, C, AD, ABD, BF or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, AD, ABD, BF and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Bellata, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Bellata 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
BELLATA										Low blackleg severity in all groups

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- All resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Bellata NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Cootamundra, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Cootamundra 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
COOTAMUNDRA	Red	Red	Green	White	Red	White	White	White	Red	High blackleg severity in groups A, B, ABD & S

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, B, ABD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Cootamundra National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C had low levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Cootamundra NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, ABD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, ABD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Gerogery, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Gerogery 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
GEROGERY										High blackleg severity in groups A & S

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Gerogery National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Gerogery NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Goulburn, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Goulburn 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
GOULBURN										Low blackleg severity in all groups

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- All resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Goulburn NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Grenfell, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Grenfell 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
GRENFELL	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group AD.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Grenfell National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Grenfell NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Lockhart, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Lockhart 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
LOCKHART										High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group B.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Lockhart National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Lockhart NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Mullalee, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Mullalee 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
MULLALEE										Low blackleg severity in all groups

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- All resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Mullalee NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Parkes, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Parkes 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
PARKES	Red	Green	Red		Green				Red	High blackleg severity in groups A, C & S

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, C and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Parkes National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Parkes NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, C or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, C and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Wagga Wagga, NSW

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Wagga Wagga 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

NSW	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
WAGGA WAGGA	Red	Green	Green		Green				Red	High blackleg severity in groups A & S

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Wagga Wagga National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Wagga Wagga NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Arthурton, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Arthурton 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
ARTHURTON										High blackleg severity in group A. Moderate in group S.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Arthурton National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group S had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Arthурton NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Bordertown, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Bordertown 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
BORDERTOWN	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	White	Red	High blackleg severity in groups A, AD, ABD & S. Moderate in group B.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, AD, ABD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Bordertown National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Bordertown NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, AD, ABD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, D, ABD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Cummins, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Cummins 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
CUMMINS										High blackleg severity in groups A & AD. Moderate in group S.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and AD blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Cummins trial site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group S had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Cummins trial site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Mt Hope, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Mt Hope 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
MT HOPE										High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group AD.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Mt Hope National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Mt Hope NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Riverton, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Riverton 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
RIVERTON										High blackleg severity in groups A & S

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Riverton National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Riverton NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Spalding, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Spalding 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
SPALDING										High blackleg severity in groups A, AD & S. Moderate in groups B & ABD.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, AD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Spalding National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivars for group B and ABD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Spalding NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, AD, ABD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, AD, ABD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Turretfield, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Turretfield 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
TURRETFIELD										High blackleg severity in groups A, B, ABD & S. Moderate in group C.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, B, ABD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Turretfield National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Turretfield NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, C, ABD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, ABD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Wangary, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Wangary 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
WANGARY										High blackleg severity in group AD. Moderate in groups A & S.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group AD blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Wangary National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivars for group A and S had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Wangary NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Yeelanna, SA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Yeelanna 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
YEELANNA										High blackleg severity in group AD. Moderate in groups A & S.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group AD blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Yeelanna National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivars for group A and S had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Yeelanna NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Charlton, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Charlton 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
CHARLTON										High blackleg severity in group S. Moderate in group A.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group S blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Charlton National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Charlton NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).





## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Diggora, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Diggora 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
DIGGORA										High blackleg severity in group S. Moderate in groups A & AD.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group S blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Diggora National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivars for group A and AD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Diggora NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Hamilton, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoid sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Hamilton 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
HAMILTON										High blackleg severity in groups ABD & S. Moderate in groups A & B.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group ABD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Hamilton National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A and B had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C had low levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Hamilton NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, ABD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, ABD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Kaniva, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Kaniva 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
KANIVA										High blackleg severity in group A. Moderate in group S.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Kaniva National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group S had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Kaniva NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Streatham, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Streatham 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
STREATHAM										High blackleg severity in group A. Moderate in groups AD & S.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Streatham National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivars for group AD and S had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Streatham NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, AD or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Wunghnu, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Wunghnu 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
WUNGHNU										High blackleg severity in groups A, B, C, AD & S. Moderate in group BF.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A, B, C, AD and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Wunghnu National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group BF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Wunghnu NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, B, C, AD, BF or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, AD, BF and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Yarrawonga, VIC

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Yarrawonga 2016 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
YARRAWONGA	Red	Green	Yellow	White	Green	White	White	White	Red	High blackleg severity in groups A & S. Moderate in group C.

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and S blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Yarrawonga National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Yarrawonga NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A, C or S cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, C and S cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Corrigin, WA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Corrigin 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

WA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
CORRIGIN										High blackleg severity in group A

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Corrigin National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Corrigin NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).





## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Dandaragan, WA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Dandaragan 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

WA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
DANDARAGAN										Moderate blackleg severity in group A

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Dandaragan National Variety Trial (NVT) site had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Dandaragan NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Katanning, WA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Katanning 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

WA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
KATANNING										Moderate blackleg severity in groups A & C

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A and C blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Katanning National Variety Trial (NVT) site had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Katanning NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A or C cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and C cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Kojonup, WA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Kojonup 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

WA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
KOJONUP										High blackleg severity in group A

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Kojonup National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Kojonup NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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## 2016 Blackleg monitoring sites – Williams, WA

### Background:

- Blackleg disease can be minimised by a number of factors including sowing cultivars with high blackleg resistance, avoiding sowing canola in close proximity to last year's stubble and applying fungicides (see the current Blackleg Management Guide for details - [www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)). An additional method for minimising disease is rotating cultivars with different resistance genes.
- All canola cultivars are classified into different resistance groups. Refer to the current Blackleg Management guide ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2016 cultivars representing each of the resistance groups were sown at 37 trials across Australia and monitored for levels of blackleg disease. These data indicate which resistance groups have higher levels of disease compared to the other resistance groups at that location.

### Williams 2016 trial site blackleg monitoring results:

WA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	BF	H	ABDF	S	
WILLIAMS										Moderate blackleg severity in group A

Red = High disease, Yellow = Moderate disease, Green = Low disease, White = no data

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Williams National Variety Trial (NVT) site had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- All other resistance groups had low levels of disease.
- These data reflect the **virulence profile** of the blackleg fungal population at the **Williams NVT yield site ONLY** and may be different to the blackleg population on your farm. The level of blackleg in your crop is influenced by the cultivars that you and your neighbours have sown over the past 3 years.
- If you plan to continue sowing a group A cultivar in 2017 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2018.
- The level of blackleg control in group A cultivars can still be maintained by avoiding stubble of the same resistance group and using fungicides.
- Consult the current Blackleg Management Guide for further information on monitoring your own crops, cultural practices, cultivar resistance ratings and resistance groups ([www.grdc.com.au](http://www.grdc.com.au)).



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