

Presentation Contents:



UK Strategy

- Team Contacts & Support
- Benefits for UK farmers
- Ergot Resistance + PollenPlus®

End Market

- Biogas
- Feed Grain Pig Finishing
- Food Baking or Distilling

17/18 Portfolio & Agronomy

- Seed Rates + Drilling
- Blackgrass & Take-all

Website resources

- Seed rate tool
- Quick links and info
- Videos and downloads
- Link: www.kws-uk.com



KWS' Hybrid Rye strategy – developing UK acreage



Segment & expand portfolio

- Wholecrop for AD
- Grain for feed & food use
- UK Seed Production
- UK Trials

> 2-3 Year focus;

- Expand rye in pig finishing diets
- Maintain leadership in AD
- Promote rye as a 'heart healthy' grain for food use

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Rye – a multifunctional hybrid cereal!





KWS - a long term player in rye breeding



Rye – the benefits of a hybrid cereal

- Consistent yield progression
- Extreme winter hardiness
- Superb drought tolerance
- Growing acreage in many cereal markets – EU, UK, USA, CANADA
- International development of the RYEBELT Project <u>www.ryebelt.com</u>







Rye Breeding – Focus on Hybrids





Eigene Verrechnung der Wertprüfungsergebnisse 2002 - 2016 (KWS LOCHOW, 2016)

Hybrid Rye – benefits for UK farmers



Hybrid Rye - a place in UK rotations

- Outyields wheat, barley or oats as a 2nd/3rd cereal & Extends crop rotation
- Ultra low 'take-all' susceptibility (2nd only to oats)
- Excellent blackgrass suppression
- Adaptable to all soils (light esp).
- Minimal ergot risk PollenPlus®







Ergot resistance through breeding



Ergot

- Infection > spores invade stigma at flowering
- Affects outcrossing species (such as rye)
- Also effects triticale, wheat & barley
- Toxic to livestock and humans
- Blackgrass is a common host

Breeding goal >

- Prevent ergot access to the stigma
- Aim for 100% pollination
- Obtain rapid pollination + closed stigma

Ergot in grassweed infested fields





Pictures from Wimpole, (Sadeik) Agrii & BCS trials, 2016

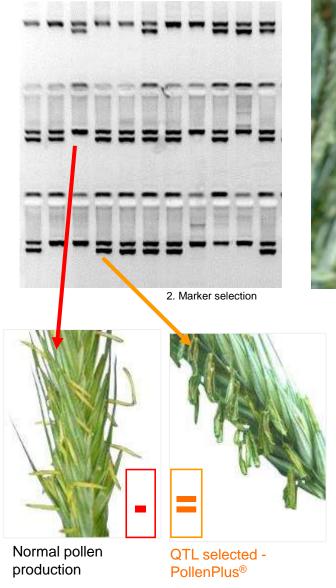
PollenPlus® - QTL marker selection in Hybrid Rye





1. Identifying candidate lines

- High speed line development
- Accurate screening + QTL
- Breeders "eye"

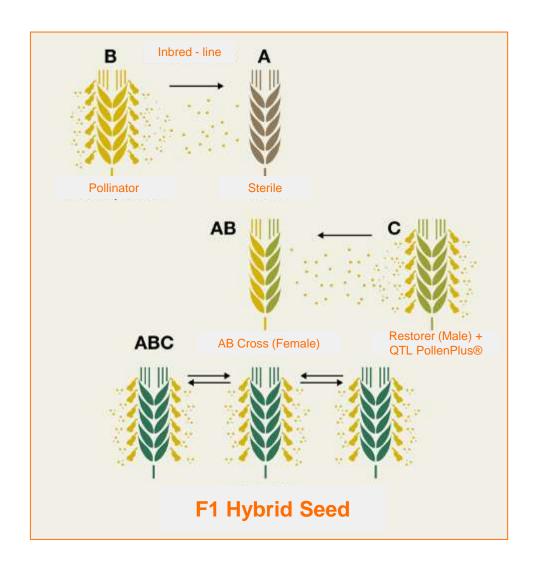






KWS Seed Production in Rye Ergot control ready at the F1 Stage







<u>90% + 10%</u> Pollinator v. <u>100%</u> F1 Hybrid









KWS UK - HYBRID RYE UPDATE

Ergot control – linked to pollination technique











Results Grain – 2016 Germany (North)





