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AG NOTE

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westernAG
The Best in Agronomic Advice

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Introduction

From everyone at Western AG welcome to the winter edition of our newsletter. The start to the season in most areas of the Western District, Wimmera and Mallee has been exceptional. It seems that the higher rainfall areas that often run risk of winter waterlogging are actually getting less rain than the lower rain fall areas.
We are very pleased to report that new members of our team; Gary Hall Branch Manager Nhill and Leigh Bubb & Brian Petrass in Merchandise Sales have all settled into their new roles very well. Our new branch at Nhill and agents at Goroke and Stawell are all up and fully operational and providing a valuable local point of supply of inputs for clients in these areas. The official opening of the Nhill branch was on Wednesday June 11th and was very successful.

Urea prices have appeared to have bottomed out in the $470 to $480/t range putting them at historically low levels. Let's hope that grain prices can stop there recent slide or even rally again before the season end. If we combine this with at least an average spring we should be looking at another handy season, which will be the third in row for many clients.

Client Meeting Roadshows

Activities planned for later in the year include our annual Client Meeting Roadshows. A first class line up of speakers have been organised to present on some burning issues. Start times and venues to be advised soon.

Tuesday 12th August am, Nhill
Tuesday 12th August pm, Horsham
Wednesday 13th August pm, Derrinallum
Thursday 14th August am, Bannockburn

Program at Nhill and Horsham:
1. Septoria Resistance and Cereal Disease Update, Dr Andrew Milgate (DPI NSW) and Dr Grant Hollaway (DEPI Vic).
2. Weed Resistance Management in Tomorrows Farming Systems, Peter Newman (AHRI)
3. Making the Most out of the 2104 Season and Looking Forward, Western AG Agronomy Team
4. Peak Personal Performance, Dennis Hoiberg (Lessons Learnt Consulting)

Program at Derrinallum and Bannockburn:
1. Septoria Resistance and Cereal Disease Update, Dr Andrew Milgate (DPI NSW) and Dr Grant Hollaway (DEPI Vic)
2. Weed Resistance Management in Tomorrows Farming Systems, Peter Newman (AHRI)
3. Making the Most out of the 2104 Season and Looking Forward, Western AG Agronomy Team
4. Beef Sheep Production and Industry Outlook, Colin McKenna (The Midfield Group)
5. Peak Personal Performance, Dennis Hoiberg (Lessons Learnt Consulting)

Articles Inside this issue:

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Western District Update (by Ashley Perkins)

What a difference an early break can make. This year we have had enough rain to enable effective knockdowns to be used, plus we have had well timed dryer spells allowing paddocks to be burnt.
The mild temps have helped crop establishment greatly, with canola out of the ground in five days and cereals within a week.

The down side of being on the dry side is pre-emergent chemicals such as Atrazine in canola have performed poorly putting more pressure on the top-up applications and grass selective treatments. Pre-Ems in wheat, such as Sakura and Avadex, have also been affected.

This year is looking to be one of the worst ever for slugs with canola, cereals, pastures and pulses all being severely damaged. Slug damage is often higher in areas where the damage has occurred in previous years. Pressure is being observed to be highest where there is previous crop residues left behind, on heavier clay soils and where the seedbed is cloddy.

The management factors that help reduce the impact of slugs are, the removal of last year's crop residues as soon as practical, shallow pre sowing cultivation under dry conditions, planting crops early, rolling or light harrowing after seeding to level the seed bed and agronomy practices that maximise crop vigour.

Baiting is costly but is an integral part of slug management. Bait type and application rate needs to be considered depending on the situation. Bait needs to be applied straight after sowing canola and reapplied seven to ten days later in high pressure situations.

.....this year is looking to be one of the worst ever for slugs……...

The rate of bait consumption by slugs can be a good measure of intensity and the requirement for any follow up applications. The increased activity of Slugs is also addressed in the article below.

Wimmera / Mallee Update (by Matt Witney)

After a dry summer, it has been one of the best starts on record for most areas in the Wimmera Mallee. This can be seen in the rainfall data that shows, even though our annual rainfall is down on average, the important growing season rainfall (GSR) for April to October is generally up.

The early break has enabled clients to achieve a good knockdown of weeds and to sow into moist soil which is not only good for getting activity from Pre-Em herbicides and getting crops out of the ground but, kind on machinery as well.

