



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

Great Britain and Northern Ireland Variety List Trials: Trial Procedures for Official Examination of Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) Harvest 2025

**Cereals – Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Rye, Spelt
Wheat, Durum Wheat**

Appendices

March 2025

Changes

- Updated title from United Kingdom to Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Updated year to 2025
- Appendix 4 – Table A
 - KWS UK Ltd – updated location of trial from Orford to Framlingham
 - Agrii – updated location of trial from Great Dunmow to Thaxted
 - Envirofield – updated location of trial from Kidlington to Woodstock
 - Frontier Agriculture Ltd. – removed Saaten Union as Seed Handling Operator
 - SRUC – removed Scottish Agronomy as Seed Handling Operator. Removed West of Ormiston from location of trial
- Appendix 4 – Table C
 - KWS UK Ltd – updated location of trial from Fulbourn to Newton
 - Frontier Agriculture – removed Saaten Union as Seed Handling Operator
 - Removed SRUC Edinburgh Growing Trial Operator
 - Changed SRUC in Ellon, Aberdeenshire to Scottish Agronomy and removed NIAB as Seed Handling Operator
 - Added Scottish Agronomy in St Boswells, Scottish Borders as Growing Trial Operator
- Appendix 4 – Table E
 - Agrii – changed Trial description from “T only” to “T and UnT”
 - NIAB TAG – updated location of trial to Sutton Scotney, Hampshire from Hampshire
- Appendix 4 – Table F
 - NIAB TAG – changed Trial description from “T only” to “T and UnT”
 - Changed SRUC to Scottish Agronomy and removed NIABSHU as Seed Handling Operator
- Appendix 4 – Table H
 - Saaten Union UK Ltd – changed Trial description from “T and UnT” to “T only”
- Added Appendix 4 – Table K Durum Wheat including Saaten Union UK Ltd as Growing Trial Operator
- Appendix 5
 - Winter Wheat - Replaced Gleam with Champion. Added Bamford as Additional NL1 Control
 - Winter Barley – Replaced Electrum with Buccaneer. Added LG Caravelle as Additional NL1 Control
 - Winter Oats – Replaced Grafton with Peloton
 - Spring Wheat - Replaced Hexham with KWS Fixum
 - Winter Triticale – Replaced KWS Fido with Lumaco
 - Appendix 7 Changed year
 - Updated Product Table: Added Ascra Xpro. Removed Fandango, Imtrex and Siltra Xpro. Changed Tebuconazole to Tebucur.

- Updated Table “WINTER WHEAT”:
- Removed Contact Trials Manager line.
- For T0: Replaced Sunorg Pro Metconazole + with Tebucur 250 + and updated rate. Added Arizona.
- For T1: Removed “For eye spot situation” from Revystar XE+. Removed Antargo + line. Removed Revystar XE+ line. Removed Arizona + line. Added “Optional for a rust situation” for Elatus Era line. Replaced Talius/Justice with Entargo+ and updated rate.
- For T1.5: Replaced Tebuconazole with Sunorg Pro (Metconazole 250) and updated rate. Updated Arizona to note compulsory timings.
- For T2: Added note for Univoq + and updated rate. Updated Tebuconazole to Tebuconazole 250 and added note for compulsory regions.
- For T3: Removed “+” from Comet 200. Added noted for compulsory timings for Arizona.
- Removed table for “SPRING WHEAT – AUTUMN SOWN”
- Updated table “SPRING WHEAT – SPRING SOWN”:
 - For T1: Replaced Revystar XE with Ascra Xpro and updated rate.
 - For T2: Replaced Revystar XE with Univoq and updated rate.
 - Added Note on yellow rust situation.
- Updated table “SPRING BARLEY”:
 - For T1: Replaced Siltra with Ascra and updated rate.
- Updated table “WINTER OATS”:
 - For T1: Replaced Siltra with Ascra, updated rate and removed note on Siltra Xpro. Replaced Comet 200 with Tebuconazole 250 and removed note on Comet 200.
 - For T2: Replaced Siltra Xpro + with Elatus Era +, updated rate and removed note on Siltra Xpro. Removed Comet 200
 - For T3: removed note regarding Comet 200 and removed + on product. Removed Toledo and updated Tebuconazole to Tebuconazole 250 +.
- Updated table “SPRING OATS”:
 - For T0: Removed “+” from Cyflamid.
 - For T1: Replaced Siltra with Ascra, updated rate and removed note for Siltra Xpro. Replaced Comet 200 with Tebuconazole 250.
 - For T2: Replaced Siltra Xpro with Elatus Era and updated rate. Updated Tebuconazole to Tebuconazole 250 +.
- Updated table “WINTER RYE & TRITICALE”:
 - For T0: Updated Tebuconazole to Tebuconazole 250.
- Updated Table “SPRING TRITICALE” to include “RYE”:
 - Added treatment timings and updated products to reflect both crops.
- Updated Appendix 6 PGR protocol
- Updated Appendix 7 to include new fungicide protocols for GB and NI separately

1. Contents

Scope.....	5
Appendix 1 – Approved Trial Organisers/ Operators for wheat, barley, oats, triticale, rye and spelt wheat.	6
Appendix 2 – Seed treatment products for use on NL trials	7
Appendix 3 – Seed dispatch deadline dates	8
Appendix 4 – Growing Trial Operators and trial locations	9
Appendix 5 – Control varieties for VCU assessments	12
Appendix 6 – Plant growth regulator protocol for cereal variety trials - 2024/2025	13
Appendix 7 – Fungicide protocol for cereal variety trials – 2024/25.....	5
Appendix 8 – Moisture content determination for yield.....	35
Appendix 9 – Dates by which records should be submitted	38
Appendix 10 – Growth stages of cereals.....	39
Appendix 11 – Assessment keys for cereal diseases.....	41

Scope

This document contains the appendices for the main guidance document:

Trial Procedures for Official Examination of Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) Harvest 2025 –
Cereals – Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Rye, Spelt Wheat, Durum Wheat

Appendix 1 – Approved Trial Organisers/ Operators for wheat, barley, oats, triticale, rye and spelt wheat.

Activity	Organisers/Operators Responsible
Data Handling Operators	BioSS* AHDB Cereals and Oilseeds** NIAB***
Trials Organiser	BSPB
Pathology Trials Operator	NIAB
Trial Inspection and Technical Validation Operator	AHDB Cereals and Oilseeds and SASA
Quality Testing Operators	NIAB and Campden BRI
Data Review and Standards Setting Operator	NIAB

*Wheat, Barley, Oats, Spring Triticale and Spring Rye

**Triticale, Rye

*** Spelt wheat
Durum wheat

Appendix 2 – Seed treatment products for use on NL trials

Where there are alternative treatments, all varieties in the trial must be treated with the same product

Crop	Treatment
Winter wheat	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro) Kinto Plus (Fluxapyroxad, Triticonazole and Fludioxonil) may be used
Winter barley	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro). Raxil Star. Kinto Plus (Fluxapyroxad, Triticonazole and Fludioxonil) may be used
Winter oats	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro). Kinto Plus (Fluxapyroxad, Triticonazole and Fludioxonil) may be used
Spring wheat	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (eg Redigo Pro)
Spring barley	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro)
Spring oats	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro)
Winter Triticale	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro) Kinto Plus (Fluxapyroxad, Triticonazole and Fludioxonil) may be used
Rye	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Redigo Pro) Kinto Plus (Fluxapyroxad, Triticonazole and Fludioxonil) may be used
Spelt wheat	No Treatment
Durum Wheat	Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (eg Redigo Pro)

Appendix 3 – Seed dispatch deadline dates

VCU seed must be delivered to each Growing Trials Operator/ Seed Handling Operator by:

Winter wheat	15 September
Triticale	1 September
Rye	1 September
Spelt wheat	1 September
Durum wheat	1 September
Winter barley	8 September
Winter oats	15 September
Spring wheat	23 October
Spring barley	15 January
Spring oats	15 January

