

factsheet

MILLING WHEAT

REES

VARIETY SUMMARY

- Classified AH in Qld, Northern NSW, and APWT in WA.
- Outstanding grain quality for yellow alkaline noodles
- Transpiration efficient (TE)/water use efficient (WUE)
- Intermediate maturity, similar to Cunningham
- Very tolerant and moderately resistant to root lesion nematodes (RLN)
- Very good resistance to Stem and Leaf rusts
- Good straw strength/resistance to lodging
- Regional fit - Qld, NSW and parts of WA.



BREEDING

Pedigree: Rees (QT10187) has the pedigree Hartog*3/Quarrion

Rees was developed by Graingene in conjunction with EGA (QDPI) for release in 2003.



PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

Rees is a semi-dwarf variety of similar height, maturity and chaff colour to Hartog. The low carbon isotope discrimination (high water-use efficiency) of Rees compared to Hartog results in higher yields in drier seasons and regions. Rees has demonstrated a higher yield when compared with Janz, Hartog and Cunningham in Queensland. In NSW Rees is higher yielding than Sunstate and Sunvale. Rees is resistant to lodging.



DISEASE AND PEST RESISTANCE

Table 1. Rees disease resistance rating with its major competitor varieties.

Variety	Rust Resistance			Yellow Leaf Spot	RLN	Crown Rot	Common Root Rot	Blackpoint
	Stem	Leaf	Stripe					
Rees	MR	R	MS	MS-S	VT	S	MR	MS
Kennedy	R-MR	MR	MR-MS	MR	T	S	MS	MS
Hartog	R-MR	R	MS	MS-S	VT	S	MR	MS

Table 1
Plant and Disease Terms: R – Resistant, MR – Moderately Resistant, MS – Moderately Susceptible, S – Susceptible, VS – Very Susceptible, VT – Very Tolerant, T – Tolerant, MT – Moderately Tolerant, MI – Moderately Intolerant, I – Intolerant, VI – Very Intolerant SE – Sensitive. These ratings are preliminary and may change as additional results become available.



AREA OF ADAPTATION

Rees is best adapted to the low-medium rainfall zones of Queensland and northern NSW where it is expected to yield well and produce good-sized grain. Rees has also performed well in medium rainfall areas of NSW.



GRAIN QUALITY

Rees is a hard-grained wheat that will be received into the Australian Hard (AH) segregation in Queensland. It has a special classification of APWT in WA and will receive the maximum classification of APW in other states until further quality data is available. Rees has good milling and baking qualities and excellent noodle sheet colour and colour stability



YIELD

Rees has demonstrated a higher yield than Cunningham and Hartog and Kennedy in Queensland and a higher yield than Sunstate and Sunvale in NSW

Tables 2 and 3. Grain yield of Rees in Queensland and NSW.

Queensland 2000 - 2004 Seasons % of Cunningham		
Variety	SQ	CQ
Rees	105	105
Cunningham	100	100
Hartog	103	106

Table 2.

NSW 1998 - 2004 Seasons % of Janz				
Variety	North East	North West	South East	South West
Rees	100	100	99	99
Sunstate	98	98	93	-
Sunvale	97	97	97	96

Table 3.

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AGRONOMIC GUIDELINES

Sowing

- Optimum seeding rates vary widely across regions, and range from 15-60kg/ha in the lower rainfall areas to 30-110 kg/ha in the higher rainfall or irrigated areas. Aim to achieve plant densities of 75 – 120 plants/ m² in the higher rainfall zones. Lower densities are acceptable in lower rainfall areas.
- Seed treatments should be applied to the seed prior to sowing, for the control of smuts and other diseases.

1000 Seed Weight (grams)	×	Target Plant Population	÷	100	÷	Establishment % X germination %
_____		_____				_____

= Your Seeding Rate _____ kg/ha

- Due to the variety's seed size we recommend using the formula to correctly determine seeding rate. Speed counts are supplied with newly purchased seed.

Nutrition

- Australian crops often suffer as a result of inadequate nitrogen supply. This can be addressed through the application of fertilizer N. The application rate will depend on the amount of N already present in the soil and the anticipated level of crop uptake. Wheat yields of 2, 3 or 4 t/ha at 13% protein requires nitrogen to be available at 90, 135 and 180 kg/ha respectively. Fertiliser is best applied to dryland crops prior to sowing to ensure adequate uptake even in seasons of sparing in-crop rainfall. For areas with reliable winter rainfall, applications at early to mid-tillering and flowering are also likely to be effective.
- Phosphorus is of low-moderate availability in the majority of Australian soils. Generally, 3kg of phosphorus per tonne of grain produced is removed from the soils by a wheat crop, and this needs to be replaced to maintain yields. Fertiliser is best placed in a band close to the seed at sowing.

Weed control

- Controlling weeds in the early stages of crop growth will remove competition and reduce yield loss. Preliminary herbicide screening data shows that Rees has not displayed increased sensitivity to any of the commonly used herbicides when applied at normal rates.

Plant Breeder's Rights and Royalties

Rees is protected by Plant Breeder's Rights, any unauthorised commercial propagation or any sale, conditioning, export, import or stocking of propagating material of this variety is an infringement under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994.

Growers are allowed to retain seed from production of this variety for their own use as seed only.

An end point levy (with \$1.65/tonne GST inclusive), which includes breeder royalties, applies to this variety.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Rees was bred using a new breeding technology for drought tolerance (carbon isotope discrimination) developed by the Australian National University and CSIRO with support from growers through GRDC. It was bred and selected by Graingene (a Joint Venture between AWB Ltd, CSIRO, and GRDC) and EGA (a joint venture between the Department of Agriculture WA, NSW Agriculture, QDPI and GRDC)



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