The higher rainfall areas of the Southern Wimmera, which have actually been down on rainfall so far this year, have still had enough to get a good knockdown of weeds and to germinate crops. This is not a bad thing as these areas can often suffer from winter waterlogging.

Most farmers have finished sowing, and now in full swing of spraying Post-Em chemicals under good conditions. Now is a crucial time to monitor all crops and pasture for weeds, insects, disease and mice damage. So far this year, there has been a lot of red legged earth mite (RLEM) and lucerne flea (LF) damage, as well as mice and slug damage. Baiting has been very important in some areas.

There is definitely less mice where harvesters have not left grain behind, and more where the wind has been turned up to blow out frosted grain to improve the harvest sample. Another observation is that windrow burning has generally worked well and this has been effective in reducing snail populations.

The early break has also made it easier to manipulate pasture composition. It is important to take advantage of good conditions and spray early as the majority of pasture potential is set up in the first six weeks of growth.

Town	Longerenong	Nhill	Warracknabeal	Goroke	Hopetoun
% GSR	131%	209%	129%	89%	157%
GSR	94.2	94.2	84	78.6	74.2
2014 Total Rainfall	130.2	113.6	106.3	124.6	111
Average Rainfall	142.4	99	133.6	158	112.7
% Average Rainfall	91.5%	115%	79.6%	79%	98.5%

Slugs, Slugs, Slugs!!! (by Philip Hawker)

There has been significant damage in established canola caused by the Black Keeled Slug (Milax gagates). The Black Keeled Slug is a burrowing slug that emerges later in the season and is more common on loamy soils.

Black Keeled Slug

The Grey Field Slug tends to be more common on heavier soils where it can over summer in cracks, these slugs tend to emerge quickly after rain. It is possible that a mixed populations of both can occur.

The message here is crops need to be continually monitored for slugs.

Grey Field Slug

We are experiencing record high slug populations and problems this season which is proving they are able to survive dry summers. Michael Nash, a scientist researching slugs with the SA DPI believes that these high populations are the result of build-up of very high numbers in heavy crop canopies that have been grown over recent Springs. It is possible high nitrogen rates may contribute to increased slug build up.

Questions are being asked about the availability of biological control and spray treatments. Biological control options are being investigated in University of Melbourne research programs but are at very early stages. There has been some research conducted on spray treatments with no options being identified. Slugs are an extensive problem in the UK, France and Germany and chemical control is achieved using baits such as the Slugoff and Metarex products.

Baiting is unlikely to remove slugs from a paddock and baiting needs to be treated as a technique to reduce numbers to a point that allows crop to get large enough to grow away from pressure. Unfortunately it does appear that slugs will continue to be a problem while we continue to grow bulky high yielding crops.

Post Em Weed Control in Canola (by Michaela Alexander)

Canola, once established, can rapidly out compete weeds by eliminating open ground and hence sunlight, water and nutrient availability for weeds. Post Em weed control is pretty much required in all crops to ensure weed levels are reduced in this phase of the rotation.

Currently, Post Em weed control is in full swing. Below are a few tips in getting the best out of these treatments.

Clethodim (Group A) 'Status /Platinum' is safe on all canola types up to the 500ml/ha rate if applied before development of the first bud. This usually occurs from the 8 leaf stage, but can be earlier if crops come under stress and this can be hard to detect. Application after this time can have potential yield losses of up to 25%.

It is essential that a spray oil, Inbound @ 500ml/100L or Hasten @ 1L/100L is used. Ammonium Sulphate @ 1kg/100L plus is required to reduce water hardness. Cold weather and frost detrimentally affects Clethodim performance and it is preferable to spray early rather than risk having to spray under less ideal conditions.

Butroxydim (group A) 'Factor' is used as a 'spike' in a tank mix with Clethodim to improve control of resistant rye grass. No more than 80g/ha can be used in canola and it is essential that the crop is sprayed > 4 leaf stage and < 8 leaf stage. Factor needs 1L/100L of Supercharge.

This chemical is very difficult to manufacture due to excessive heat generation in the refining process. As a result, supply in 2014 has been very limited. It is expected that this product will be widely used in the future as Clethodim resistance levels increase.

Chlorpyralid (Group I) 'Lontrel' will specifically target thistles and capeweed as well as legume species and has a broad range of compatibility. It is very safe on the crop even at later growth stages.