Appendix 4 – Growing Trial Operators and trial locations

1 Growing Trial Operators/Seed Handling Operators

A WINTER WHEAT

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Wold Newton, Lincolnshire	T and UnT
NIAB	N/A	Terrington, Norfolk	T only
NIAB	N/A	Callow, Herefordshire	T and UnT
Elsoms Wheat Ltd	N/A	Spalding, Lincolnshire	T, UnT and L
KWS UK Ltd	N/A	Framlingham, Suffolk	T and UnT
KWS UK Ltd	N/A	Frisby on the Wreak, Leicestershire	T and L
RAGT Seeds Ltd	N/A	Ickleton, Cambridgeshire	T only
Agrii	N/A	Thaxted, Essex	T only
Limagrain UK Ltd	N/A	Elmswell, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	T only
Syngenta Ltd	N/A	Horncastle, Lincolnshire	T only
Envirofield	N/A	Woodstock, Oxfordshire	T only
NIAB	N/A	Broughton, Hants	T only
NIAB	N/A	Petham, Kent	T only
Frontier Agriculture Ltd	N/A	Driffield, Yorkshire	T only
SRUC	N/A	East Lothian	T, UnT and L
DSV UK Ltd	N/A	Wardington, Banbury, Oxon	T only
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Tayside, Angus	T and UnT

B SPRING WHEAT

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T and DOP
John Innes Enterprise	N/A	Norwich, Norfolk	T and DOP
KWS UK Ltd	N/A	Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire	T and DOP
NIAB	N/A	Sutton Scotney, Hampshire	T only
Stockbridge Technology Centre	Saaten Union	Cawood, North Yorkshire	T only
Frontier Agriculture	N/A	Bleasby, Lincolnshire	T only

C WINTER BARLEY

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Agrii	N/A	Great Dunmow, Essex	T only
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T only
KWS UK Ltd	N/A	Newton, Cambridgeshire	T only
Syngenta Ltd	N/A	Great Sturton, Lincolnshire	T and UnT
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Balgonie, Fife	T and UnT

NIAB	N/A	Wimborne, Dorset	T and UnT
NIAB	N/A	Callow, Herefordshire	T and UnT
Frontier Agriculture	N/A	Driffield, Yorkshire	T only
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Ellon, Aberdeenshire	T and UnT
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	St Boswells, Scottish Borders	T and UnT

D SPRING BARLEY

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
KWS UK LTD	N/A	Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire	T only
NIAB	N/A	Morley, Norfolk	T only
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Gateside, Nr Kinross	T and UnT
Syngenta Ltd	N/A	Great Sturton, Lincolnshire	T and UnT
Stockbridge Technology Centre	Saaten Union	Cawood, North Yorkshire	T only
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Hill of Fearn, Tain	T only
Trials Force	Agrii	Steelstrath, Aberdeenshire	T and UnT
NIAB	N/A	Andover, Hampshire	T and UnT
Trials Force	Agrii	Cullen, Banffshire	T only
SRUC	N/A	West of Ormiston, East Lothian	T only
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Tayside, Angus	UnT only
AFBI	Agrii	Crossnacreevy	T and UnT

E WINTER OATS

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Agrii	N/A	Great Dunmow, Essex	T and UnT
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Balgonie, Fife	T and UnT
NIAB	N/A	Callow, Herefordshire	T and UnT
NIAB	N/A	Sutton Scotney, Hampshire	T only

F SPRING OATS

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Fife	T and UnT
Saaten Union	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T and UnT
NIAB	N/A	Callow, Herefordshire	T and UnT
Scottish Agronomy	N/A	Aberdeenshire	T and UnT
AFBI	Agrii	Crossnacreevy	T and UnT

G WINTER RYE

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T and UnT

H SPRING RYE

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T only

I WINTER TRITICALE

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T only

J SPRING TRITICALE

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T only

K DURUM WHEAT

Growing Trial Operator	Seed Handling Operator (if not Trial Operator)	Location of trial	Trial description
Saaten Union UK Ltd	N/A	Cowlinge, Suffolk	T only

2. Pathology Trials Operator

Pathology Trials Operator	Location of trial
NIAB	UK

Appendix 5 – Control varieties for VCU assessments

The Control varieties are:
(Spring Controls to be reviewed in September 2024):

Winter wheat	LG Skyscraper (Feed) Gleam (VL2) (Feed) Champion (VL1) (Feed) Skyfall (Bread making) KWS Extase (Bread making) LG Astronomer (Biscuit) (VL2) Bamford (Biscuit) (VL1)	Spelt wheat	Zollernspelz
		Spring barley	SY Tungsten Propino RGT Planet LG Diablo Laureate Skyway
Winter barley	Craft (Malting) KWS Feeris (6 row Feed) SY Kingsbarn (6 row Hybrid Feed) Buccaneer (Malting) KWS Tardis (Feed) LG Caravelle (2 row Feed) (VL1)	Spring triticale	Doublet Trimour
		Spring wheat	KWS Ladum KWS Cochise KWS Fixum
Winter oats	Cromwell Mascani Dalguise Grafton (VL2 Comparator) - naked oat Peloton (VL1 Comparator) – naked oat	Spring oats	Canyon WPB Isabel Aspen Lennon
Winter triticale	Lumaco Kasyno	Winter rye	SU Performer
		Spring rye	SU Vergil Ovid
Spring	Miradoux		

Appendix 6 – Plant growth regulator protocol for cereal variety trials - 2024/2025

Last updated: March 2025

Recommendations by Paul Gosling, BASIS registration number R/E/8107/IFM.

RL Trials Co-ordinator: Sean Burns 07773 639936
VL Co-ordinator: Jeremy Widdowson 01353 653846

The following notes are given for guidance in the use of plant growth regulators (PGRs) on VCU trials (there is a separate protocol for Recommended List trials). The full manufacturer instructions should be consulted prior to the storage, handling or use of any agrochemical product. The instructions and advice given on product labels should be followed at all times. There should be no conflicting advice between that given in this protocol and on the product label. If there appears to be any conflict, inform the Trials Co-ordinators before the application is made.

Table 1: Summary of applications for NL trials

Crop	Fungicide treated plots	Plots or DOPs without fungicide	Lodging trials
Winter wheat	Yes	No	No
Spring wheat (late autumn or spring sown)	Yes	No	N/A
Winter barley	Yes, unless the crop is stressed, and the risk of lodging is negligible.	Yes, unless the crop is stressed, and the risk of lodging is negligible.	No
Spring barley	Only if a high risk of lodging	No	No
Winter oats	Yes, +F/+PGR plots only.	Yes	No
Spring oats	Yes, +F/+PGR plots only.	No	N/A
Winter rye	Yes	Yes	N/A
Winter triticale	Yes	Yes	N/A

Plant growth regulators should not be applied to trials grown specifically for the assessment of lodging.

There are important restrictions relating to the use of plant growth regulators.

Crop damage can occur if manufacturers' guidelines are not followed.

Common restrictions are those relating to crops that:

- are sited on soils of low fertility
- are suffering from herbicide damage
- are under stress from drought, waterlogging or any other cause
- were sown in the very late spring

Trial managers should consult the manufacturer's instructions to see if any of these restrictions apply.

In all cases, Plant Growth Regulators should be applied to designated plots only as specified in the AHDB Recommended List cereal trials protocol.

General guidance and notes specific to the use of PGRs on variety trials

Products should be used according to current manufacturers' instructions. It is the responsibility of the Trial Manager to ensure that the growth stages of all of the varieties in the trial are within the manufacturer's guidelines for use. The following notes are intended to highlight matters of particular relevance to the use of PGR products on variety trials and timings are relevant to earliest varieties.

The **Terpal** doses in this protocol are below full rate (**2.0 l/ha**).

Consult the Trials Co-ordinators if you feel that a higher dose is needed e.g. if there is a risk of severe lodging. However, be aware that late applications of **Terpal** (e.g. at around the flag leaf emergence stage) at higher doses can lead to crop damage or stimulate the production of secondary tillers.

Changes from previous version

Below is a summary of product changes from the previous protocol, please ensure that whoever is applying products has the up-to-date version of the protocol and understands which products and the rates to be applied at each timing for respective crops.