Hybrid	Breeder		Character 9 = Worst, 1= Best							
		Registration	Ripening	Plant Height	Lodging	Brackling	Mildew	Rhynchosporium	Brown Rust	Ergot
KWS Bono	KWS SAAT	2014	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4
KWS Daniello	KWS SAAT	2016	5	4	4	5		3	3	4
KWS Gatano	KWS SAAT	2016	5	3	5	5		3	3	3
SU Cossani	Saaten Union / HYBRO Saatzucht	2014	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5
SU Forsetti	Saaten Union / HYBRO Saatzucht	2013	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	5
SU Mephisto	Saaten Union / HYBRO Saatzucht	2011	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	6
SU Nasri	Saaten Union / HYBRO Saatzucht	2015	4	5	4	5		4	4	5
SU Performer	Saaten Union / HYBRO Saatzucht	2013	5	4	4	6	4	4	4	6

Impact of Ergot – benefit of PollenPlus®







Left: KWS Magnifico (100% Hybrid Seed + PollenPlus®)

Right: SU Mephisto (90%)+Dukato (10%)

PollenPlus® in action!



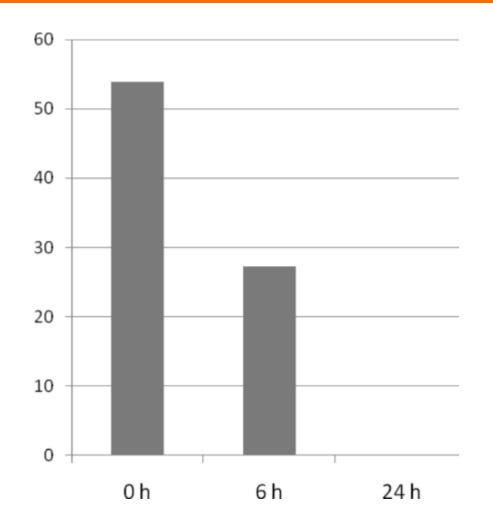




- Rapid fertilisation minimises the opportunity for ergot to infest the ear
- The picture is pollination in a commercial crop in Yorkshire spring 2015

Ergot in the Biogas Process – % Viability







(Source: DE - Abschlussbericht zum Forschungsprojekt "Untersuchungen zum phytosanitären Risiko durch die anaerobe Vergärung von pflanzlichen Biomassen in Biogasanlagen"; Rodemann, Pottberg und Pietsch, 2012)





Hybrid Rye for Biogas

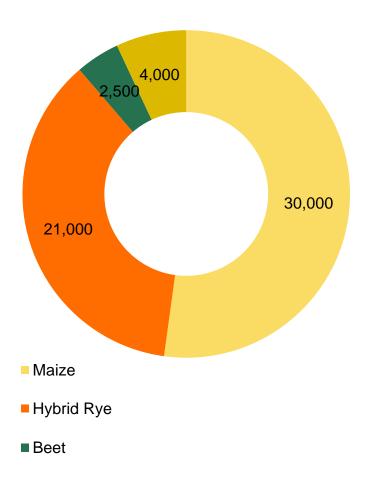
KWS launched the first hybrid rye for biogas in the UK in 2010 (500 ha).

- Spread harvest/ feedstock risk
- Blackgrass control
- Light land yield performance
- UK wide adoption
- Todays area ca. 20 23,000 ha +/-
- Dedicated hybrids for biogas, and launch of new dual-purpose hybrids





Share of UK Feedstock Use (ha)



Other (Grass, Mix Wholcrop Cereals, Triticale, Oats, Crimped Maize, B. Pulp, Feed Grain)

UK Biogas Market

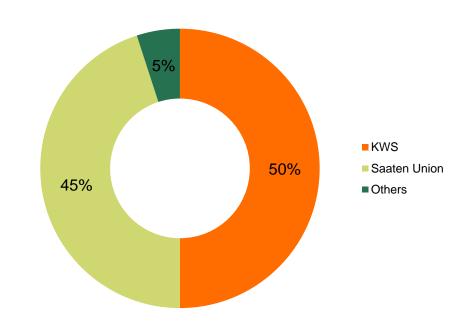
- 210 on farm register AD installations active as of April 2016
- Future expansion limited
 - Subsidy uptake (FiT, ROC, RHI)
- Total deployed capacity
 - Biomethane: 17,000 (Nm3)
 - CHP: 110,200 (kWe)
 - **55K. ha** (1.2% of UK Arable)
- 20 Year CPI linked tariff



