Brighton



Variety snapshot

- Dual purpose winter wheat, suitable for grazing and grain production
- A higher yielding alternative to Illabo^(b), EGA Wedgetail^(b) and LRPB Kittyhawk^(b)
- Quick-mid winter maturity, slightly quicker than Illabo⁽¹⁾
- Improved test weight compared with Illabo^(b) and EGA Wedgetail^(b)
- Improved yellow leaf spot resistance over Illabo^(b) and EGA Wedgetail^(b)
- More susceptible to powdery mildew than Illabo⁽⁾
- APH quality classification in southern NSW
- AH quality classification in Vic/SA

Dual purpose, graze and grain wheat varieties have traditionally been very valuable to mixed farmers, providing more than one opportunity to generate income throughout the season. The use of dual purpose varieties has continued to gain in popularity, perhaps due to a shift in earlier sowing of grain-only crops.

We started a winter wheat breeding program at Wagga Wagga in 2014 in acknowledgement of the need for better performing long season and dual purpose varieties, with Illabo[®] being a popular release from this program. Illabo[®] has been a success story, offering mixed farmers a large step up in performance over the mainstay variety EGA Wedgetail[®].

Our newest variety in this space, Brighton^(b), is poised to offer even more advancements in productivity, offering improvements in yield and physical grain quality over Illabo^(b).

Brighton^(b) also offers improved yellow leaf spot resistance over Illabo^(b), however is more susceptible to powdery mildew and septoria tritici blotch.

Brighton[®] is a quick-mid maturing winter wheat, reaching head emergence slightly faster than Illabo[®] across a range of sowing dates.

Brighton[®] is derived from popular main season wheat variety Beckom[®], and has inherited Beckom's[®] shorter plant height and aluminium (acid soils) tolerance genes. Like Beckom[®] and many other varieties, Brighton[®] may express physiological leaf yellowing throughout winter; however will grow out of these symptoms in spring.

To maximise grain only yield, Brighton[®] appears ideally suited to mid-late April sowing in high yield environments, and mid April in lower yielding environments. To maximise the length of safe grazing time, Brighton[®] may be sown from mid March through to mid April.

Brighton⁽⁾

Table 1. Specifications

Background

Disease

Tested as	V14051-172		
Released	2024		
EPR rate	\$4.10/tonne + GST		

Plant Characteristics

Maturity^	Quick-mid
Maturity habit^	Winter
Sowing window^	Early
Novel herbicide tolerance^	None (conventional tolerance)
Head type^	Awned

Grain Quality

Quality classification - southern NSW	АРН
Quality classification - SA/VIC	АН
Grain colour^	White
Black Point resistance*	MRMS (P)

MRMS
MRMS
S
MRMS
S
S
R (P)
S
NA
MS
MTMI
SVS

Grain yield

In long term AGT trials, Brighton $^{\rm 0}$ has produced higher levels of grain yield than Illabo $^{\rm 0}$ (Figure 1).

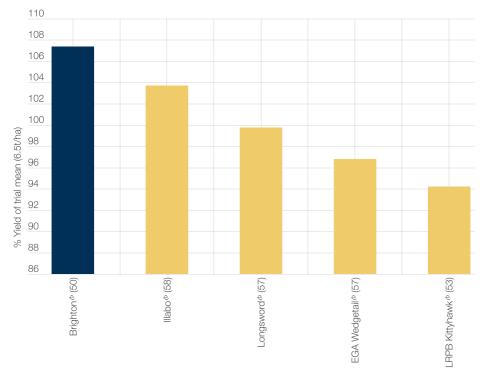


Figure 1. Predicted grain yield of Brighton^(b) versus comparators - AGT data

Source: AGT long term MET analysis, winter/long season trial series 2019-2023 (58 trials)

[]: Total number of trials per region

(): Number of trials that each variety was present in across the dataset

Grain yield

In long season NVT trials, Brighton^(b) has produced higher levels of grain yield than Illabo^(b) (Figure 2), while in early sown NVT trials across southern NSW, Victoria and SA, Brighton^(b) and Illabo^(b) have produced similar yields (Figure 3).