Atrazine has both soil and plant uptake activity. It is active on broadleaf and grass weeds, weeds need to be small (grasses < 3 leaf) and oil at the higher 1L/100L rate is required. Atrazine is considered safe on TT crops at even later stages.

Clearfield (IMI) herbicides have an activity on similar weeds to Triazine chemicals. IMI's are weaker on capeweed and Lontrel is often added. IMI herbicides breakdown slower on acidic, quicker on alkaline soils and may present a residue risk in following crops. This is dependent on the actual product and rate used. Main options here are Imazamox + Imazapyr 'Intervix' and Imazapic + Imazapyr 'OnDuty'. Both are Group B and best applied to canola at the 2-6 leaf stage and require oil (Inbound or Hasten) to be used. Intervix is the preferred product for the HRZ due to reduced residue risk.

Roundup Ready (R/R) still represents a small share of the canola area planted and it does offer advantages such as the ability to control Clethodim resistant ryegrass and the overall ease of using glyphosate in-crop which performs well even under cold/frosty conditions.

This year we welcomed the first 'dual herbicide tolerant' hybrid canola onto the market which incorporates both RR and TT traits (RT). The combination of glyphosate and atrazine gave excellent rye control in high pressure situations last year in trials and we look forward to increased availability of seed next year.

Legume Crop Management (by Tim Hofmaier)

Over 51mm of rain fell across the Wimmera/Mallee for April. This has been the second highest rainfall recorded for April in the last 15 years; the highest of 89mm was actually in 2007.

The early rain and warm conditions has enabled ryegrass, brome grass, wild oats and broadleaf weeds (capeweed, wild radish and mustards) to germinate, which has enabled knockdown herbicides to be used effectively. This is expected to take the pressure off Post Em treatments.

Valor 500WG
Marshmallow continues to be a problem due to the majority (90%) of paddocks now being direct drilled. Hammer @ 35 to 40ml/ha plus oil added to glyphosate has been effectively used for a number of years, but is costly at around $12/ha at the higher rate. An alternative that has been recommended more widely this year is Valor 500WG. Like Hammer, Valor is a Group G that is designed to be used with glyphosate, Paraquat or Sprayseed, oil is also required in the mix. Valor is typically used at 30-50g/ha and costs around $9.75/ha at the higher rate.

Another significant advantage that Valor offers is short term residual control of both grass and broadleaf weeds. This year, we are trialling higher rates pre plant in Faba beans to evaluate this.

Insect Watch Out
We have seen lucerne flea and RLEM damage on young legume crops; this is likely to be due to the relatively dry spell of weather in recent weeks. Both insects are capable of holding crop growth back and increasing its' susceptibility to disease. Both insects can be easily, and cheaply, controlled.

Post Em Weed Control
The majority of legumes crops in the region have been sown with Terbyne, and more than half with Propyzamide, to provide increased ryegrass control.

There will be still a need to spray Post Em for ryegrass in most crops. The key to getting the best results is to spray early, use high water volumes and medium droplets to achieve good coverage. Always avoid frost when spraying.

The main grass herbicide used is Clethodim (Select/Platinum) often in combination with Quizalofop (Verdict) for increased brome control.

Post Em Nutrition Management
Last season, we saw terrific results from the application of multi nutrient foliar fertilisers. Trifecta, from Spraygro, contains zinc, copper and manganese was applied early Post Em after the majority of the soil was covered to increase growth. Any pre flowering calcium and boron combinations can be used effectively to reduce flower abortion resulting from high temperatures. Tissue testing is recommended here to determine exact nutrient requirements.

Looking after Pastures (by Matt Barber)

Weed management
Annual weeds (capeweed, erodium, wild radish, silver grass, barley grass and scotch thistles) are beginning to establish in perennial pastures. Control of these weeds is best done whilst they are small to allow maximum time for the pasture to recover and maximise production. Below is a list of treatments that have been effectively used in perennial ryegrass pastures over a number of seasons.

Capeweed - MCPA 750 @ 600-700ml/ha (graze hard 7 days after spraying) or Tigrex @ 750ml/ha. Make sure that clovers are a minimum of 3 trifoliate leaves before spraying.

Erodium - MCPA 750 @ 330ml/ha + Ecopar @ 400ml/ha. Treatment will pick up small capeweed also.

Wild Radish - Tigrex @ 750ml/ha. This works well on radish up to 15-20cm, be aware that you will see some bleaching on clover leaves but expect full recovery.