Page	Crop/Timing	Details of change
6	WO & SO GS 30	Moddus optional application for high risk removed

Winter wheat and late autumn sown Spring wheat

Product	Crop	Rate & timing
Either split dose 3C Chlormequat 750+ Moddus	Winter wheat only	3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.0 l/ha at G.S. 25 – 30 PLUS †Moddus at 0.1 l/ha if applied at the G.S 30 timing. Followed at G.S. 31 – 32 by 3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.0 l/ha PLUS †Moddus at 0.1 – 0.2 l/ha. Do not apply if any variety is beyond the G.S. 32 timing.
<u>OR SINGLE DOSE</u> (Winter wheat and late sown autumn sown spring wheat) 3C Chlormequat 750 + Moddus	Winter wheat	3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.5 – 2.0 l/ha at GS30 – 31 (in the North and North-west regions this can be delayed to GS32) PLUS † Moddus at 0.1 – 0.2 l/ha. Do not apply if any variety is beyond G.S. 32.
	Spring wheat	3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.25 l/ha at GS30 – 31 (in the North and North-west regions this can be delayed to G.S. 32) PLUS † Moddus at 0.1 – 0.2 l/ha. Do not apply if any variety is beyond G.S. 32.
Optional: *Terpal	N/A	<i>Single-dose of 0.75 – 1.0 l/ha (depending on lodging risk and *condition of the crop) at GS32–37</i>

***Terpal** should not be applied to any variety in the trial if the leaf sheaths have split and the ears are visible.

- **DO NOT** apply **Terpal** if the crop is suffering from herbicide damage or physical stress caused by e.g., waterlogging, drought, take-all.
 - **DO NOT** apply in temperatures above 21°C. If, in Winter wheat/Spring wheat trials there are large differences in growth stages; contact the RL Trials Co-ordinator/ VL Coordinator.
- † **Moddus** - Apply unless the crop is stressed or the lodging risk is negligible.

Spring wheat trials

Product	Rate & timing
<i>Optional: 3C Chlormequat 750 + Moddus</i>	<i>Single half dose of 0.6 l/ha – 1.25 l/ha at GS 30 – 31. Consult the Trials Co-ordinator if the crop is late sown and/or under stress. Do not apply if any variety is beyond G.S. 31.</i>

Terpal and Moddus should not be applied to spring sown Spring Wheat trials.

Winter barley trials

Product	Rate & timing
Optional: 3C Chlormequat 750 + Moddus	3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.5–2.0 l/ha at GS25–30 PLUS †Moddus at 0.1–0.2 l/ha if applied at the GS30 timing.
<i>Moddus</i>	<i>Optional: G.S. 31 – 32 in high fertility situations (0.1 – 0.2 l/ha)</i>
<i>*Terpal</i>	<i>0.75 – 1.0 l/ha at *G.S. 32 – 39</i>

*The preferred option for Terpal is for the product to be applied separately from the T2 application. Terpal should not be applied on any variety in the trial if the leaf sheaths have split and the ears are visible.

- Do not apply Terpal if the crop is suffering from herbicide damage or physical stress caused by e.g. waterlogging, drought, take-all.
- Do not apply in temperatures above 21°C.

Spring barley trials

Product	Rate & timing
<i>Moddus</i>	<i>Optional: Moddus may be applied at 0.1-0.2 l/ha at GS30 for increased rooting and tiller survival and where lodging may be expected</i>
<i>Terpal</i>	<i>Optional: Terpal 0.5 l/ha at GS32-37. Apply only if the risk of lodging is high and the crop shows no signs of stress.</i>

Winter and Spring oat trials

Product	Rate & timing
3C Chlormequat 750 Option for an <u>additional</u> Canopy in high-risk situations	<p>Single dose: 3C Chlormequat 750 1.5 – 2.0 l/ha at G.S.31 – 32. A non-ionic wetting agent should be used - see product label.</p> <p><u>In high-risk situations Canopy 0.75 – 1.5 l/ha up to G.S. 41.</u></p>

Apply routinely as a single application to all appropriate trials unless it is felt that the application is inadvisable, in which case the Trials Co-ordinators should be consulted.

Winter rye trials

Product	Rate & timing
3C Chlormequat 750	Either single dose: 3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.0 l/ha PLUS †Moddus at 0.1 – 0.2 l/ha at G.S. 30
	Or split dose: 3C Chlormequat 750 1.0 l/ha at G.S. 31 – 32 PLUS †Moddus at 0.1 – 0.2 l/ha
Medax Max <i>Check timing with label</i>	Medax Max 0.3 - 0.4 kg/ha should be used if Terpal timing is missed at GS37. This is safe up to GS49 and is safer for use on the ear in comparison to Terpal
Terpal	Terpal 1.5 – 2.0 l/ha at G.S. 37

† Moddus. Apply unless the crop is stressed or the lodging risk is negligible.

Winter triticales trials

Product	Rate & timing
3C Chlormequat 750	Single dose: 3C Chlormequat 750 at 1.0 l/ha PLUS †Moddus at 0.1 – 0.2 l/ha at GS30
<i>Optional: Medax Max</i>	Medax Max 0.3 – 0.4 kg/ha

Spring Rye (VL trial)

Product	Rate & timing
Medax Max	0.3-0.4kg/ha GS 25 – 30 (at point of breaking dormancy) max of 2 applications if required

Spring triticale (VL trial)

Product	Rate & timing
3C Chlormequat 750	Single dose: 3C Chlormequat 750 at 2.0 l/ha between GS 31-32

Appendix 7 – Fungicide protocol for cereal variety trials – 2024/25

7.1 Cereal trials fungicide protocol for Great Britain only – NOT to be used in Northern Ireland

Introduction

Recommendations by Paul Gosling, BASIS registration number R\E\8107\IFM.

RL Trials Co-ordinator:	Sean Burns	0773639936
VL Co-ordinator:	Jeremy Widdowson	01353 653846

This programme is for use on AHDB Recommended List and Variety List cereal trials in 2024/25:

- For spring and summer applications to trials for harvest 2025

It is an experimental protocol and is designed to meet the protocol aim of keeping disease levels in treated plots below **10%** infection in all varieties and in all trials. It is not intended to follow commercial practice.

Please note that most treatments are **compulsory**, and the rates and timings specified should be adhered to as closely as possible. **Compulsory treatments** are in bold text and Optional are in italics. The protocol is designed to be robust and, if applied correctly, should be effective. If, however, disease levels rise above 10% (e.g., if weather conditions do not allow optimal application), please contact the relevant Trials Co-Ordinator to discuss an appropriate course of action.

Fungicides should be applied at the stated dose rates unless agreed otherwise with the RL Trials Coordinator or VL Co-ordinator. Changes to dose rates will only be agreed in exceptional circumstances, such as drought-stressed trials under low disease pressure. Please contact the RL Trials Co-ordinator or VL Co-ordinator if you have any difficulty in sourcing a particular product.

In some cases, two or more products may be available from a company with the same active substances and formulation; if you wish to use such a product and it is not listed in this protocol, contact the RL Trials Co-ordinator or NL Co-ordinator. If a generic product is the only option available, check that the amount of active ingredient (ai) in the generic product is the same as the rate given in the protocol.

Important: Every care has been taken to ensure that all mixtures, rates, and timings are approved, meeting COSHH regulations and manufacturers and statutory guidelines. However, it is the responsibility of the Trial Manager to ensure that they meet all current regulations at the time of application. It is recommended to seek advice from a qualified BASIS advisor for suitability to local conditions and regulatory compliance. The RL Trials Co-ordinator or NL Co-ordinator should be notified of any conflict between the protocol and current regulations.

In accordance with FRAC guidelines, only two applications of strobilurin fungicides, two SDHI fungicides and one application of a Qil fungicide are to be applied to any crop.

Changes from previous version

Below is a summary of product changes from the previous protocol, please ensure that whoever is making the application has the up-to-date version of the protocol and understands the product and rates to be applied at each timing for respective crops.