NVT long season trials are generally sown in April, in areas that experience softer, elongated springs. NVT early sown trials are generally sown in late April/ early May.

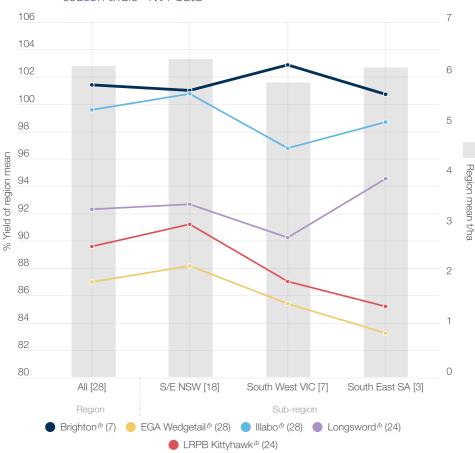


Figure 2. Predicted grain yield of Brighton^(b) versus comparators across long season trials - NVT data

Source: NVT long term MET analysis, long season trial series 2019-2023

[]: Total number of trials per region

(): Number of trials that each variety was present in across the dataset

Grain yield

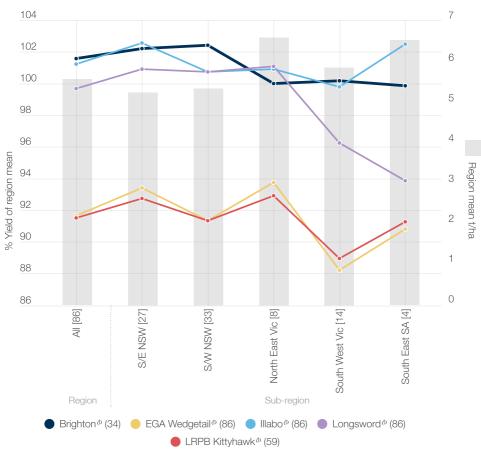


Figure 3. Predicted grain yield of Brighton^(h) versus comparators across early sown trials - NVT data

Source: NVT long term MET analysis, early sown trial series 2019-2023

[]: Total number of trials per region

(): Number of trials that each variety was present in across the dataset

Early dry matter production

AGT grazing trial data has demonstrated that up to the appearance of first node, Brighton[®] produced similar amounts of dry matter as Illabo[®], and more than LRPB Kittyhawk[®] and Longsword[®] (Figure 4).

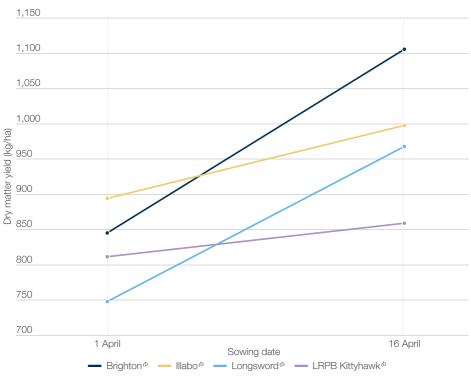


Figure 4. Early dry matter production of Brighton^(b) versus comparators in response to sowing date

Source: AGT grazing trial 2022, Collingullie NSW

Maturity

Brighton^(b) is a quick-mid maturing winter wheat. Data collected in 2023 shows that Brighton^(b) reaches head emergence a little quicker than Illabo^(b) (Figure 5).

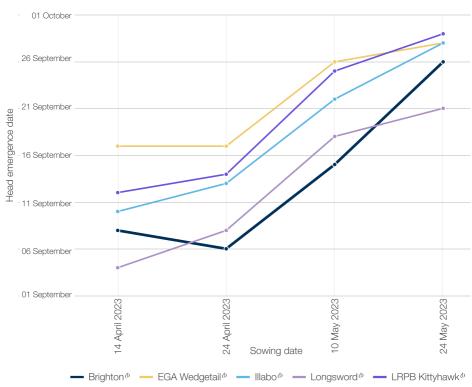
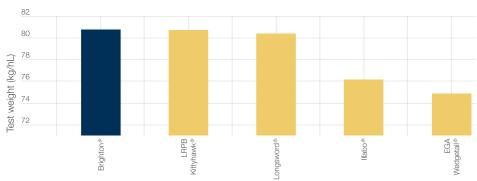