KWS – dedicated breeding to biogas;

- Expert knowledge in biogas / feedstock production
- Focus on yield, straw strength, and disease tolr.
- International development of the RYEBELT Project
 - www.ryebelt.com
- UK seed production to supply a growing market

Hybrid Rye (Biogas) – Breeders MS%





UK Trials Research + Selection

- Ongoing wholecrop trials in the UK since 2013
- Select and screen new hybrids
- Assess growth habit, ripening, lodging and disease tolerance
- Advise on drilling depth, seed treatment, seed rate, growth stage and input timing







Hybrid Rye for Feed Grain (Pigs)



Unique characteristics of rye grain

- Higher lysine:protein ratio in comparison to other cereals
- Low Glycemic Index (GI) and high satiety
- Decreased gut ulceration
 - High dietary fibre %
- Increased welfare + occupation
 & reduced stress/boredom
 (nipping, bruising, mounting etc..)
- > Home Mixing Pig Units
 - Reduced feed cost
 - Higher welfare



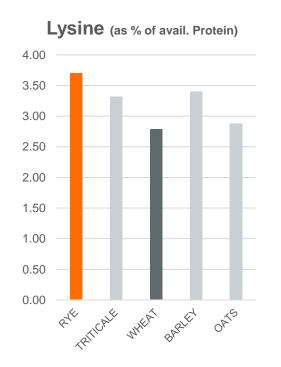
Hybrid Rye for Feed Grain (Pigs)

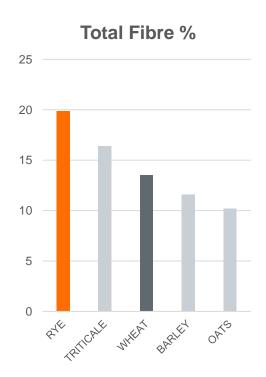


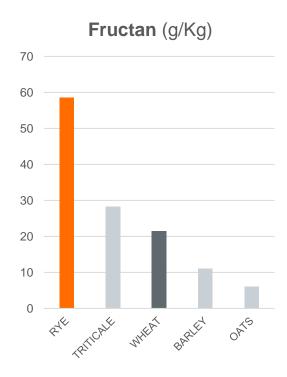
All monogastrics (inc. pigs) require essential amino acids (lysine + methionine esp.)

- Rye supports a higher lysine:protein ratio in comparison to other cereals (influences protein use)
- High total fibre % & excellent fructan* content (g/Kg)

*a storage carbohydrate digested in the hind gut in monogastrics



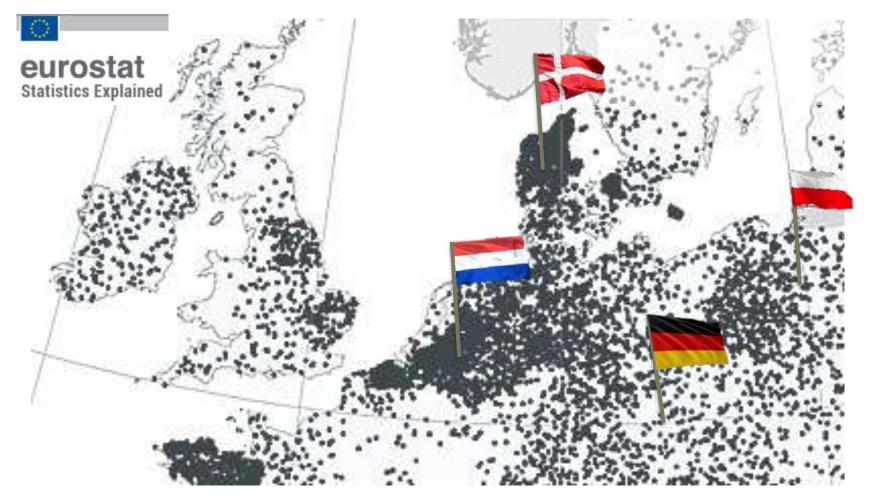




Pig farming in the EU (sows by region)



