

Table 3. Summary of biofumigation recommendations for winter windows

Description of operation or crop management input	Comments
Biofumigant selection	Select an oil radish rich in the glucosinolates gluconasturtiin or glucotropaeolin. Some Ethiopian mustards (<i>Brassica carinata</i>) may also be suitable. They are similar to Indian mustard, but hardier
Preparation of soil and drilling	Drill biofumigants to a depth of 2–3 cm between early and mid-September for best establishment
Seed rate	Use a 15–20 kg/ha seed rate (10 kg/ha-for Ethiopian mustard)
Nutrient inputs	Apply nitrogen at 30–40 kg/ha, and sulphate at 15–20 kg/ha
Herbicides	Generally not required. If weed burden is high, seek advice from a qualified agronomist
Irrigation	Typically not required
Timing of maceration and incorporation	Macerate ahead of planting a spring crop. Leave the biofumigant as long as possible to capitalise on partial biofumigation
Foliage maceration	Use best practice where possible. Efficacy is less than in summer and spring systems
Incorporation of residues	Use best practice where possible. Ensure residues are incorporated to at least 25 cm depth. Efficacy is less than in summer and spring systems
Planting the next crop in the rotation	Leave a minimum of 2 weeks between incorporating an overwintered biofumigant and planting a new crop. This is to avoid phytotoxic effects in the new crop from biofumigant organic matter breakdown