Page	Timing	Details of Change
4&5	Product list	Sunorg-Pro - removed Miravis Plus – added RevyPro added Amistar added Imtex added Era added
6	WW T0	Arizona - removed
6	WW T1	ReyStar XE - removed Elatus Era - removed Univoq - added Imtrex – added for brown rust control in South and East Talius/Justice becomes optional
6	WW T1.5	Sunorg Pro - removed Prothioconazole - removed Revy Pro added
7	WW T2	Univoq - removed Miravis Plus - added Era - added
7	WW T3	Tebuconazole 250 - added as optional for brown rust control
9	WB T1	Aspra Xpro max dose reduced to 1.2 l/ha
9	WB T2	RevyStar XE - removed Proline 275 - removed Miravis Plus - added Arizona – becomes optional
10	SB T2	RevyStar XE - removed Miravis Plus - added Era – added Arizona becomes optional
11	WO T1	Comet 200 - added
11	WO T2	Imtrex optional - added for crown rust control

12	SO T1	Tebuconazole - removed Amistar - optional added for crown rust control
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Products, active substances, dose and applications and manufacturers

Product	Active substances	Amount of active substance	Crops/Max dose/No App's	Manufacturer
Amistar	Azoxystrobin	250g/l	All Cereals max dose 1.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Syngenta
Arizona	Folpet	500g/l	Wheat, Triticale, Barley max dose 1.5 l/ha Max total dose of 3 l/ha	Adama
Ascra Xpro	Bixafen Fluopyram Prothioconazole	65g/l 65g/l 130g/l	Wheat, Triticale, W. Rye max dose 1.5 l/ha. Max total dose 3.0 l/ha. Barley & Oats 1.2 l/ha. Max total dose 1.2 l/ha.	Bayer Crop Science
Comet 200	Pyraclostrobin	200g/l	All Cereals crops max dose 1.25 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	BASF
Cyflamid	Cyflufenamid	50 g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 0.5 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Certis
Era	Prothioconazole	300g/l	Max individual dose 0.65l/ha max 2	Syngenta

			applications per crop	
Elatus ERA	Benzovindiflupyr Prothioconazole	75g/l 150g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 1.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 1	Syngenta
Entargo	Boscalid	500g/l	Wheat, Barley max dose 0.7 l/ha. Max total dose.0.7l /ha	BASF
Imtrex	Fluxapyroxad	62.5g/l	W. wheat, S. wheat, D. wheat, Barley, Rye, Triticale max dose 2.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	BASF
Miravis Plus	pydiflumetofen	62.5g/l	Wheat, Barley max dose 2.65 l/ha for control of foliar disease All Cereals max dose 3.2 l/ha for control of fusarium species Max number treatments per crop 2	Syngenta
Proline 275	Prothioconazole	275g/l	Wheat, W. Rye, Barley, Oats max dose 0.72 l/ha Max total dose Wheat, W. Rye 2.16 l/ha Max total dose barley & oats 1.44 l/ha	Bayer Crop Science

Prosaro	Prothioconazole Tebuconazole	125g/l 125g/l	Wheat, Barley, Oats & W.Rye max dose 1.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Bayer Crop Science
Revystar XE	Mefentrifluconazole Fluxapyroxad	47.5g/l 100g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 1.5l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	BASF
RevyPro	Mefentrifluconazole Prothioconazole	50g/l 100g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 1.5l/ha Max 1 application per crop @ max dose	BASF
Talius/Justice	Proquinazid	200g/l	Wheat, Barley, Oats, W. Rye and Triticale 0.25 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Corteva
Tebuconazole 250	Tebuconazole	250g/l	1.0 l/ha Check individual product label for restrictions on use	
Univoq	Fenpicoxamid Prothioconazole	50g/l 100g/l	Wheat, Rye Triticale 2.0l /ha Max number treatments per crop 1	Corteva

**When you are applying optional treatments, you must ensure adherence to product labels regarding maximum total dose and maximum number of treatments.*

Winter Wheat

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS30 (with no later than when 50% of varieties at GS30)		
		Cyflamid +	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		Tebuconazole 250 +	0.6-0.1.0 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
T1	GS32 (When 50% varieties at GS32)		
		Univoq +	1.25 – 1.5 L/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
Optional for an eyespot situation		Entargo	0.5 l/ha
Optional for a mildew situation		Talius/Justice	0.15 l/ha
For Brown rust, Compulsory South and East		Imtrex	0.75 to 1.0 l/ha
T1.5	GS33 (targeting leaf 2 emerging)		
Strongly recommended for high pressure Yellow rust, Brown rust & septoria situations.		RevyPro	1.0l/ha
Note: Arizona is compulsory at T1 and T2 but can only then be used at one other timing either at T1.5 or T3		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
T2	GS39–45 and no later than 4 weeks after T1 application		
		Miravis Plus +	1.55 –2 .0 l/ha
		Era +	0.5 – 0.65 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
Optional nationally but compulsory for the East and Southern regions		Tebuconazole 250	0.75 – 1.0 l/ha
Optional - If mildew established		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha

T3	GS55–61 Timing for Fusarium control (very early anthesis preferred).	
	Prosaro +	0.8 – 1.0 l/ha
	Comet 200	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
<i>Optional in brown rust situation</i>	<i>Tebuconazole 250</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>
Note: Arizona is compulsory at T1 and T2 but can only then be used at one other timing either at T1.5 or T3. If used at T3, it cannot be used beyond GS59.	<i>Arizona</i>	<i>1.0 l/ha</i>
T3 Plus		
For extreme septoria or brown rust situations please contact the relevant trials co-ordinator.		

Notes:

- No more than TWO applications of SDHIs should be applied to any cereal crop.
- No more than TWO applications of Qols should be applied to any cereal crop.
- No more than one application of Qil's should be applied to any cereal crop.
- Ensure Tebuconazole product applications are compliant with label restrictions.
- Depending on whether "knock down" or protectant activity is required, applications of Cyflamid (eradicator) and Talus/Justice (protectant) can be swapped at T0 or T1. Do not apply consecutive applications of products containing Cyflamid.
- For Cyflamid, the maximum number of treatments is two per crop on ALL recommended cereals, to be applied only in spring.

Spring Wheat

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
Pre T1			
For disease infections before GS29 consult the relevant trials co-ordinator			
T1	GS29–31		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.8 - 1.0 l/ha
		Comet 200 +	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
		Arizona +	1.0 l/ha
		Talius/Justice	0.15 l/ha
T2	GS37 and no later than 3 weeks after T1 application		
		Univoq +	1.0-1.5 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
Optional if mildew established		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.5 l/ha
T3	GS51–61		
		Prosaro +	0.8 l/ha
		Comet 200 +	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
Optional If including Arizona must not exceed GS59		Arizona	1.0 l/ha

Notes:

- In a yellow rust situation, an additional application of tebuconazole 250 (0.75- 1.0 l/ha) can be made at an appropriate timing.
- Depending on whether "knock down" or protectant activity is required, applications of Cyflamid (eradicant) and Talius/Justice (protectant) can be swapped at T0 or T1. Do not apply consecutive applications of products containing Cyflamid.