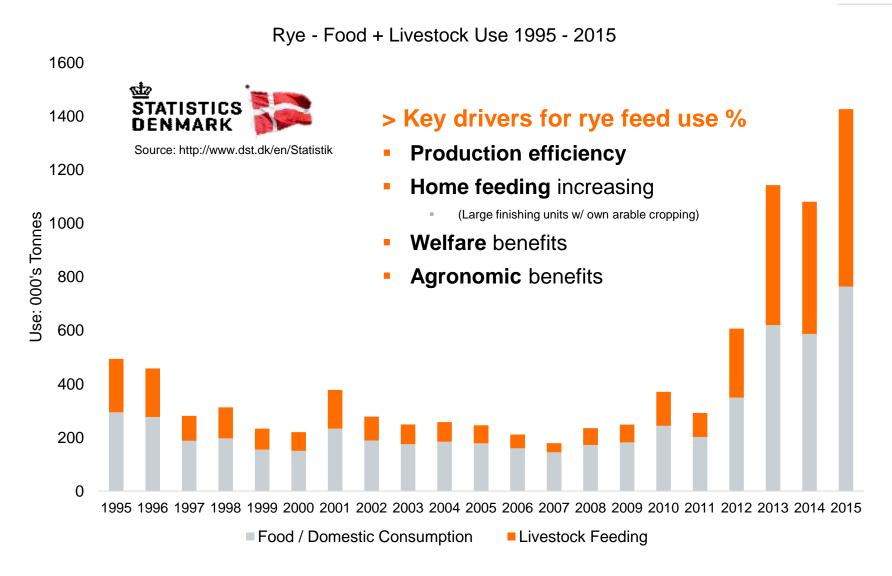




Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Pig farming sector - statistical portrait 2014

Denmark case study... Increasing use of Rye in Pig Rations



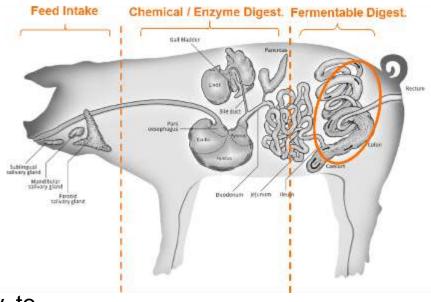


Hybrid Rye for Feed Grain (Pigs)



High fibre + fructan benefits:

- Beneficial for gut health
- Less ulceration at slaughter
- Higher satiety + gut function
- High fructan from rye; (aids conv. to butyrate) via the intestinal tract
 - Lower faecal N losses
 - Lower skatole production (potential for less boar taint issues)
 - Potentially lower salmonella risk



Pig Feeding



Rye Feeding Recommendations

(LW basis and % Rye inclusion)

- Fattening pigs:
 - (28- 40 kg) 30% Rye
 - (40 60 kg) 40% Rye
 - (60 kg) + **50%** Rye
- Sows: 25% Rye
- Piglets: 10 20% Rye
 - (min. 15 kg LW +)



Rye feeding – all round benefits



Increased **feed uptake** of dietary
fibre

Higher uptake of fructan /inulin (as dietary fibre)



Increased water holding capacity and filling of the gut for enhanced satiety

Intestinal
fermentation of
fructan to
butyrate with
hormone
response =
satiety



Market Update – Food Use



Hybrid Rye - Key advantages for baking and food use:

- High dietary fibre content
- Stable glucose and insulin balance
- Rye has the lowest Glycemic Index (GI) values of all cereal grains
- Improve bowel function lower risk of constipation
- Long term cardiovascular health rye based diets are linked to decreased incidence of myocardial infarction & beneficial effects in lipid metabolism

