Variety snapshot

- Dual purpose winter wheat for grazing and grain production
- A higher yielding alternative to EGA Wedgetail and LRPB Kittyhawk
- APH quality classification in southern NSW
- Mid-quick winter maturity, 2-3 days quicker than EGA Wedgetail
- Improved resistance to stripe rust and black point over EGA Wedgetail
Breeder’s comments
Mixed farming has traditionally had a strong presence in southern NSW. The mixture of cropping and livestock has benefited farmers, helping to improve profits while also assisting in risk management. Dual purpose wheats offer many benefits to farmers in a mixed enterprise, and EGA Wedgetail\(^{\circ}\) has been the variety of choice for many seasons now.

Illabo\(^{\circ}\) is the first variety to be released from our dedicated winter wheat breeding program at Wagga Wagga, and has been bred with the intent of offering growers an improved version of EGA Wedgetail\(^{\circ}\). The main improvement that Illabo\(^{\circ}\) offers over EGA Wedgetail\(^{\circ}\) is yield. In long term NVT early sown trials across southern NSW, Illabo\(^{\circ}\) has outperformed both EGA Wedgetail\(^{\circ}\) and LRPB Kittyhawk\(^{\circ}\) by 6% and 7% respectively. This makes Illabo\(^{\circ}\) the highest yielding dual purpose APH quality wheat variety for southern NSW. Illabo\(^{\circ}\) also offers an improved disease resistance package over EGA Wedgetail\(^{\circ}\), with better stripe rust and black point resistance.

Like its parent EGA Wedgetail\(^{\circ}\), Illabo\(^{\circ}\) requires a period of cold temperatures (vernalisation) before moving from vegetative to reproductive growth, and this maturity trigger allows Illabo\(^{\circ}\) to be sown early in the cropping program with the aim of producing increased dry matter to fill early feed gaps.

To maximise grain only yield, Illabo\(^{\circ}\) appears ideally suited to mid-late April sowing in high yield environments, and mid-April planting in low yield environments.

Seed availability
Commercial quantities of Illabo\(^{\circ}\) may be available through AGT Affiliates, or your local retailer. Please consult the AGT website for AGT Affiliate contact details. Illabo\(^{\circ}\) is able to be traded between growers upon the completion of a License Agreement as part of AGT’s Seed Sharing™ initiative.

PBR and EPR
Illabo\(^{\circ}\) is protected by Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) and all production (except seed saved for planting) is liable to an End Point Royalty (EPR), which funds future plant breeding. Illabo\(^{\circ}\) growers will be subject to a Growers License Agreement that acknowledges that an EPR of $3.50/tonne + GST has to be paid on all production other than seed saved for planting.
Grain yield
In NVT and AGT grain only trials across southern NSW, Illabo® has displayed a significant yield advantage over competitor varieties when sown towards the end of April (Figure 1), as well as early to mid April (Figure 2).

Figure 1  Grain yield of Illabo® across southern NSW environments
– NVT early sown trials

Figure 2  Grain yield of Illabo® across all South Eastern Region
– AGT winter/long season trials
Dry matter production
AGT grazing trial data has demonstrated that up to the appearance of first node, Illabo\textsuperscript{a} produced equivalent amounts of dry matter to that of EGA Wedgetail\textsuperscript{b}, and consistently more than LRPB Kittyhawk\textsuperscript{c} (Figure 3).

Figure 3  Dry matter production of Illabo\textsuperscript{a} in response to sowing date

Source  AGT grazing trials, Collingullie NSW, 2017-2019
Maturity

Data collected in the 2018 season showed that the safe grazing period of Illabo (growth stages leading up to detection of first node) was comparable to EGA Wedgetail, however, Illabo was slightly quicker to reach head emergence than EGA Wedgetail (Figures 4 & 5).

**Figure 4** Detection of first node of Illabo in response to sowing time

![Graph showing detection of first node of Illabo in response to sowing time.](source)

**Figure 5** Heading date of Illabo in response to sowing time

![Graph showing heading date of Illabo in response to sowing time.](source)

Source: AGT Time of Sowing (TOS) trial, Collingullie NSW 2018

Note: RGT Accroc (slow maturing winter) and Longsword (quick maturing winter) have been included in Figures 4 & 5 to highlight the full range of maturities within the winter wheat market.
### Disease, agronomic and grain quality comparisons

Illabo\textsuperscript{a} has an improved disease resistance package compared to its parent EGA Wedgetail\textsuperscript{b} including better resistance to stripe rust, black point, yellow leaf spot and RLN \textit{thornei}. Illabo\textsuperscript{a} is shorter in plant type compared to both EGA Wedgetail\textsuperscript{b} and LRPB Kittyhawk\textsuperscript{b} and expresses good lodging resistance.

Illabo\textsuperscript{a} has recorded low screenings losses in both NVT and AGT trials and has consistently been lower than EGA Wedgetail\textsuperscript{b} and LRPB Kittyhawk. Illabo\textsuperscript{a} has slightly improved test weight over EGA Wedgetail\textsuperscript{b}, but not as high as LRPB Kittyhawk\textsuperscript{b}.

#### Table 1  Variety comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Illabo\textsuperscript{a}</th>
<th>EGA Wedgetail\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>LRPB Kittyhawk\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>Longsword\textsuperscript{b}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality classification</td>
<td>APH</td>
<td>APH</td>
<td>APH</td>
<td>Feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>Mid quick winter</td>
<td>Mid winter</td>
<td>Mid winter</td>
<td>Quick winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem rust</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MRMS*</td>
<td>MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stripe rust</td>
<td>MR*</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>RMR</td>
<td>MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf rust</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>MSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow leaf spot</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLN \textit{P. thornei} resistance</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLN \textit{P. thornei} tolerance</td>
<td>MII</td>
<td>MII</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septoria \textit{tritici} blotch</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black point</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown rot</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SVS</td>
<td>MSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant height</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>MRMS*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprouting</td>
<td>MS*</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black point</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>MRMS</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

R  Resistant
MR Moderately Resistant
MS Moderately Susceptible
S Susceptible
VS Very Susceptible
T Tolerant
MT Moderately Tolerant
MI Moderately Intolerant
I Intolerant
VI Very Intolerant

* Provisional rating
Disclaimer / The information contained in this brochure is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing. Growers should be aware of the need to regularly consult with their advisors on local conditions and currency of information.