Winter Barley

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
Before T0			
<i>Optional - If net blotch or mildew present in Autumn or early Spring please contact the trials co-ordinator</i>			
T0	GS26–29 at start of Spring growth		
		Proline 275 +	0.3 – 0.5 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.3 – 0.5 l/ha
T1	GS31 No later than 4 weeks after T0 application		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.7 – 1.2 l/ha
		Arizona +	1.0 l/ha
		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
T2	GS39–45 (earliest varieties should not exceed GS45)		
		Miravis Plus +	1.25 - 1.5 l/ha
		Era	0.42 - 0.5 l/ha
<i>Optional – for high ramularia pressure</i>		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
T3	GS59–61		
<i>Optional (to be considered compulsory if brown rust is a risk): Must not be applied after the start of flowering. Comet 200 must be applied before GS59</i>		Proline 275 +	0.3 – 0.5 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.35 – 0.5 l/ha

Spring Barley

Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS13–15		
<i>Optional: If disease is present</i>		<i>Proline 275</i>	<i>0.2 – 0.4 l/ha</i>
T1	GS 30-31 Applications at the early end of this range may be necessary if rhynchosporium or mildew are developing.		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.6 – 1.0 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
<i>Optional: if mildew is present</i>		<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
T2	GS45–59 (earliest varieties should not exceed GS59) no later than 3 weeks after T1 application. If any varieties have passed GS59 contact relevant trials co-ordinator.		
		Miravis Plus	1.0 - 1.25 l/ha
		Era	0.33-0.42 l/ha
<i>Optional for high ramularia pressure.</i>		<i>Arizona</i>	<i>1.0 l/ha</i>

****If high disease pressure after GS 59 contact the relevant trials manager.***

Winter Oats

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS Mid to late tillering		
		Cyflamid +	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		Prothioconazole	0.35 l/ha
T1	GS31		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.7 - 1.2 l/ha
		Talius/Justice +	0.15 - 0.25 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.5 l/ha
		<i>Tebuconazole 250</i>	<i>0.5-1.0 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional - if crown rust is a problem.</i>	
T2	GS39–45		
		Elatus Era +	0.6 – 1.0 l/ha
		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		<i>Imtrex</i>	<i>0.5-0.75 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional for crown rust control</i>	
T3	GS45–59		
		<i>Tebuconazole 250</i> +	<i>0.5-1.0 l/ha</i>
		<i>Comet 200</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>

Spring Oats

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS13–15		
		Prothioconazole	0.35 l/ha
		<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional: If mildew present.</i>	
T1	GS Mid to late tillering		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.7– 1.2 l/ha
		Talius/Justice	0.15-0.25 l/ha
		<i>Amistar</i>	<i>1.0 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional if crown rust or septoria a concern</i>	
T2	GS39–45		
		Elatus Era +	0.6 –1.0 l/ha
		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		<i>Comet 200 +</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>
		<i>Tebuconazole 250</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional: If crown rust pressure is a problem.</i>	

Winter Rye and Triticale

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS30		
		Tebuconazole 250 +	0.75 – 1.0 l/ha
<i>Optional: If mildew present, trial operators' discretion whether to use either at T0 or T1.</i>		<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
T1	GS31–32		
Increase rate for if rust a concern.		Elatus Era +	0.8 - 1.0 l/ha
<i>Optional: If mildew present, trial operators' discretion whether to use either at T0 or T1.</i>		<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 -0.35 l/ha</i>
T2	GS39–45		
		Revystar XE	0.5-1.0 l/ha
T3	GS59–61		
<i>Optional: For Rye only if rust remains a problem before GS61.</i>		<i>Prosaro</i>	<i>0.8 l/ha</i>

Spring Rye and Triticale

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T1	GS31–32		
		Tebuconazole 250 +	0.75 – 1.0 l/ha
		Talius/Justice	0.15 l/ha
T2	GS32–45		
		Elatus Era	1.0 l/ha

7.2 Cereal trials fungicide protocol for Northern Ireland only – NOT to be used in Great Britain

Introduction

Recommendations by Paul Gosling, BASIS registration number R\E\8107\IFM.

RL Trials Co-ordinator:	Sean Burns	0773639936
VL Co-ordinator:	Jeremy Widdowson	01353 653846

This programme is for use on AHDB Recommended List and Variety List cereal trials in 2024/25:

- For spring and summer applications to trials for harvest 2025

It is an experimental protocol and is designed to meet the protocol aim of keeping disease levels in treated plots below 10% infection in all varieties and in all trials. It is not intended to follow commercial practice.

Please note that most treatments are compulsory, and the rates and timings specified should be adhered to as closely as possible. Compulsory treatments are in bold text and Optional are in italics. The protocol is designed to be robust and, if applied correctly, should be effective. If, however, disease levels rise above 10% (e.g., if weather conditions do not allow optimal application), please contact the relevant Trials Co-Ordinator to discuss an appropriate course of action.

Fungicides should be applied at the stated dose rates unless agreed otherwise with the RL Trials Coordinator or VL Co-ordinator. Changes to dose rates will only be agreed in exceptional circumstances, such as drought-stressed trials under low disease pressure.

Please contact the RL Trials Co-ordinator or VL Co-ordinator if you have any difficulty in sourcing a particular product.

In some cases, two or more products may be available from a company with the same active substances and formulation; if you wish to use such a product and it is not listed in this protocol, contact the RL Trials Co-ordinator or NL Co-ordinator. If a generic product is the only option available, check that the amount of active ingredient (ai) in the generic product is the same as the rate given in the protocol.

Important: Every care has been taken to ensure that all mixtures, rates, and timings are approved, meeting COSSH regulations and manufacturers and statutory guidelines. However, it is the responsibility of the Trial Manager to ensure that they meet all current regulations at the time of application. It is recommended to seek advice from a qualified BASIS advisor for suitability to local conditions and regulatory compliance. The RL Trials Co-ordinator or NL Co-ordinator should be notified of any conflict between the protocol and current regulations.

In accordance with FRAC guidelines, only two applications of strobilurin fungicides, two SDHI fungicides and one application of a Qil fungicide are to be applied to any crop.

Changes from previous version

Below is a summary of product changes from the previous protocol, please ensure that whoever is making the application has the up-to-date version of the protocol and understands the product and rates to be applied at each timing for respective crops.

Page	Timing	Details of Change
4&5	Product list	Sunorg-Pro - removed RevyPro added Amistar added Imtex added
6	WW T0	Arizona - removed
6	WW T1	Sunorg Pro - removed Prothioconazole - removed Revy Pro added
6	WW T1.5	Sunorg Pro - removed Prothioconazole - removed Revy Pro added
7	WW T3	Tebuconazole 250 - added as optional for brown rust control
9	WB T1	Ascra Xpro max dose reduced to 1.2l/ha
9	WB T2	RevyStar XE - removed Proline 275 - removed Miravis Plus - added Arizona – becomes optional
11	WO T1	Comet 200 - added
11	WO T2	Imtrex optional - added for crown rust control
12	SO T1	Tebuconazole - removed Amistar - optional added for crown rust control

Products, active substances, dose and applications and manufacturers

Product	Active substances	Amount of active substance	Crops/Max dose/No App's	Manufacturer
Amistar	Azoxystrobin	250g/l	All Cereals max dose 1.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Syngenta
Arizona	Folpet	500g/l	Wheat, Triticale, Barley max dose 1.5 l/ha Max total dose of 3 l/ha	Adama
Ascra Xpro	Bixafen Fluopyram Prothioconazole	65g/l 65g/l 130g/l	Wheat, Triticale, W. Rye max dose 1.5 l/ha. Max total dose 3.0 l/ha. Barley & Oats 1.2 l/ha. Max total dose 1.2 l/ha.	Bayer Crop Science
Comet 200	Pyraclostrobin	200g/l	All Cereals crops max dose 1.25 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	BASF
Cyflamid	Cyflufenamid	50 g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 0.5 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Certis
Elatus ERA	Benzovindiflupyr Prothioconazole	75g/l 150g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 1.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 1	Syngenta
Entargo	Boscalid	500g/l	Wheat, Barley max dose 0.7 l/ha. Max total dose.0.7l /ha	BASF
Imtrex	Fluxapyroxad	62.5g/l	W. wheat, S. wheat, D. wheat, Barley, Rye, Triticale max dose 2.0 l/ha	BASF

			Max number treatments per crop 2	
Proline 275	Prothioconazole	275g/l	Wheat, W. Rye, Barley, Oats max dose 0.72 l/ha Max total dose Wheat, W. Rye 2.16 l/ha Max total dose Barley & Oats 1.44 l/ha	Bayer Crop Science
Prosaro	Prothioconazole Tebuconazole	125g/l 125g/l	Wheat, Barley, Oats & W.Rye max dose 1.0 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Bayer Crop Science
Revystar XE	Mefentrifluconazole Fluxapyroxad	47.5g/l 100g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 1.5l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	BASF
RevyPro	Mefentrifluconazole Prothioconazole	50g/l 100g/l	All Cereal crops max dose 1.5l/ha Max 1 application per crop @ max dose	BASF
Talius/Justice	Proquinazid	200g/l	Wheat, Barley, Oats, W. Rye and Triticale 0.25 l/ha Max number treatments per crop 2	Corteva
Tebuconazole 250	Tebuconazole	250g/l	1.0 l/ha Check individual product label for restrictions on use	
Univoq	Fenpicoxamid Prothioconazole	50g/l 100g/l	Wheat, Rye Triticale 2.0l /ha Max number treatments per crop 1	Corteva