Figure 5. Head emergence of Brighton⁽⁾ versus comparators in response to sowing date

Source: AGT time of sowing trial 2023, Collingullie NSW

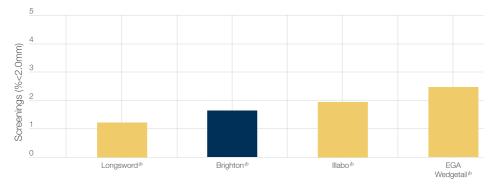
Grain quality

Brighton[®] has an APH quality classification in southern NSW, and an AH quality classification in Vic/SA. Brighton[®] has an excellent physical grain quality package, offering low screenings levels and a test weight improvement over main comparator Illabo[®] (Figures 6 & 7).









Source: NVT early sown trial series 2023 (13 trials across southern NSW/SA/VIC where all varieties were present)

Disease

Brighton[®] offers a good disease resistance package, including good stripe rust resistance and an improvement in yellow leaf spot resistance compared with Illabo[®]. Brighton's[®] powdery mildew and septoria tritici blotch resistance is lower than Illabo[®] (Table 2).

	Brighton⊕	EGA Wedgetail ^ø	lllabo [⊕]	Longsword®	LRPB Kittyhawk∲
Quality classification - southern NSW	APH	APH	APH	AWW	APH
Quality classification - SA/VIC	AH	APW	AH	AWW	AH
Maturity^	Quick-mid winter	Mid winter	Quick-mid winter	Quick winter	Mid winter
Stem Rust resistance*	MRMS	MRMS	MRMS	MR	MRMS (S)
Stripe Rust resistance*	MRMS	MS	MRMS	MRMS/MS	MR
Leaf Rust resistance*	S	MSS	S	MS	MR
Yellow Leaf Spot resistance*	MRMS	MSS	MS	MRMS	MRMS
Powdery Mildew resistance* (NSW rating)	S	MRMS	R	MSS	MS
Septoria Tritici Blotch resistance*	S	MSS	MSS	MS	MRMS
CCN resistance*	R (P)	S	MRMS	MRMS	S
Pratylenchus Neglectus resistance*	S	S	MSS	MRMS	S
Pratylenchus Neglectus tolerance*	NA	MII	VI	VI	MI
Pratylenchus Thornei resistance*	MS	VS	MSS	MRMS	S
Pratylenchus Thornei tolerance*	MTMI	MII	MII	MI	1
Crown Rot resistance*	SVS	S	S	MSS	SVS
Black Point resistance*	MRMS (P)	MS	MRMS	MS	MRMS

Table 2. Variety comparisons

Legend

- R Resistant
- MR Moderately Resistant
- MS Moderately Susceptible
- S Susceptible
- VS Very Susceptible
- T Tolerant
- MT Moderatly Tolerant

- MI Moderately Intolerant
- Intolerant
- VI Very Intolerant
- (P) Provisional rating
- NA Not Available
- Pathotype differences
- Range

- Mixed phenotype
- # May be more susceptible to alternate pathotypes
- * NVT consensus ratings 2024
- AGT ratings/data interpretation

Published August 2024

Seed Availability

Please contact an AGT Affiliate or your local retailer for seed. Consult the AGT website for AGT Affiliate contact details (agtbreeding.com.au/sourcing-seed/agt-affiliates).

AGT varieties can be traded between growers upon the completion of a License Agreement as part of AGT's Seed Sharing[™] initiative (agtbreeding.com.au/sourcing-seed/seed-sharing).

PRB and EPR

Varieties denoted by the ^(b) symbol are 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. Growers of PBR protected varieties will be subject to a Grower License Agreement that acknowledges that an EPR must be paid on all production other than seed saved for planting.

Contact

James Whiteley, Variety Support Manager southern NSW: Rob Harris, Variety Support Manager Vic: Brad Koster, Variety Support Manager SA: AGT End Point Royalty team: agtbreeding.com.au

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. Wherever possible, independent NVT data has been used in this publication. In the absense of NVT data, AGT data has been provided.