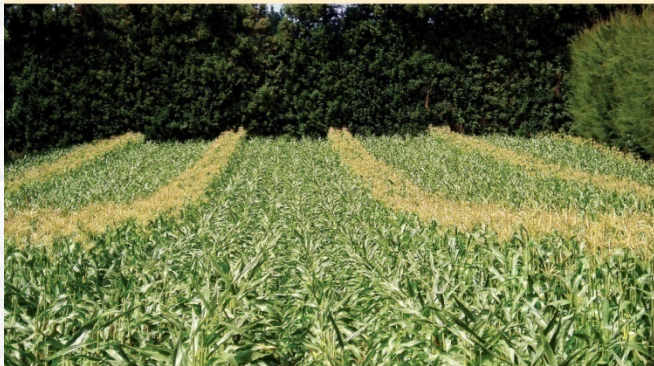


SEED SOLUTIONS

Performance you can count on



Rene & Jo



Company Profile

- Commercial Productions
- Pilot Productions
- Hand Pollinated Nurseries
- Replicated Maize Trials

Comparison of Benefits

☞ *Advantages of NZ*

- ☞ Minor infection only by common rust and NLB
- ☞ No common or head smut (Pukekohe)
- ☞ No serious bacterial diseases
- ☞ No serious fungal diseases
- ☞ No ECB
- ☞ No other major pests