Winter Wheat

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS30 (with no later than when 50% of varieties at GS30)		
		Cyflamid +	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		Tebuconazole 250 +	0.6-0.1.0 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
T1	GS32 (When 50% varieties at GS32)		
		Revystar XE +	1.0 – 1.5 L/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
	<i>Optional for an eyespot situation</i>	<i>Entargo</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>
	<i>Optional for a mildew situation</i>	<i>Talius/Justice</i>	<i>0.15 l/ha</i>
	<i>Optional for a brown rust situation</i>	<i>Imtrex</i>	<i>0.75 to 1.0 l/ha</i>
T1.5	GS33 (targeting leaf 2 emerging)		
	<i>Strongly recommended for high pressure Yellow rust, Brown rust & septoria situations.</i>	<i>RevyPro</i>	<i>1.0l/ha</i>
	Note: Arizona is compulsory at T1 and T2 but can only then be used at one other timing either at T1.5 or T3	<i>Arizona</i>	<i>1.0 l/ha</i>
T2	GS39–45 and no later than 4 weeks after T1 application		
		Univoq +	1.0 – 1.5 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
	<i>Optional for rust control</i>	<i>Tebuconazole 250</i>	<i>0.75 – 1.0 l/ha</i>
	<i>Optional - If mildew established</i>	<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
T3	GS55–61 Timing for Fusarium control (very early anthesis preferred).		

		Prosaro +	0.8 – 1.0 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
Optional in brown rust situation		Tebuconazole 250	0.5 l/ha
Note: Arizona is compulsory at T1 and T2 but can only then be used at one other timing either at T1.5 or T3. If used at T3, it cannot be used beyond GS59.		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
T3 Plus			
For extreme septoria or brown rust situations please contact the relevant trials co-ordinator.			

Notes:

- No more than TWO applications of SDHIs should be applied to any cereal crop.
- No more than TWO applications of Qols should be applied to any cereal crop.
- No more than one application of Qil's should be applied to any cereal crop.
- Ensure Tebuconazole product applications are compliant with label restrictions.
- Depending on whether "knock down" or protectant activity is required, applications of Cyflamid (eradicant) and Talus/Justice (protectant) can be swapped at T0 or T1. Do not apply consecutive applications of products containing Cyflamid.
- For Cyflamid, the maximum number of treatments is two per crop on ALL recommended cereals, to be applied only in spring.

Spring Wheat

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
Pre T1			
For disease infections before GS29 consult the relevant trials co-ordinator			
T1	GS29–31		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.8 - 1.0 l/ha
		Comet 200 +	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
		Arizona +	1.0 l/ha
		Talius/Justice	0.15 l/ha
T2	GS37 and no later than 3 weeks after T1 application		
		Univoq +	1.0-1.5 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
Optional if mildew established		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.5 l/ha
T3	GS51–61		
		Prosaro +	0.8 l/ha
		Comet 200 +	0.4 – 0.6 l/ha
Optional If including Arizona must not exceed GS59		Arizona	1.0 l/ha

Notes:

- In a yellow rust situation, an additional application of tebuconazole 250 (0.75- 1.0 l/ha) can be made at an appropriate timing.
- Depending on whether "knock down" or protectant activity is required, applications of Cyflamid (eradicant) and Talius/Justice (protectant) can be swapped at T0 or T1. Do not apply consecutive applications of products containing Cyflamid.

Winter Barley

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
Before T0			
<i>Optional - If net blotch or mildew present in Autumn or early Spring please contact the trials co-ordinator</i>			
T0	GS26–29 at start of Spring growth		
		Proline 275 +	0.3 – 0.5 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.3 – 0.5 l/ha
T1	GS31 No later than 4 weeks after T0 application		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.7 – 1.2 l/ha
		Arizona +	1.0 l/ha
		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35l/ha
T2	GS39–45 (earliest varieties should not exceed GS45)		
		Revystar XE +	1.0 - 1.25 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
<i>Optional: If net blotch or rhynchosporium is developing. Not to be applied after the start of flowering</i>		Proline 275	1.0 l/ha
T3	GS59–61		
<i>Optional (to be considered compulsory if brown rust is a risk): Must not be applied after the start of flowering. Comet 200 <u>must be applied before GS59</u></i>		Proline 275 +	0.3 – 0.5 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.35 – 0.5 l/ha

Spring Barley

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS13–15		
<i>Optional: If disease is present</i>		<i>Proline 275</i>	<i>0.2 – 0.4 l/ha</i>
T1	GS 30-31 Applications at the early end of this range may be necessary if rhynchosporium or mildew are developing.		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.6 – 1.0 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha
<i>Optional: if mildew is present</i>		<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
T2	GS45–59 (earliest varieties should not exceed GS59) no later than 3 weeks after T1 application. If any varieties have passed GS59 contact relevant trials co-ordinator.		
		Revystar XE +	0.75 – 1.0 l/ha
		Arizona	1.0 l/ha

**If high disease pressure after GS 59 contact the relevant trials manager.*

Winter Oats

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS Mid to late tillering		
		Cyflamid +	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		Prothioconazole	0.35 l/ha
T1	GS31		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.7 - 1.2 l/ha
		Talius/Justice +	0.15 - 0.25 l/ha
		Comet 200	0.5 l/ha
	<i>Optional - if crown rust is a problem.</i>	<i>Tebuconazole 250</i>	<i>0.5-1.0 l/ha</i>
T2	GS39–45		
	Reports of variable control of crown rust with Elatus, if disease pressure high then use Imtrex option.	Elatus Era +	0.6 – 1.0 l/ha
		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
	<i>Optional for crown rust control</i>	<i>Imtrex</i>	<i>0.5-0.75 l/ha</i>
T3	GS45–59		
	<i>Optional: If crown rust pressure has remained high before GS59–61.</i>	<i>Tebuconazole 250 +</i>	<i>0.5-1.0 l/ha</i>
		<i>Comet 200</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>

Spring Oats

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS13–15		
		Prothioconazole	0.35 l/ha
		<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional: If mildew present.</i>	
T1	GS Mid to late tillering		
		Ascra Xpro +	0.7– 1.2 l/ha
		Talius/Justice	0.15-0.25 l/ha
		<i>Amistar</i>	<i>1.0 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional if crown rust or septoria a concern</i>	
T2	GS39–45		
		Elatus Era +	0.6 –1.0 l/ha
		Cyflamid	0.25 – 0.35 l/ha
		<i>Comet 200 +</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>
		<i>Tebuconazole 250</i>	<i>0.5 l/ha</i>
		<i>Optional: If crown rust pressure is a problem.</i>	

Winter Rye and Triticale

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T0	GS30		
		Tebuconazole 250 +	0.75 – 1.0 l/ha
	<i>Optional: If mildew present, trial operators' discretion whether to use either at T0 or T1.</i>	<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 – 0.35 l/ha</i>
T1	GS31–32		
	Increase rate for if rust a concern.	Elatus Era +	0.8 - 1.0 l/ha
	<i>Optional: If mildew present, trial operators' discretion whether to use either at T0 or T1.</i>	<i>Cyflamid</i>	<i>0.25 -0.35 l/ha</i>
T2	GS39–45		
		Revystar XE	0.5-1.0 l/ha
T3	GS59–61		
	<i>Optional: For Rye only if rust remains a problem before GS61.</i>	<i>Prosaro</i>	<i>0.8 l/ha</i>

Spring Rye and Triticale

Treatment Timing	Growth Stage (GS) - target timing or disease	Product / active ingredient	Rate
T1	GS31–32		
		Tebuconazole 250 +	0.75 – 1.0 l/ha
		Talius/Justice	0.15 l/ha
T2	GS32–45		
		Elatus Era	1.0 l/ha

Recommended List Fungicide and PGR Ag Chem product labels

Introduction

This list can be used to help find the relevant product labels for PGRs, fungicides, herbicides, and insecticides listed in the main protocols. The links below can be used to navigate to the company page and search for the product labels.