RYE AND HEALTH

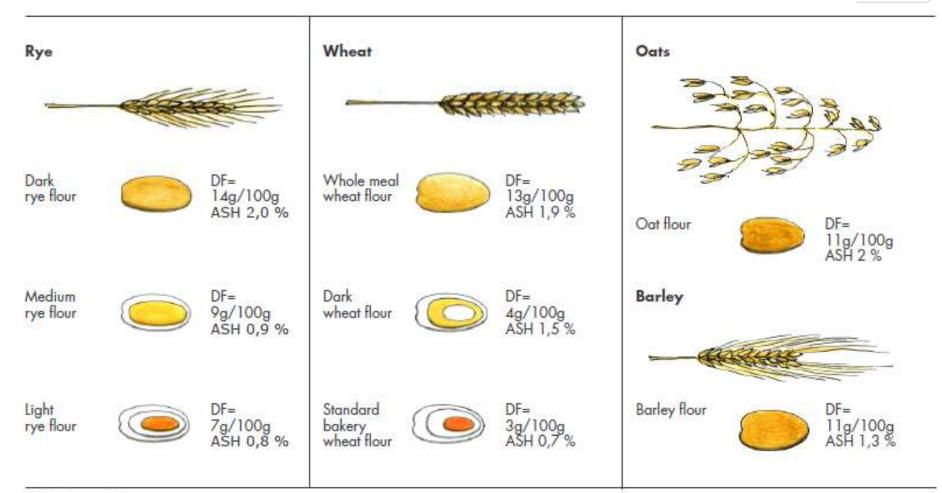


Source: Nordic Rye Group (http://virtual.vtt.fi/virtual/rye/rye&health.pdf)

Dietary fibre content and composition of in whole cereal

Grains (Food Nutr Res. 2013; 57: 10.3402/fnr.v57i0.18503).



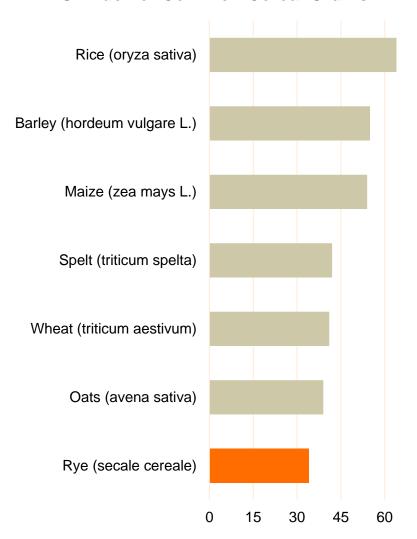


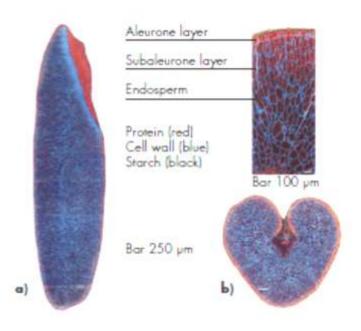
DF = Dietary Fiber ASH = Ash Content

Rye Grain Low GI, stable insulin balance & heart healthy!



GI Index of Common Cereal Grains





"Fibre in cereals is located mainly in the outer layers of the kernel, especially in the bran.

Wheat and rye have similar bran content, but rye contains more cell walls within the endosperm, and thus has a higher fibre content"

(Nyman et al. 1984, Åman et al. 1997).



Hybrid Rye - Example end use products:

- Milling Products: Whole grain rye, cut rye (steel), Malted rye kernels, Whole grain flour, Rye bread mix with sourdough, Rye bran, Rye flakes, Breakfast cereals (muesli, others)
- Bread Products: Sourdough rye bread, Crispbread, Thin crispbread, Rolls, buns and breads containing wheat/rye-mixture
- Other Rye Products: Rye porridge, pastries, Rye pasta, Snack products
- Distilling: Whisky production







Hybrid Rye – Portfolio 2017/18



	Type (H = Hybrid)	Use
KWS PROGAS	PollenPlus® - H	Biogas (AD)
KWS PROPOWER *NEW*	PollenPlus® - H	Biogas (AD)

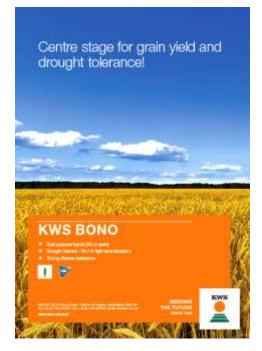




Hybrid Rye – Portfolio 2017/18



	Type (H = Hybrid)	Use
KWS BONO	PollenPlus® - H	Multi-Use (AD, Feed Grain, Food Ind.)
KWS DANIELLO	PollenPlus® - H	Multi-Use (AD, Feed Grain, Food Ind.)
KWS MAGNIFICO	PollenPlus® - H	Multi-Use (AD, Feed Grain, Food Ind.)