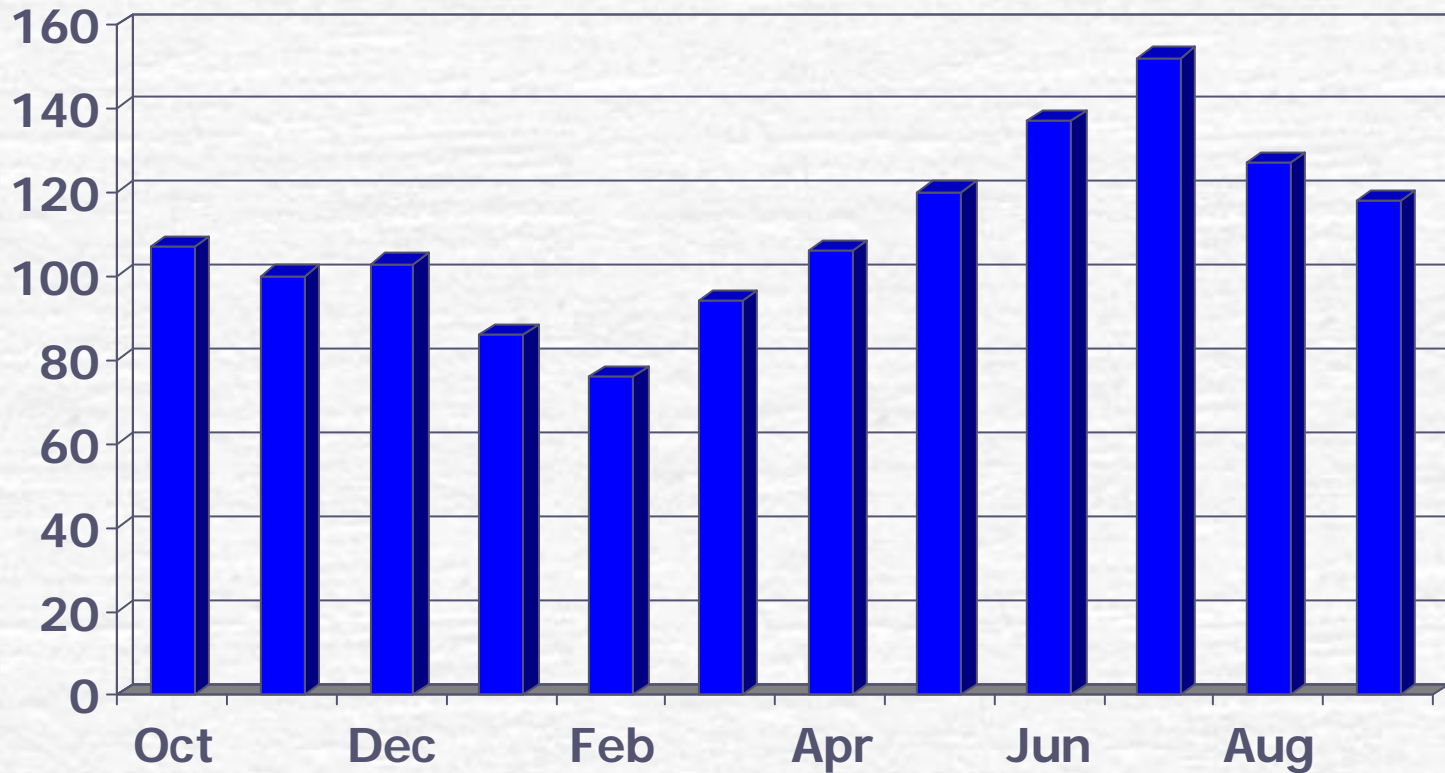
☞ *Disadvantages*

- ☞ Requires fungicide in some years

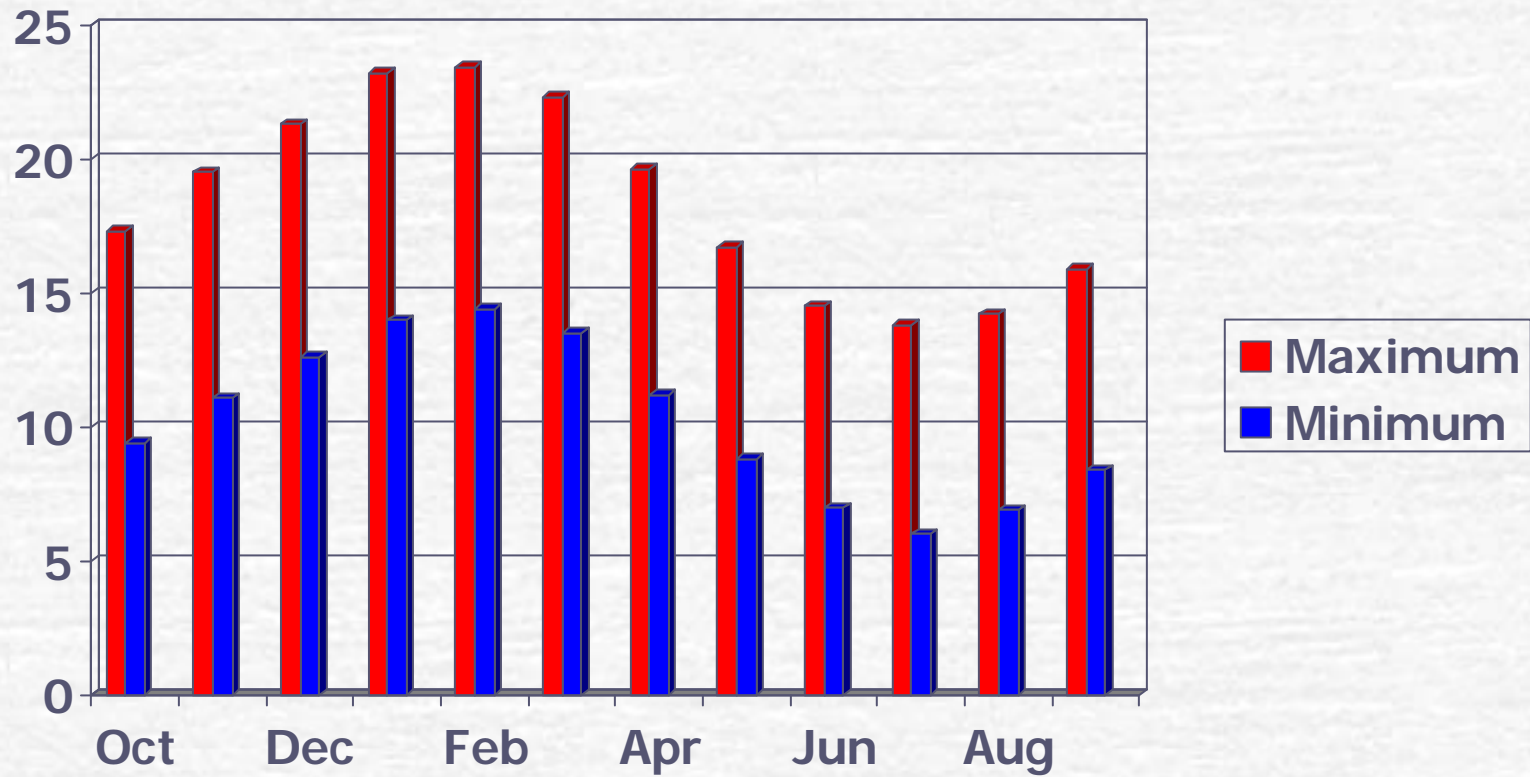
Comparison continued

- ☛ Cool climate produces good yields and is reliable
- ☛ Flint and Di-Haploid yields + quality are exceptional
- ☛ Good rainfall
- ☛ Tassel blasting does not occur
- ☛ Cool climate slows development and return times of seed
- ☛ As above
- ☛ Relatively high humidity. Gibberella needs to be managed on susceptible inbreds

Monthly Rainfall (mm)



Average Temp.



Production Planting



Side-Dressing Urea



Jo Driving the Beast!



Flowering



Pilot Production – Flowering



Sweetcorn



Weed Control



Herbicide use in NZ

- Atrazine and oil used on all crops. Can scorch white corn and other specialty types.
- Bromoxynil used on all crops. Can scorch white corn. No damage noted on 'normal' corn nurseries.
- Nicosulfuron used with care. Prefer to confine use to yellow dents. Safety needs to be confirmed by clients. Not for use in HP nursery. NZ rates are very high compared to the rest of the world.
- Mesotrione. Only 1 year of use. Appears to be safer than nicosulfuron. NZ rates appear to be higher than European recommendations? Safety to be confirmed by clients. HP use? Looking for feedback.

Continued...

- ☞ Dicamba used occasionally. Mostly on convolvulus. Have used it widely in the past with dropper nozzles and this method is very safe.
