Summary of all Australian blackleg monitoring sites for 2017

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							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Beckom								
Bellata								
Cootamundra								
Cudal								
Gerogery								
Grenfell								
Lockhart								
Mullaley								
Parkes								
Tamworth								
Wagga Wagga								
SA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Arthurton								
Bordertown								
Cummins								
Frances								
Mt Hope								
Riverton								
Spalding								
Turretfield								
Wangary								
Yeelanna								
Vic	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Charlton								
Diggora								
Cavendish								
Kaniva								
Minyip								
Streatham								
Wunghnu	No data collected							
Yarrawonga								
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Corrigin								
Dandaragan	No data collected							
Gibson								
Katanning								
Kendenup								
Kojonup								
Stirling South	No data collected							
Williams								

Key:

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

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Beckom 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Beckom								

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

- The group A, B, BF and AS 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 cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and 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, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Bellata 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	**Resistance group**							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Bellata								

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

- The monitoring cultivar for all groups had low levels of blackleg infection.
- 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Cootamundra 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Cootamundra								

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

- The group A, B, BF and AS 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, AD, ABD and 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 **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, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Cudal, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Cudal 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Cudal								

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

- The group A and B blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Cudal National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD, ABDF, BF and AS 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 **Cudal 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 B cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and B 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Gerogery 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Gerogery								

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

- The group B, BF and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Gerogery 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.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and 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 **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, B, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Grenfell 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Grenfell								

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

- The group A and B 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 C, AD, ABD, ABDF, BF and AS 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 **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 or B cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and B 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Lockhart 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Lockhart								

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

- The group A, B and BF 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 groups C and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD, ABD and 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 **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, C, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Mullaley, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Mullaley 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Mullaley								

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

- The group B and BF monitoring cultivars at the Mullaley National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A, C, AD, ABD, ABDF and AS 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 **Mullaley 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 B or BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group B and BF 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Parkes 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Parkes								

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

- The group A and B blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Parkes National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD, ABDF, BF and AS 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 **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 or B cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and B 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Tamworth, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Tamworth 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Tamworth								

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

- The group A and B blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Tamworth 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.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and AS 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 **Tamworth 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 BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B and BF 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Wagga Wagga 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
NSW	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Wagga Wagga								

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

- The group A and B blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Wagga Wagga 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.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD, ABDF and AS 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 **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, B or BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B and BF 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Arthurton, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Arthurton 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Arthurton								

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

- The group A, BF and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Arthurton National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group ABDF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, AD and ABD 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 **Arthurton 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, ABDF, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, ABDF, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Bordertown 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Bordertown								

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

- The group A, AD, BF and AS 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 C, ABD and ABDF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B 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 **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, C, AD, ABD, ABDF, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, C, AD, ABD, ABDF, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Cummins 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Cummins								

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

- The group AD blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Cummins National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A, B, C, ABD, ABDF, BF and AS 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 **Cummins 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 AD cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group AD 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Frances, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Frances 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Frances								

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

- The group A, BF and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Frances National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD and ABDF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C and ABD 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 **Frances 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, ABDF, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD, ABDF, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Mount 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Mount Hope 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Mount Hope								

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

- The group A and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Mount Hope National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABDF and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B and ABD 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 **Mount 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, C, AD, ABDF, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, C, AD, ABDF, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Riverton 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Riverton								

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

- The group A and AD blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Riverton National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, ABD, ABDF, BF and AS 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 **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 AD cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A and AD 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Spalding 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Spalding								

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

- The group A, AD and AS 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 cultivar for group ABD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, ABDF and BF 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 **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, AD, ABD or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD, ABD and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Turretfield 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Turretfield								

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

- The group BF and AS 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 A and AD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, ABD and 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 **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, AD, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Wangary 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Wangary								

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

- The group A and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Wangary 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.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, ABD, ABDF and AS 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 **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 BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, AD and BF 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Yeelanna 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
SA	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Yeelanna								

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

- The group A and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Yeelanna National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, ABDF and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD and ABD 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 **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, B, C, ABDF, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, ABDF, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Charlton 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Charlton								

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

- The group B and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars 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, C, AD, ABD, ABDF and AS 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 **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 B or BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group B and BF 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Diggora 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Diggora								

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

- The group A, B, BF and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Diggora National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD and ABD had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C and 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 **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, B, AD, ABD, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, AD, ABD, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Cavendish, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Cavendish 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Cavendish								

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

- The Group AS blackleg monitoring cultivar at the Cavendish National Variety Trial (NVT) site had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A, B, C, AD, ABD, ABDF and BF 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 **Cavendish 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 AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Kaniva 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Kaniva								

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

- The group B and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars 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 A and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and 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 **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, B, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Minyip, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Minyip 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Minyip								

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

- The group A and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Minyip National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B and BF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and 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 **Minyip 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, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Streatham 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	A	B	C	AD	ABD	ABDF	BF	AS
Streatham								

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

- The group B, AD and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Streatham 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.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, ABD, ABDF and BF 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 **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, B, AD or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, AD and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Yarrawonga 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
VIC	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Yarrawonga								

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

- The group A, B and BF 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 and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD, ABD and 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 **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, B, C, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Corrigin 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Corrigin								

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

- The group B and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Corrigin National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and 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 **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, B, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF, and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Gibson, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Gibson 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Gibson								

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

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Gibson National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, BF and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group AD, ABD and 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 **Gibson 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, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, C, BF and AS 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Katanning 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Katanning								

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

- The group B and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Katanning 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.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD, ABDF and AS 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 **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, B, or BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B and BF 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – Kendenup, 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Kendenup 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Kendenup								

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

- The group A and AS blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Kendenup National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group ABD and ABDF had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, C, AD and BF 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 **Kendenup 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, ABD, ABDF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, ABD, ABDF and AS 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).

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2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Kojonup 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Kojonup								

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

- The group B and BF blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Kojonup National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group A, C, AD, ABD, ABDF and AS 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 **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 B or BF cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group B and BF 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).

2017 Blackleg monitoring site – 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). 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) for individual cultivar groups.
- In 2017, 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 the same location.

Williams 2017 NVT trial site blackleg monitoring results:

Site	Resistance group							
WA	**A**	**B**	**C**	**AD**	**ABD**	**ABDF**	**BF**	**AS**
Williams								

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

- The group A blackleg monitoring cultivars at the Williams National Variety Trial (NVT) site had high levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group B, BF and AS had moderate levels of blackleg infection compared to the other resistance groups.
- The monitoring cultivar for group C, AD, ABD and 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 **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, B, BF or AS cultivar in 2018 it is crucial to monitor the level of blackleg infection to determine if you need to switch to a different group in 2019.
- The level of blackleg control in group A, B, BF, and AS 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).