Adama UK

[Listen > Learn > Deliver | ADAMA](#)

BASF

[Product Labels, MSDSs & EISs \(basf.co.uk\)](#)

Bayer Crop Science

[Crop Protection Products from Bayer Crop Science UK](#)

Belchim UK

[Products UK – Belchim Crop Protection](#)

Certis Europe

[Products A-Z and Key Documents | Certis Europe United Kingdom](#)

Corteva/DU Pont

[Find a Product | Corteva Agriscience](#)

Syngenta

[Labels and SDS downloads | Syngenta](#)

Appendix 8 – Moisture content determination for yield

Yield data must be corrected to 15% moisture content. In order to do this, the moisture content of the harvested plot grain is required. One of three methods of determining dry matter must be used – the oven method, electronic moisture analysers method or NIR determination.

1 Oven method

Samples are dried until constant mass is achieved. For expediency it is permissible to dry samples for a fixed time provided it can be demonstrated that this is sufficient to reliably achieve constant mass for samples even when the chosen apparatus is fully loaded with samples.

Apparatus and Equipment.

Oven. Electrically heated and controlled in such a way that, during normal working, the mean temperature of the air and of the shelves carrying the test samples is 100° C and operates within the range 96 - 104° C. (Temperature to be reviewed by the Procedures Development Group).

The oven should be regularly maintained and regularly checked for correct operation.

Sample drying trays. Durable under test conditions and being of a size which enables the test sample to be distributed evenly within the tray and at depth which does not protract the drying time.

Balance. Accuracy 0.1 g \pm 0.05 g. The balance should be regularly serviced and calibrated. Frequent checks on its correct operation should be made during the period when the balance is in use.

Method

The test samples are received direct from the combine in hermetically sealed bags or containers. Weigh a fully representative 100 g sub-sample or an accurately recorded catch-weight between 100-200 g and place into the drying tray with an identifying label.

Place the drying trays containing the test samples into the pre-heated oven. Dry the test samples for the pre-determined period or until constant mass is achieved (see below).

Remove the test samples from the oven and allow to cool to ambient temperature.

Record the dry weight of the test sample to 0.1 g.

If achievement of constant mass is to be directly measured, five check samples should be removed from a range of positions within the oven after a period of about 16hrs. The dry weight of these samples should be recorded as above. The check samples should be returned to the oven and dried for a further 2 hours and the dry weight again recorded. A dry matter content of less than 0.3% between the two determinations will be accepted as representing constant mass. If constant mass has not been achieved, the check samples should be returned to the oven for further periods of two hours until constant mass is observed.

Results

The dry matter content of the test sample is calculated as follows;

$$\text{Dry matter (\%)} = \frac{\text{Dry test sample weight}}{\text{Original test sample weight}} \times 100$$

When all samples from a given trial have been recorded, the fresh and dry weights are immediately reported to the Data Handling Operator electronically. When the dry weights are reported as a percentage, the fresh weight should be reported as 100.

2 Electronic moisture assessment (moisture analysers)

Principles

Moisture analysers, either separate instruments or probes on combines, may be used for determining the dry matter of harvested grain. There are no restrictions on the make or model of moisture analyser that may be used, provided the conditions described below are met.

The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be followed. On-combine analysis must only be carried out on equipment specifically manufactured for this purpose. 'Desk-top' analysers should not be used on the combine because it has been shown that heat and vibration can cause inaccuracy.

Equipment

The analysing equipment must:

- be calibrated at least once annually for each crop according to the manufacturer's instructions using check samples (see reference below) and have a moisture content accuracy of plus/minus 0.5%. The calibration data should be retained for a minimum of 1 year.
- be serviced regularly, especially just prior to harvest, according to manufacturer recommendations. The action taken should be documented and the information held for a minimum of 1 year.

- be fit for use in accordance with manufacturer instructions. It should have an adequate power supply throughout operation. Instructions should be held with the machine and all operators adequately trained in its operation.

In the field:

- the determination of dry matter must be the same for all plots in a trial replicate. For this reason, there should be minimal risk of rainfall during the harvest of a replicate. If there is a significant risk then backup samples should be taken from all plots to allow comparison through the oven method.
- the grain samples to be analysed must be between 83 and 88% dry matter (12 to 17% moisture content). If it is possible that samples in a replicate may fall outside this range, samples must be taken from all plots so that the oven method may be used should it be necessary. Polythene bags and plot identity labels must be carried at all times to allow this to be carried out.
- The grain to be analysed must be fully ripe with no green ears/grains in any sample. In these cases the samples for the oven method should be used.
- The data sent to the Data Handling Operator must be in the form DRY MATTER%.

References:

BS 4317-24:1990, ISO 7700/1-1984 Methods of test for cereals and pulses. Method of checking the calibration of moisture meters for cereals.

3 NIR determination

The NIR method is permitted for the measurement of moisture content provided that the instrument uses current UK NIR Network calibrations for the appropriate crops. The operator must also participate in the monthly ring checks for the various calibrations being used to demonstrate that the instrument and operating practices are performing within specification. Records of the results of the monthly ring checks should be available for inspection if required.

Appendix 9 – Dates by which records should be submitted

1 To Trials Organiser

Record	Latest date of receipt by Trials Organiser
Site data part 1 (including site sketch)	Within 2 months of drilling trial (autumn sown trials) Within 1 month of drilling trial (spring sown trials)
Site data part 2	By the time trials harvested
Plot records (in approved electronic format)	Growing Trial Operator should notify Trials Organiser that trial has been harvested within 2 days of harvest

2 Plot records to Data Handling Operator

Record	Date
Plot records SHOULD be sent to Data Handling Operator	Yield and moisture data within 3 days of harvest Other data within 10 days of record being taken

3 Plot samples to Quality Testing Operator

Samples	Date
Plot samples for quality testing SHOULD be sent to Quality Testing Operator	Within 2 days of harvest

Appendix 10 – Growth stages of cereals

SEEDLING GROWTH

- 10 first leaf through coleoptile
- 11 first leaf unfolded
- 12 2 leaves unfolded
- 13 3 leaves unfolded
- 14 4 leaves unfolded
- 15 5 leaves unfolded
- 16 6 leaves unfolded
- 17 6 leaves unfolded
- 18 8 leaves unfolded
- 19 9 or more leaves unfolded

TILLERING

- 20 main shoot only
- 21 main shoot and 1 tiller
- 22 main shoot and 2 tillers
- 23 main shoot and 3 tillers
- 24 main shoot and 4 tillers
- 25 main shoot and 5 tillers
- 26 main shoot and 6 tillers
- 27 main shoot and 7 tillers
- 28 main shoot and 8 tillers
- 29 main shoot and 9 or more tillers

STEM ELONGATION

- 30 Ear at 1 cm
- 31 1st node detectable
- 32 2nd node detectable
- 33 3rd node detectable
- 34 4th node detectable
- 35 5th node detectable
- 36 6th node detectable
- 37 flag leaf just visible
- 39 flag leaf ligule/collar just visible

BOOTING

- 41 flag leaf sheath extending
- 43 boots just visibly swollen
- 45 boots swollen
- 47 flag leaf sheath opening
- 49 first awns visible

INFLORESCENCE (EAR EMERGENCE)

- 51 First spikelet of inflorescence just visible
- 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ of inflorescence emerged
- 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ of inflorescence emerged
- 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ of inflorescence emerged
- 59 inflorescence completed

ANTHESIS

- 60 beginning of anthesis
- 61
- 64 anthesis half-way
- 65
- 68 anthesis completed
- 69

MILK DEVELOPMENT

- 71 caryopsis watery ripe
- 73 early milk
- 75 medium milk
- 77 late milk

DOUGH DEVELOPMENT

- 83 early dough
- 85 soft dough
- 87 hard dough

RIPENING

- 91 caryopsis hard (difficult to divide by thumb-nail)
- 92 caryopsis hard (can no longer be dented by thumb-nail)
- 93 caryopsis loosening in daytime

Reference: Tottman D R, Broad H (1987) Decimal Code for the Growth Stages of Cereals
Annals of Applied Biology 100, 683-687.

