

# **Key features**

- Black seed hybrid
- High oleic (monounsaturated) oilseed
- Market leading oil content (%)
- Medium maturity
- Semi-erect head type
- Medium plant height

## **Advantages**

- Larger seed stronger seedling vigour
- Shorter plant excellent standability
- Spring and summer planting suitable
- Handles most environmental conditions
- Ideal for early spring plantings

# **Key benefits**

- Oleic levels consistently above 85%
- Excellent grain to oil yield
- High seed yielding potential
- Best commercial TSV tolerance
- High market acceptance

## **Product fit**

Ausigold 62 has been delivering superior grain and oil yields for a number of seasons, consistently winning prestigious crop competitions such as the Toowoomba RAS crop awards and the Premer Rosebowl trophy.

A market leading oilseed hybrid in high demand from processors due to the consistently high oleic oil levels produced. This sunflower hybrid has the ability to produce high tonnages of market preferred grain reliably year-in, year-out. With a wide area of adaptation and suitability, Ausigold 62 is well suited to a variety of production zones, bolstered by an industry leading disease package, with good tolerance to rust and alternaria, combined with the best current commercial tobacco streak virus tolerance on the market. Any farmer wanting to grow a proven monounsaturated oilseed hybrid with the capability of maximising both grain and oil yield should have Ausigold 62 as their sunflower hybrid of choice.

### **Attributes chart**

| Attribute             | Ausigold 62     |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Maturity              | Medium          |
| Oleic Levels          | High            |
| Seed Colour           | Black           |
| Seeds / Kg            | 15,000 – 18,000 |
| Genetic Type          | Black oilseed   |
| Head Inclination      | Semi-erect      |
| Zones                 | All             |
| Wide Rows             | Yes             |
| Irrigation            | Yes             |
| Soil Type             | Deep            |
| Seed Size & Shape     | Good            |
| Seedling Vigour       | 9               |
| Early Seedling Vigour | 8               |
| General Appearance    | 8               |
| Lodging               | 9               |
| Rust Tolerance        | High            |
| Alternaria Tolerance  | Moderate        |
| TSV Tolerance         | High            |

## **Agronomy and management**

#### Head inclination and stem curvature

Hybrids with pendulous heads tend to suffer less sunscald at flowering than erect hybrids. However, pendulous hybrids with highly curved stems are more prone to lodging, making harvesting difficult, and water may pool in the back of the heads, increasing susceptibility to disease. Ausigold 62 with a semi-erect head makes the hybrid well balanced to address lodging, sunscald and water pooling issues.

#### Seed size

Small to medium seed is preferred for early and / or spring plantings, as smaller seed generally establishes better in cooler conditions. Medium to large seed should be used in warmer conditions or when planting deeper into moisture. Larger seed is more suited to precision planters, as smaller, lighter seed may result in doubles in one hole of the planter plate.

#### **Seed treatments**

Ausigold 62 is supplied with OptiCOTE™ Select, which is includes the insecticide fipronil and fungicide thiram to provide protection against soil dwelling insects and soil borne diseases.

### Soil temperate and planting window

For early sowings, the soil temperature at 10 cm depth should exceed 10–12°C at 8.00 am Eastern Standard Time and the period of heavy frosts should be finished. While 10°C is the minimum, it is important to plant on rising soil temperatures. Sunflower establishment will be best when 7–10 days of favourable growing conditions immediately follow planting. Extremes of heat or cold may result in patchy plant stands.

|                                 | Early plant |          |    |   |     |   |   |     |          | Late plant |     |   |   |   |     |   |          |          |     |   |   |   |     |   |          |   |     |   |   |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|----|---|-----|---|---|-----|----------|------------|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|----------|----------|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|----------|---|-----|---|---|
|                                 |             | A        | ug |   | Sep |   |   | Oct |          |            | Nov |   |   |   | Dec |   |          |          | Jan |   |   |   | Feb |   |          |   | Mar |   |   |
| Region                          |             | 2        | 3  | 4 | 1   | 2 | 3 | 4   |          | 2          | 3   | 4 |   | 2 | 3   | 4 | 1        | 2        | 3   | 4 |   | 2 | 3   |   |          | 2 | 3   | 4 | 1 |
| Goondiwindi,<br>Moree, Narrabri | <b>▲</b>    | <b>∢</b> | •  | • | •   | • | • | •   | <b>•</b> | <b>•</b>   |     |   |   |   |     |   | <b>◀</b> | <b>∢</b> | •   | • | • | • | •   | • | <b>•</b> |   |     |   |   |
| Gunnedah, Quirindi              |             |          |    |   | •   | • | • | •   | •        | •          | •   | • | • |   |     |   | •        | •        | •   | • | • | • | •   | • | •        |   |     |   |   |
| Southern irrigation areas       |             |          |    |   |     |   |   |     |          | •          | •   | • | • | • | •   | • | •        | •        | •   | • |   |   |     |   |          |   |     |   |   |
| Southern<br>Queensland          |             |          | •  | • | •   | • | • | •   | •        | •          | •   | • | • |   |     |   |          |          |     | • | • | • | •   | • | •        | • |     |   |   |
| Central<br>Queensland           |             |          |    |   |     |   |   |     |          |            |     |   |   |   |     |   |          |          |     |   |   | ◀ | ◀   | • | •        | • | •   | • | • |

 $\blacktriangleleft$  Earlier than ideal  $\bullet$  Optimum sowing time  $\blacktriangleright$  Later than ideal

Source: Serafin, Jenkins & Byrne, Summer Crop Production Guide 2010, Industry & Investment NSW

### Suggested sowing rates

| Target     | Marginal dryland | Good dryland  | Irrigated     |
|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Seeds / Ha | 25,000–30,000    | 35,000–40,000 | 55,000–60,000 |

### Oil traits

Monounsaturated sunflowers are preferably sown in spring, because higher average night time temperatures during seed development will enhance the oleic acid content.



**Disclaimer:** The information presented in this brochure is from official and other sources and is considered to be reliable. It is provided in good faith and every care has been taken to ensure its accuracy. Barenbrug does not accept any responsibility for the consequences that may arise from the acceptance of recommendations or the suggestions made.

orders@barenbrug.com.au
Freecall 1800 007 333 barenbrug.com.au

