## Field crops

400mm+

**pH)** <u>5.0–8.0</u>

Most soil types



## **EPR rate**

\$2.50/t + gst Milling approved

## Suggested sowing rates

60–70 kg/ha

## Timing

Early to mid May

Kowari is another highly promising oat variety from the National Oat Breeding Program.

Kowari sets a new benchmark for  $\beta$  -glucan combined with low screenings in the Australian Milling oat industry.

It is dwarf in stature slightly taller than Mitika with excellent grain quality and will suit most traditional oat growing areas of Australia. It was derived from a cross between Mitika and a WA breeder's line.

## **Key features**

- Improved B-glucan content 5.2% (dm basis) compared to 4.4% for Mitika
- Excellent grain quality
- Lowest screenings percent of all major varieties
- Good 1000 grain weight
- High protein and groat percentage
- Mid maturity similar to Mitika
- Competitive grain yield

Kowari can deliver growers a competitive yielding oat variety with excellent grain quality highly desired by marketers. The lowest screenings of any variety in the market means growers get more saleable grain from every paddock.

Kowari has gone through milling evaluation trials in Western Australia and New South Wales. It has been approved for Milling 1 grade in WA and has also been approved for milling by Uncle Tobys in NSW.

## Performance

#### Average grain yield t/ha (2010 – 2015)

Variety	NSW	SA	VIC	WA	All Zones
Kowari	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4
Durack (tall)	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2
Mitika	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4
Williams (tall)	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.7
Bannister	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.7
Carrolup (tall)	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Yallara (tall)	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2

Data courtesy of National Oat Breeding Program, NVT programs in SA, VIC, NSW and CVT program in WA – Analysis by Chris Lisle, SAGI.

#### 2015 NVT data t/ha

#### Quality specifications (combined SA, VIC, NSW & WA Data 2011 – 2015)

Variety	Hectolitre Weight kg/hl	1000g Grain Weight	Screenings % < 2mm	NIR Protein %	NIR Oil %	NIR Grout %	Hull Lignin
Kowari	48.6	35.4	7.7	12.5	6.9	73.8	Low
Durack (tall)	51.5	34.5	8.5	12.6	6.8	72.9	High
Mitika	49.4	35.5	8.4	12.3	6.9	73.1	Low
Williams (tall)	47.8	31.1	13.4	11.1	7.2	69.6	High
Bannister	49.1	32.8	10.8	10.9	7.5	71.3	High
Carrolup (tall)	50.4	33.2	14.7	12.2	6.1	72.8	High
Yallara (tall)	50.0	33.7	8.7	10.9	5.2	75.3	Mod high

	SA	SA	SA	SA	NSW	NSW	NSW	VIC	VIC	VIC
Variety	Yorke P	South East	Mid North	Mallee	South West	South East	North East	North Central	North East	South West
Kowari	4.0	3.5	3.5	1.4	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	4.3
Durack (tall)	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.7
Mitika	3.9	3.4	3.4	1.3	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.2
Williams (tall)	3.6	3.7	3.6	1.4	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.6
Bannister	3.9	3.7	3.6	1.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.7
Carrolup (tall)	3.1	3.2	2.9	0.9	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.9
Yallara (tall)	2.9	3.4	3.0	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.7

# Disease & pest resistance

	SA 8	VIC	New So	outh Wales	Western Australia			
Variety	Stem rust field	Leaf rust field	Stem rust field	Leaf rust field	Stem rust field	Leaf rust field	BYDV field	Septoria field
Kowari	S	R	MR-S	MR	S	R	MS	S
Durack (tall)	S/VS	R-S	R-S	MR-MS	MR-MS	R	MS-S	S-VS
Mitika	MR-S	R	MR-S	MS-S	MR-S	R	S	S-VS
Williams (tall)	MR-S	R	MR	MR	MR	R	MR-MS	MS
Bannister	MR-S	R	MS-S	MR-S	R-MR	R	MS	S
Carrolup (tall)	S	VS	S	S-VS	MS	S	MS	S-VS
Yallara (tall)	MR-S	R	MR-MS	MS-S	MR-MS	R	MR-MS	MS-S

Disease reactions from field trials conducted in WA where, R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S= susceptible, VS = very susceptible.

Rust reactions may vary in different regions depending on the prevailing pathotypes.

Variety	Bacterial blight	Red leather leaf	CCN R	CCN T	Stem nematode
Kowari	MR	MS	VS	-	I
Durack (tall)	MR-S	MS	R	MI-MT	I
Mitika	MR	S	VS	ļ	I
Williams (tall)	R	MS	S	I	I
Bannister	MR-S	MS	VS	I	MI
Carrolup (tall)	MR-S	S	S	I	VI
Yallara (tall)	MR-MS	MS	R	I	I

Disease reactions where, R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, MS = moderately susceptible, S = susceptible, VS = very susceptible, T = tolerant, MT = moderately tolerant, I = intolerant







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