Hybrid Rye – Seed Rates + Drilling



Seed Rates + Drilling

- Optimum drilling depth
 - 2cm 4cm
 - Deter (clothianidin) (3-4 cm)
 - Yield suppressed at depths < 4cm 6cm

Online Seed Rate Tool

 ${\color{blue} \underline{https://www.kws-uk.com/aw/Products-TopMenu/HYBRID-RYE/Hybrid-Rye-Seed-Rates-and-Drilling/~hxai}}$

*1 Unit = 1 Mio. Viable Seeds – packed in multiples of 12 Un. (Equivalent to approx. 500 kg bulk bag) dep on TGW (~30 – 40g)

Seed supplied in 12 Un. (12 Mio) Bulk Bags ONLY.

Mid Sept: 200 seeds/m2

Oct: 220 – 260 seeds/m2

Nov: 300 + seeds/m2



Seed Rate / m² + Units / Ha*

200	2.0	340	3.4
220	2.2	360	3.6
240	2.4	380	3.8
260	2.6	400	4.0
280	2.8	420	4.2
300	3.0	440	4.4
320	3.2	480	4.8
		,	



Winter hybrid rye develops quickly in the spring Pictures from Yorkshire Wolds 2014





- In these trials grown as 1st & 2nd cereal to assess grain yields
- Competitive growth habit

- Rye as a 1st cereal 11.6 t/ha, 70.1kg/hl
- Feed wheat ave 11.3t/ha, 71kg/hl
- Rye as a 2nd cereal 10.0 t/ha, 70kg/hl
- Feed wheat ave 9.3t/ha, 67.7kg/hl

Hybrid Rye – Rapid stem elogation





Hybrid Rye – brown rust control essential





Hybrid rye – Agronomy



Location Suitabilit	y	All soil
Sowing Time / Rate	e	
Early	15.Sept 30.Sept.	200 seeds/m ²
Mid	01.Oct 30.Oct.	220 - 260 seeds/m ²
Late	After 01.Nov.	300 seeds/m ²
Fertiliser (P + K)		P: 75 – 90 Kg, K upto 250 Kg for Wholecrop
N - Fertiliser		N - Availability from organic fertiliser to consider .
•	Growth Stage 25	60 - 80 kg N/ha
	Growth Stage 31	30 - 40 kg N/ha
	Growth Stage 37	30 - 40 kg N/ha
	Total	120 - 160 kg N/ha
Plant Protection		
Plant Growth Regulator		
Sandy / Light Soils Growth Stage 31		e.g. Moddus / Medax: Trinexapac-ethyl/CCC
Growth Stage 31 - 32 Loam / Clay Soils + Growth Stage 37 - 49		e.g. Moddus / Medax: Trinexapac-ethyl/CCC
		e.g. Terpal: Ethephon + mepiquat 1.0
Fungicide		Brown rust 3 x robust fungicides (eyespot / mildew in North
Herbicide		e.g. Liberator (flufenacet + diflufenican) + Avadex (tri-allate)
Insecticide		As required.
Harvest		Wholecrop: End June/Early July 35% DM / Grain: Fully Ripe - August

^{*} **Note:** We have taken great care to compile this cultivation advice and they reflect the current information, without giving guarantees. Please note the yearly development of your crop. Always read the instructions before using any plant protection product. We are not liable for the accuracy, completeness and actuality of this cultivation advice and are not liable in case of negligence and/or deliberate intention.



One of drivers for hybrid rye: blackgrass competition



- Agrovista Lamport 2013 : KWS Magnifico
 - Crop competition / rotation trial
 - Rye trial w/ high blackgrass burden
 - Light reduction
 - Reduced maturity
 - Less seed shed
 - Blackgrass seed 60% less viable than those from wheat plots
- Recent WRAP report "Impacts of pasteurisation and mesophilic AD on some common crop pests and diseases in the UK" found that mesophilic anaerobic digestion at 37.5°C killed all black grass seeds after five days