Silver Grass - Simazine @ 500-600ml/ha. Good soil moisture at application and post spraying required for the best result.

Barley Grass - Shogun @ 200-290ml/ha + Chemwet @ 200ml/100L for ryegrass based pasture. Lower rates are required if Phalaris is present.

Farmers have been reluctant to control barley grass in perennial pastures due to a reduction in winter feed production. However , if left uncontrolled, it can dominate and present serious problems in sheep particular if allowed to run to head.

Shogun is very effective in removing barley grass from perennial pastures and, in heavy infestations, may be required to be used two years in a row for effective control due to hard seed carrying over. Trials of Shogun sprayed 14 days before over sowing perennial pastures to remove barley grass early (barley grass at the two to three leaf stage) this season. This appears to have worked well and is likely to be an excellent option for 2015.

Scotch Thistle - MCPA 750 @ 500ml to 800ml/ha. Be aware of clover size before spraying, it must be 3 trifoliate leaves before using higher rates.

Insect Management
Insect pressure, namely RLEM, LF & Cockchafer in pastures has been higher than usual this year. As with cropping, slugs have been in high numbers and also causing problems. The insect management is important to maximise productivity and longevity of pasture stands.

Look out for widowing, serrating and chewing. In high pressure situations, paddocks will change from a lush green to pale green in colour. Get advice on control strategies as there is often more than one insect involved and WHP's that need to be observed. Below are a number of proven treatments.

RLEM - Astound @ 150ml/ha or Lemat @ 100ml/ha

Lucerne Flea - Lemat @ 100ml/ha and/or Dimethoate @ 150ml/ha

Black Headed Cockchafer - Astound @ 200 to 250ml/ha or Chlorpyrifos @ 900ml/ha

Slugs - Metarex @ 5kg/ha or Slug Out @ 5kg/ha

Weed Control Options in Cereals (by Brad McLean)

With cereals crops now emerging it is important to check the effectiveness of Pre-Em and post sow pre emergent (PSPE) herbicide treatments. With the dry conditions since sowing, some of these chemicals may not have controlled the weeds as well as they should.

Grass Weeds in Cereals
You may come across ryegrass, wild oats, brome grass and phalaris in your cereal crops this season and controlling some of these weeds in crop can be difficult.

Ryegrass - resistance to Achieve & Axial is becoming more widespread, and the cold, wet and overcast conditions that the chemicals are often applied under makes these treatments unreliable. Resistance testing is available if you wish to find out what active is still working for you.

Wild Oats - Over the last two seasons a number of populations have been found to be poorly controlled using Topik in the Western District. Resistance testing has found these populations have developed resistance. In the majority of cases, Axial and Atlantis OD are still effective and these products should be considered instead. Axial provides excellent control of Phalaris.

Wild Oats Setting Seed

Brome Grass - is becoming more and more widespread in the Western District and can easily be miss-identified as wild oats. Brome grass infestations often start on fence lines and spread into the paddock during harvest. Chemical firebreaks are important here to reduce this problem. Brome grass cannot be controlled in barley post emergence and products such as Atlantis OD need to be applied early (3 leaf stage) in wheat.

Broadleaf control options in cereals
There is a wide range of broadleaf weed control options for cereals. The main weed being targeted in most areas is radish and it is important to keep in mind that a single late application of treatments such as Amicide or Amicide and Eclipse combination will not always be adequate due to early competition affecting yield and the risk of resistance development.

Tigrex is widely used from the 3 leaf stage in cereals for the control of radish and other weeds such prickly lettuce, milk thistle, small hogweed, etc. Radish has developed resistance to the Brodal and MCPA components in Tigrex and it is important to consider other options here.

The addition of a Group C herbicide to Tigrex or comparable products is an excellent way to improve effectiveness and reduce resistance development. Addition options include Bromoxynil (available pre formulated as Flight and Triathlon) or Metribuzin. Mentor 750WG is registered in wheat, barley and oats at 100g/ha and represents a cost effective spike (< $3.00/ha) at this rate.

The addition of Metribuzin has a synergistic effect and increases speed and overall kill of a range of broad leaf weeds both resistant and susceptible. Good soil moisture will improve its effectiveness.

