

WILDFARMED

Wildfarmed Spring Wheat Trial Standard

2026

Farming principles

Using regenerative principles as the main driver of production

Managing crop health via excellent soil and nutrition management

Optimising diversity wherever possible – cover crops, catch crops and livestock integration

Mindset – Observation. Proactive, not reactive

Insecticides

Not permitted in any form, including seed treatments

Herbicides

[Spring Crops](#)

Spring: Max of three active ingredients, applied before growth stage 32.

Flufencacet is not permitted

Fungicides

A derogation is required for a fungicide application and, if granted, only one application can be made per growing season.

A derogation must be requested from the farming team and completed with as much detail as possible, including:

Photos of the crop

Note from BASIS qualified person on why a fungicide is required

Details and evidence of proactive disease management to date

The single fungicide application must contain no more than two active ingredients exclusively from the following list:

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Tebuconazole, metconazole, prothioconazole, azoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, fluoxastrobin.

Plant Growth Regulators

Chlormequat is not permitted

Applications must be made before growth stage 32

Nitrogen

Soil applied nitrogen applications (total N for the season and product choice) are at the discretion of the farmer and their agronomist but are limited to 40kg in an individual dose.

Foliar N applications must be made before flowering and are limited to 20kg in an individual dose.

Consideration should be given to pest, disease and lodging risk when deciding on nitrogen applications.

It is expected that growers will use plant sap analysis to effectively manage crop nutrition

Seed Treatments

Only nutritional, biological or biostimulant seed treatments are permitted.

Companions

Option 1

Flower strips must be planted on headlands or in-field to break up the wheat crop. No wheat plant should be further than 80 meters from a flowering plant. The size and shape of the field will determine the best location for these strips. Clearly, keeping them on headlands is easier, but where fields need to be broken up, the distance between flower strips will be 160m to ensure that no wheat plant is more than 80m from a flower habitat.

The % of the field lost to flower habitat will depend on multiple factors including field size and drill width for the flower mix but will be around 5%.

Option 2

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Companions can be planted with the wheat, provided they are in place during spring and summer months to provide a flowering habitat for insects. This therefore requires careful planning if the use of autumn and/or spring herbicides is required. Harvested companions must be separated on farm to a high standard.

Crop Health

A proactive approach to crop health is recommended, maintaining balanced nutrition to prevent disease.

A minimum of two SAP tests per season are required to understand nutrient levels and the balance of elements in the plant. More regular SAP testing at key moments in the growing cycle is recommended, including being used to determine the need for later N applications.

Novacrop is the only provider of sap analysis services that we currently approve.

Alternative Inputs

Products such as biostimulants, immune elicitors, biologicals and other such products are permitted provided they are not registered as pesticides with a MAPP number.