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Mandelup - Narrow Leaf Lupin

The early vigour and harvest height of Mandelup is greater than Belara and Tanjil. The slightly earlier flowering and maturity of Mandelup than Belara makes the variety suitable for crop topping. Mandelup has about one percent higher seed protein than Belara. Mandelup has consistently out yielded all other Lupin varieties in NVT trials across South Australia, Vic and NSW. Mandelup offers growers a true broadly adapted variety with yield and agronomic/management advantages over other varieties.



Name: Mandelup - Narrow Leaf Lupin

Category: Pulses

Rainfall: 375mm+

pH: 6-8

Maturity:

Early

Soil Type:

Heavy loam/clays

Inoculant: Group G rhizobium

Sowing Rate:

Aim to establish 35 plants / m² for early sowing and up to 45 plants / m² for later sowings. Seeding rates vary depending on seed size and germination percentage. Seeding rate can be calculated by: $\text{Seeding rate kg/ha} = \frac{100 \text{ seed weight (grams)} \times \text{target plant population}}{1,000 \div (\text{Establishment percentage} \times \text{Germination percentage})}$

Pest Resistance:

Mandelup has a high degree of phomopsis resistance –equivalent to Belara and superior to all other varieties. Its resistance to aphid colonisation is equal to Tanjil, Wonga and Kayla, and significantly better than Belara, removing the need to spray for aphids in most years. Mandelup is moderately resistant to Cucumber Mosaic Virus (CMV) seed transmission.

PBR

This variety is registered under Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) in Australia. Unauthorised commercial propagation or any sale, conditioning, export, import or stocking of propagating material is an infringement under the Plant Breeders Rights Act (1994). Any breach of this legislation will leave the grower liable for prosecution.

EPR

An EPR of \$2.30 / tonne excl. GST is payable on all production, excluding farmer saved seed. EPR is collected by Viterra.

Features:

- Robust, high yielding narrow leaf lupin variety
- Early maturity –suitable for crop topping
- High harvest height
- Improved seed protein
- Resistant to anthracnose and aphids
- High degree of phomopsis resistance
- Tolerance to broadleaf herbicide metribuzin
- The most widely used Lupin in Australia

Performance:

Mandelup has consistently out yielded all current lupin varieties in low-medium rainfall zones (>400mm annual rainfall) and is a competitive replacement for nearly all varieties currently being grown.

(Note- Mandelup has a tendency to lodge in very high productivity situations and is not recommended for high rainfall areas.)

(2000-2009 NSW NVT - Main Season)

	Mandelup	Jindalee	Moonah	Quilnock	Wonga
New South Wales - NE	1,559	1,466	1,437	1,507	1,481
New South Wales - NW	1,568	1,318	1,447	1,505	1,433
New South Wales - SE	1,956	1,784	1,846	1,922	1,780
New South Wales - SW	1,324	1,107	1,219	1,304	1,146

(2000-2009 VIC NVT - Main Season)

	Mandelup	Jindalee	Moonah	Quilnock	Wonga
Victoria - Mallee	1,927	1,639	1,771	1,822	1,723
Victoria – North Central	1,249	1,102	1,154	1,228	1,131
Victoria – North East	2,494	2,303	2,313	2,407	2,332

(2000-2009 SA NVT - Main Season)

	Mandelup	Jindalee	Moonah	Quilnock	Wonga
South Australia – Lower EP	2,647	2,358	2,444	2,523	2,417
South Australia – Mid North	2,307	2,103	2,165	2,235	2,093
South Australia – Murray Mallee	1,350	1,186	1,200	1,311	1,223

South Australia – South East	2,540	2,294	2,302	2,437	2,325
South Australia – Upper EP	1,689	1,527	1,556	1,677	1,595

Disease Resistance/Tolerance:

Mandelup has improved resistance to Anthracnose compared to Belara, Kayla, Quilnock, Merrit, Myallie and Gungurru –providing increased security against this devastating disease, especially for those farmers in higher risk area.

Brown Leaf Spot	Pleiochaeta Root Rot	Phomopsis 1 Stem Infection	CMV Seed Transmission	Anthracnose Resistance	Shatter Resist	Pod Loss	Lodging
I	R	MR	MR	MS	Good	Good	MS

Variety Management/Agronomy:

Annual Rainfall: Suitable for low –medium rainfall lupin growing areas in all states

Soil Type: Lupins are well adapted to deep, sandy acidic soils and loamy textured soils, but are grown successfully on well-drained duplex, medium textured and mildly alkaline soils. They grow poorly on hard setting or shallow soils

Ph: Narrow leafed lupins are quite tolerant of low PH conditions compared to other crop species, tolerating acid soils down to pH 4.0 (water) but will not tolerate high PH soils (>8.5)

Inoculation: Inoculate with Group G rhizobium immediately before seeding is recommended on paddocks that have not grown lupins in approximately the last four seasons

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