Advanced Wild Radish

The other two excellent options for early weed control in cereals are Precept and Velocity. Velocity has the advantage of being able to be used early (from the 2 leaf stage). Both chemicals work best on small weeds and the effectiveness of both can be improved with the addition of either Metribuzin to both or Bromoxynil to Precept.

Fee for Service Agronomy or as part of Input Supply (by Philip Hawker)

As mentioned previously, our Agronomy team normally provides services as either part of input supply with Western AG or under a fee for service (F4S) arrangement through AgInvest Management.

The F4S arrangement is available for those clients that have a preference for services to be provided this way and/or have other arrangements in place for their input supply.

The services provided under both these arrangements are the same in that it includes farm production planning, enterprise profitability analysis, soil and plant testing interpretation, seasonal crop development monitoring and specific crop and pasture protection and fertility advice.

We are also active in our own research and development and running client information forums that clients under both service arrangements are able to access.

Our capacity to provide agronomy services is industry leading due to the combined experience of our agronomy team and a network, which includes other AgLink agronomists (>300 in total), Suppliers of crop protection and seed products who are developing new products and technologies, as well as other public and private industry groups.

Please call if you wish to discuss your agronomy service options.

AgInvest Management

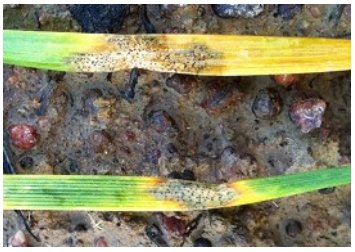
Early Foliar Disease Management in Cereals (by Trudy McCann)

Disease protection for cereals has historically been focused around the emergence of the flag leaf (GS40). Maintaining green leaf area of the critical flag leaf still is the key to maximising yield, however, the past couple of season has seen resurgence in the prevalence of *Septoria Tritici* Blotch *(Zymoseptoria tritici)* in wheat, and therefore a need to rethink fungicide application timing.

Septoria Tritici Blotch (STB) is a pathogen that thrives in seasons with prolonged wet conditions. For this reason, it is more critical in the high rainfall zone (HRZ) and perhaps in wetter years, the southern Wimmera. STB is a necrotrophic disease that destroys leaf cells in wheat. STB spreads in the autumn and winter by spores on the stubble of infected crops and is distinguishable by the tiny black fruiting bodies, pycnidia found within its lesions. The disease can move from paddock to paddock and is not restricted to wheat on wheat situations. Even relatively small amounts of rain (say 5mm or less) over a few days combined with cool and windy conditions is enough to spread the spores through the crop canopy.

The critical characteristic of STB is the time between infection and visual symptoms (latent period). This period can be from 11 to 42 days. Therefore, there is a risk the infection in the plant can 'sleep' when conditions are dry, then reappear suddenly when moist condition return (even up to 42 days later).

To combat this disease in wheat crops, assessing the level of risk and early response is important. Increased risk situations can include, rotation - wheat sown on a wheat stubble from the previous year (and neighbouring wheat stubbles), paddocks with high wheat stubble load/level, early sown crops, and more susceptible varieties.



Septoria Tritici Blotch (STB)

It is best practice for wheat on wheat and high risk situations in the HRZ to apply Flutriafol at sowing (to fertiliser or into the drill row); this is the first step in reducing the early spread of the disease. Next, continue to monitor the weather and the crop for STB lesions. Asses levels in old plant growth at early/mid tillering (GS23-25). If high risk weather (drizzle & wind) is forecast and the base level of inoculum on older leaves is high, good practice is to consider a foliar fungicide with good activity on STB.

Critical timing for fungicide application to control STB is GS31/32 to minimise inoculum levels and to protect the flag. Foliar fungicides give moderate to high levels of control but the economic response depends on rainfall & disease severity. Epoxiconazole products have been shown to provide excellent control in previous seasons.

2014 was a classic high risk STB situation in the southern HRZ and provides a prime example of the need for proactive management with this disease. One situation was an early sown crop of Revenue wheat into standing Bolac stubble. No Flutriafol was applied at planting. From the 3 leaf stage (GS13) of crop growth, STB lesions were identified, and infection continued to spread to new growth as moist and windy weather conditions prevailed. At early tiller (GS22), the level of disease was severe and a foliar application of Epoxiconazole was recommended. However, as the paddock was too wet to traffic at this time, the fungicide was not applied until GS30. The STB had caused a significant level of plant tissue death by this stage, which then continued, impacting the flag leaf and causing significant yield loss. Whilst this could be considered to be "the perfect storm" for STB, it should also serve a timely warning that proactive management is critical with this disease. On a positive note, this paddock was used by both FAR and Farmoz to conduct research into new STB foliar fungicide options.