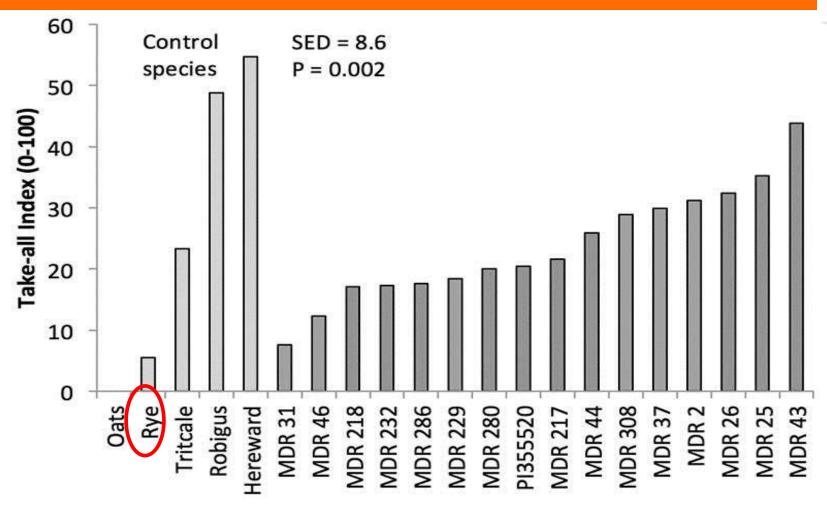




KWS UK - HYBRID RYE UPDATE 27.04.2017

Rye and take-all? less take-all than the best wheat lines





Source: Rothamsted Research.

Assessment of take-all root disease symptoms in *T. monococcum* genotypes grown in a naturally infested third wheat field trial. Several cereal species were included to serve as benchmark controls; Oats = immune to *Ggt* take-all fungus, Rye = highly resistant, Triticale = intermediate resistance, hexaploid modern wheat (cvs. Robigus and Hereward) = fully susceptible.



Hybrid Rye Agronomy (2)

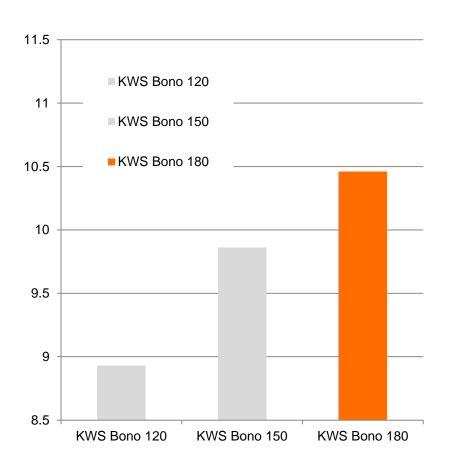
N, PGR + Seed Rate responces

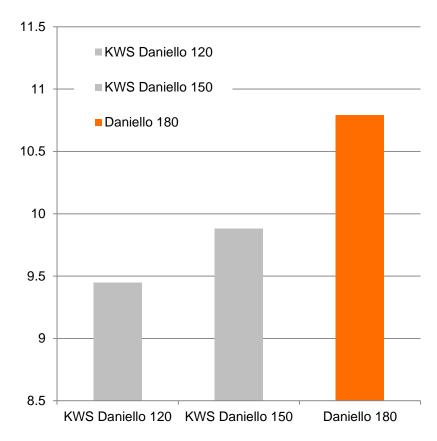
AD Wholecrop Programme

Grain Programme

Hybrid rye grain yield response to Nitrogen (kg/ha)





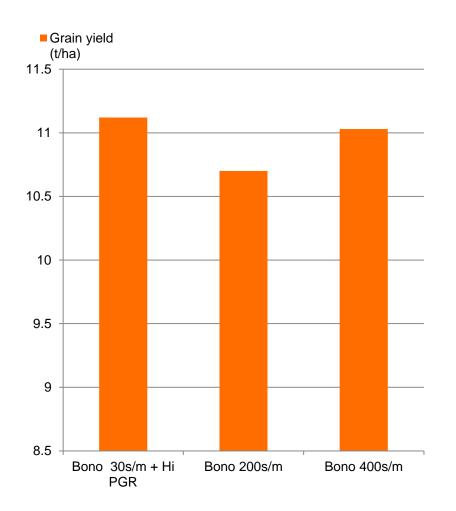


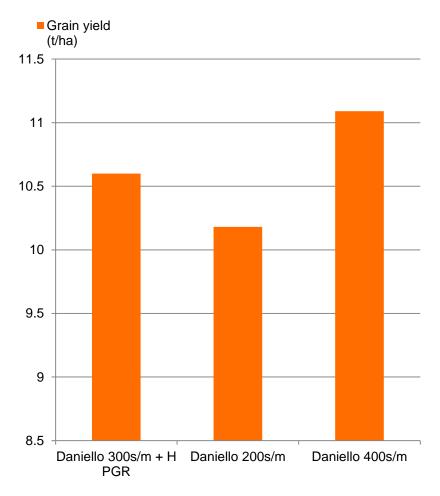
Scottish Agronomy Site:Glenrothes, Fife. Drilling: 30/09/2015