Appendix 11 – Assessment keys for cereal diseases

- 1) Examine top 4 leaves. If top leaf has been fully expanded for less than 14 days, refer to 2nd leaf as 'top leaf'.
- 2) Ignore all naturally senescent leaf tissue.
- 3) Include all chlorosis and necrosis attributable to disease.
- 4) Record % infection; use interpolated values (e.g. 3%) if necessary.

If foci present, record average over the plot as a whole.

% Infection	Crown rust	Yellow rust	Brown rust
0	No infection observed		
0.1	1 small cluster of pustules per tiller	1 stripes per tiller	25 pustules per tiller
1	1 cluster per leaf	2 stripes per leaf	100 pustules per leaf
5	Most tillers infected but some top leaves uninfected	Most tillers infected but some top leaves uninfected	Top leaf – numerous pustules but leaves appear green overall
10	All leaves infected but leaves appear green overall	All leaves infected but leaves appear green overall	Top leaf – pustules sufficiently dense to give brown appearance in patches
25	Leaves appear ½ infected ½ green		
50	Leaves appear more infected than green		
75	Very little green leaf tissue left		
100	Leaves dead - no green tissue left		

% Infection	Septoria	Rhynchosporium	Net blotch
0	No infection observed		
0.1	1 lesion per 10 tiller	1 lesion per 10 tillers	1 small lesion per 10 tillers
1	2 small lesions per tiller	1 lesion per tiller	1 small lesion per tiller
5	Small lesions beginning to form areas of dead tissue across width of leaf	Discrete lesions on most tillers, about 2 per leaf	2 lower leaves appear $\frac{1}{4}$ infected. Other leaves - few lesions
10	2 lower leaves – large areas of diseased tissue some covering $\frac{1}{3}$ of leaf	Lesions coalescing but leaves appear green overall	2 lower leaves appear $\frac{1}{2}$ infected. Other leaves - numerous lesions
25	Leaves appear $\frac{1}{2}$ infected $\frac{1}{2}$ green		
50	Leaves appear more infected than green		
75	Very little green leaf tissue left		
100	Leaves dead - no green tissue left		

% Infection	Mildew
0	
0.1	3 pustules per tiller
1	5 pustules per leaf
5	2 lower leaves appear $\frac{1}{4}$ infected
10	2 lower leaves appear $\frac{1}{2}$ infected
25	Leaves appear $\frac{1}{2}$ infected $\frac{1}{2}$ green
50	Leaves appear more infected than green
75	Very little green leaf tissue left
100	Leaves dead - no green tissue left

% Infection	Ramularia
0	
1 – 5	Sparse lesions on upper leaves
6 – 10	More lesions on upper leaves
11 – 20	Numerous lesions on middle and upper leaves with some necrosis
21 – 30	Many lesions and severe necrosis on upper leaves and lesions on middle leaves
31 – 40	Extensive lesions on upper leaves many lesions on middle leaves and necrosis
41 – 50	Severe damage to upper leaves more lesions and necrosis on middle and lower leaves
51 – 75	100% lesions on upper leaves severe necrosis on middle leaves
75 – 100	Almost all leaves necrotic with lesions on all leaves

Ear Blight of wheat (*Fusarium* Spp.)

Percentage area infected
(0 = Healthy)

Notes on assessment

1)



2



5



10



25



50



90

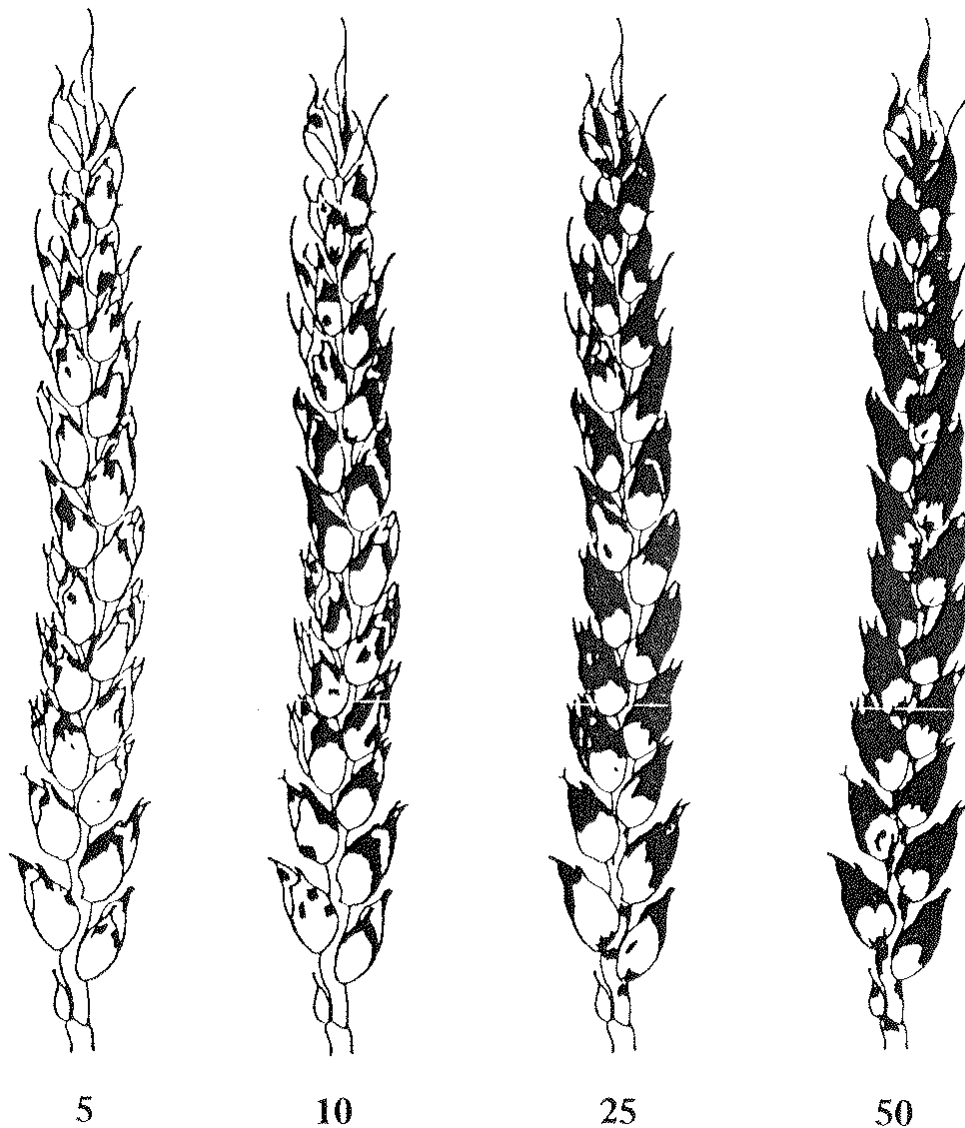
Carry out the assessment between GS 80-90.

2) Conduct a 'whole-plot' assessment using the diagram above as a guide to infection levels.

3) Estimate the infection level at several points in the plot, giving a single score per plot that is representative of the whole plot.

For further details see Parry D W, Bayles R A & Priestley R H (1984).
Resistance of winter wheat varieties to Ear Blight (*Fusarium culmorum*).
Journal the National Institute of Agricultural Botany 16, 465-468.

Wheat glume blotch (*Septoria nodorum* Berk.)



Percentage of ear affected

Notes on assessment

- 1) Carry out the assessment between GS 80-90.
- 2) Conduct a 'whole-plot' assessment using the diagram above as a guide to infection levels.
- 3) Estimate the infection level at several points in the plot, giving a single score per plot that is representative of the whole plot.

For further details see Parry D W, Bayles R A & Priestley R H (1984).
Resistance of winter wheat varieties to Ear Blight (*Fusarium culmorum*).
Journal the National Institute of Agricultural Botany 16, 465-4

For further information and photos see the HGCA cereals encyclopaedia at <http://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/>.



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The Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) is an executive agency of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government and Welsh Government.