In summary, a better understanding of the risk factors for STB and the diseases behavioural characteristics will assist in the timely management and reduce the potential for yield loss. Finally if weather conditions are dry at stem elongation (after GS30) STB is less likely to cause an economic impact on the crop.

Total Lubricants (by Aaron Starick)

Western AG has expanded their general product range with Total Lubricants. This provides clients the option to purchase high quality oil from a top 4 world manufacturer at very competitive prices. Lubricants available include; engine oils, hydraulic oils, gear oil, chainsaw oil and grease.

Total Lubricants have oils that meet the specifications required by John Deere, Case IH, Caterpillar and Cummins engines for machines of all ages. Total products come in different sizes from 5lt to 208lt containers. They have a large range of products available.

Rubia 7400: 15W-40 high performance oil for diesel engines. More suited to the older low emission diesel engines.
Rubia 7900, 15W-40 very high performance oil for gas and ultra low sulphur diesel engines. More suited to later model engines.
Multiagri Super 15W-40**,** high performance multipurpose oil intended for yearlong lubrication of different systems in agricultural tractors and harvesters.
Dynatrans MPV, lubricant for transmissions fitted with oil immersed disk brakes and hydraulic systems on agricultural tractors.

Azolla ZS, a high performance hydraulic oil for use in all types of hydraulic systems.
Multis Complex EP2, a multi-purpose extreme pressure grease, suited to all types of applications.
MTC 150, a lubricant for chainsaw chains & suitable for lubrication of fast moving machinery like conveyor belts.

TOTAL Lubricants

Getting to know you…….

PAUL BARKER

Paul has worked with Western AG since October 2010 as our Finance Manager. Prior to this he was with Wheelie Waste; a Warrnambool based waste removal company that employs 40 people. He successfully held both Office Manager and Financial Controller roles for this organisation over a 9 year period.

Paul Barker

Paul has had previously experience earlier in his career working as a public accountant with Coffey Hunt in Warrnambool; he holds a Bachelor of Commerce and is a member of the Institute of Public Accountants.

His role with Western AG involves all financial matters include the efficient management of clients' accounts. He oversees administration staff in our group and was instrumental in rolling out a new accounting package in our business.

Like all Western AG staff Paul has the ability to remain cool under pressure and has a strong focus on great client service. We consider ourselves very fortunate to be able to attract someone of his skills, experience and qualifications.

Clients are most welcome to contact Paul directly on any account matters.

Paul's interests outside of work include tennis, football (he supports Carlton) and kids' activities. Prior to studying to be an accountant Paul actually worked as a tennis coach for five years. He is married to Lyn, they have three young children and live in Warrnambool.

JAMES JESS

James has worked as an Agronomist with Western AG since August 2009. He holds a Bachelor of Agriculture from Melbourne University where he completed his studies at the Dookie campus.

James Jess

After completing his degree he worked for the Birchip Cropping Group as a Field Agronomist conducting farmer extension programs and crop agronomy research into areas such as cereal pre-emergent herbicide strategies, nitrogen management, No-Till cropping systems, row spacing trials, canopy management and variety trials. In 2007 he presented the findings of herbicide resistance research in a concurrent session at the Australian Agronomy Conference in Adelaide.

James has excellent knowledge of high rainfall farming systems and has accumulated almost ten years' experience as an agronomist. He has been successful in building up a clientele in the Derrinallum, Skipton and Bannockburn areas. Like all our agronomists, James is providing agronomy services both under an input supply arrangement through Western AG as well as a fee for service type arrangement in AgInvest Management.

In addition to client advisory work he has always be involved in trial work, this has been instrumental in enabling the investigation of emerging ag technologies and to integrate them into clients farming businesses.

Last year James travelled to the Canada and the USA with DuPont Pioneer and BASF to inspect trials and visit farms. This has given him exposure to Northern Hemisphere cropping practices and insight into canola breeding that has applications for Australia.

In his spare time James is in a fierce competition with Glenthompson base agronomist Brad McLean (Chops) in who can grow the best lawn!

Who is winning this competition is currently in dispute!!!

Other interests include travelling overseas and motorbike riding.