Soil:Sandy Loam Grain harvest:29/08/2016

Hybrid rye grain yield response to seed rate & PGR KWS BONO + KWS DANIELLO







Bono specific weight = 78.9 kg/hl
Daniello specific weight = 73.5 kg/hl
KWS UK - HYBRID RYE UPDATE

Scottish Agronomy Site:Glenrothes, Fife. Drilling: 30/09/2015

Soil:Sandy Loam Grain harvest:29/08/2016

Hybrid Rye – **AD Wholecrop** Agronomy



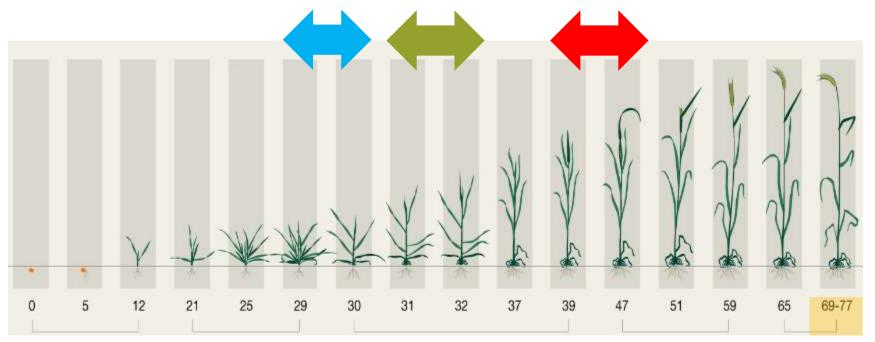
T0
Practical?

T1 leaf 3

Rust active chemistry, *triazole* or *strobulurin*, good rates before canopy closes 60-65% spend?

T2 flag leaf

Rust active chemistry 40-35% spend?



Emergence / Leaf Development

Tillering

Stem Elongation

Flag Leaf Emergence + Flowering

Grain Filling / Senescence

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Wholecrop Harvest

Hybrid Rye – **Grain** Agronomy



TO

Practical?

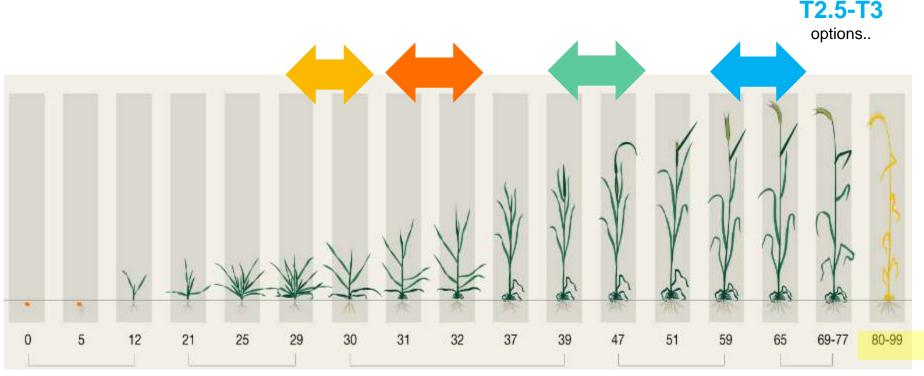
More important for PGR tiller retention

T1 leaf 3

Rust *triazole* or *stro*active chemistry, *strobulurin* 40-50% spend

T2 flag leaf

Rust active chemistry 40-50% spend



Emergence / Leaf Development

Tillering

Stem Elongation

Flag Leaf Emergence + Flowering

Grain Filling / Senescence

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UK Data and future seasonal updates



KWS continues agronomic work for 2017 onwards focused on:

- Seed rates
- Yield / v DM % Accumulation
- PGR Programmes
 - Wholecrop
 - Grain
- Nitrogen
 - Total dose
 - Timing
- Seasonal Results Update
- Contact the team for info at any time! www.kws-uk.com