- ☞ Pyridate used quite widely in the past. Excellent safety on maize nurseries. Can be lethal on some sweetcorn. Excellent on triazine resistant fathen.
- ☞ Various other herbicides available but either used infrequently or not at all. Including, clopyralid, bentazone, primisulfuron, flumetsulam

Herbicides

- Acetochlor as pre-em
 - 2.1kg to 2.52kg a.i./ha
- (840g/l as an EC)
- Atrazine & oil post-em
 - 1.5kg a.i./ha + 1% oil
 - (300l water/ha = 3l oil/ha)
- (500g/l as an SC)
- Bromoxynil post-em
 - 400gm a.i./ha
- (200g/kg as the octanoate ester WP)
- Nicosulfuron post-em
 - 40gm to 60gm a.i./ha
- (40g/l as an SC)
- Mesotrione post-em
 - 72gm to 96gm a.i./ha
- (480g/l as an SC)

Herbicides - continued

- ☛ Dicamba post-em
- ☛ (500gm/l as the dimethylamine salt)
- ☛ Pyridate post-em
- ☛ (450g/l as an EC)
- ☛ 200gm to 300gm a.i./ha
- ☛ 450gm a.i./ha

Grading



Grading



Drying Bins



Shelling



Up the Elevator



Sheller



Sheller – Gentle rubber beaters



Pre-Cleaner



Drying Bins



Nursery



Nursery Plots

- 1) Short plots = 3m = 15 plants
- 2) Long plots = 5m = 25 plants
- 3) Di-haploid plots = 2m = 1-10 plants
- 4) Topcross plots = 4m = 20 plants



Shoots we love to hate



European Flints



Flint selfs



Di-Haploids



DH Flint Nursery NZ 08

Yield Trials



Trials at Harvest



Mulching after Harvest



Sprayer for Plots & Small Productions

