

Wheat is a cereal that requires the weather to be regularly monitored in order to ensure the success of the enterprise. Sowing, protection from pests and diseases, and harvest time are all stages whose success is dependent on the weather conditions. This data sheet will let you improve your interventions at every stage of development!

## SOWING



### Preparing the soil

Knowing the weather forecast allows harvesting operations to be organised in the right conditions.

### Sowing

Avoid sowing if a risk of rain has been forecast within the next week.

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## EMERGENCE



### Weed control

Estimating the emergence date: calculation of degree days of growth with a vegetation zero of 0°C.

### Combating aphids

Spray when the weather conditions are at their best in terms of humidity and absence of wind.

## TILLERING



### Weed control

Identify the stage where the wheat spike will be at 1 cm, depending on the cumulated temperatures (approx. 1100 degrees days) and day length.

### Combating insects

Spray when the weather conditions are at their best in terms of humidity and absence of wind.

### Applying a growth regulator

An accumulation of 15mm of rainfall in the 15 days following the application of nitrogen guarantees the effectiveness of the fertilisers.

### Fertilisation

Intervene in your plots when the soil is dried out. On average and depending on the variety, about 2800 degree days between sowing and harvesting.

## STEM ELONGATION



### Combating eyespot, septoria leaf spot, wheat rust and powdery mildew

Evaluate the risk of disease thanks to information on ultra-localised weather conditions in conjunction with DSTs.

Spray when the weather conditions are at their best in terms of humidity and absence of wind.

### Nitrogen inputs starting irrigation if necessary

Start irrigation according to information on rainfall in conjunction with DSTs: Irré-LIS®. For organic farming: application of sulphur requires a temperature below 26°C.

## HEADING



### Combating diseases: septoria leaf spot, wheat rust or fusarium head blight. Combating insects, including aphids and wheat midge

Evaluate the risk of disease thanks to information on ultra-localised weather conditions in conjunction with DSTs.

Spray when the weather conditions are at their best in terms of humidity and absence of wind.

### Nitrogen inputs Irrigation

Manage irrigation thanks to information on rainfall in conjunction with DSTs: Irré-LIS®.

## GRAIN RIPENING AND HARVEST



### Harvest

Harvest operations can take place if: wheat is ripe, no rain in the previous 24 hours, and humidity below 60%.