

AXIAL best use advice for wild oat and rye-grass control in 2010

AXIAL in brief:

Pinoxaden 100 g/l EC

Powerful 'den' chemistry – not affected in the same way as fops by resistance

Registered for use on winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley

Key weeds – wild oats and rye-grass (and black-grass in barley)

Trials have shown activity against rough stalked meadow-grass, onion couch and loose silky bent

Fast and effective results thanks to:

- Efficient re-distribution around wild oats – superior activity where coverage is an issue
- Flexible to choose dose according to weed size
- Rainfast in 1 hour



Application research shows correct boom height is essential against spring grass weeds. Too high (as here) increases drift and reduces the level of control.

When cereal profitability is tight, maximising yield through effective control of spring grass weeds is crucial for reducing the cost of production. Equally, if top-level control isn't maintained, grass weeds will ultimately dictate how we farm.

Achieving top-level control, but doing so in an efficient manner, is therefore essential for both long and short-term needs.

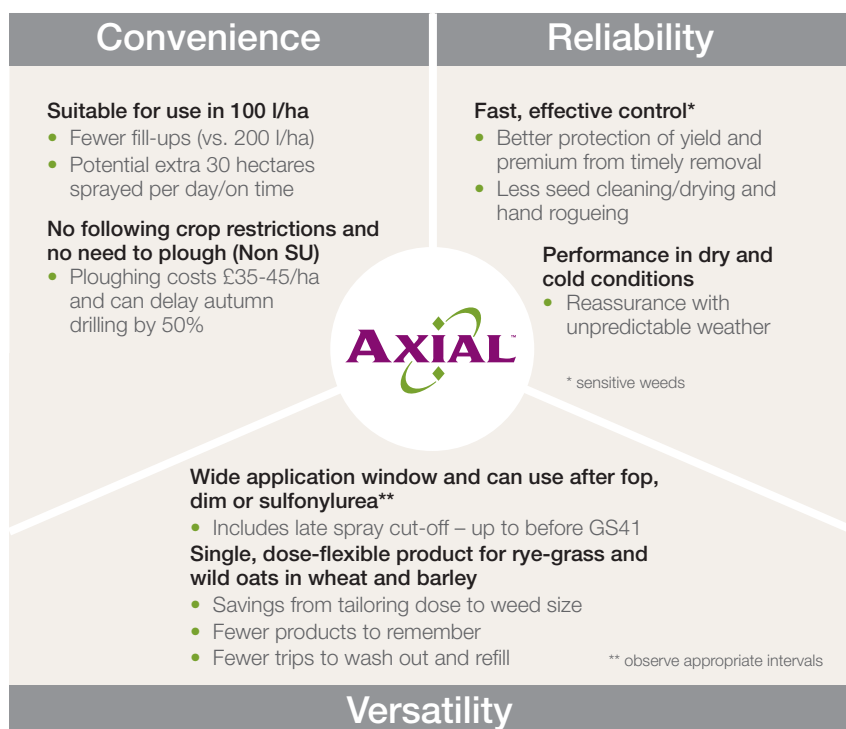
With its combination of reliability against wild oats and rye-grass, versatility (e.g. late spray cut-off timing, use in barley and wheat), convenience (e.g. suitability for 100 l/ha application) and best use application guidelines, AXIAL is the ideal choice.

Outlook for spring 2010

- The majority of pre-emergence applications proceeded well in winter cereals were applied in the autumn
- In black-grass situations, some SU applications were achieved in the autumn and the intention is to apply as early as possible in the spring
- Effective, time-flexible herbicides will be important to coincide with spring wild oat emergence and rye-grass



How the efficacy and efficiency benefits of AXIAL can help



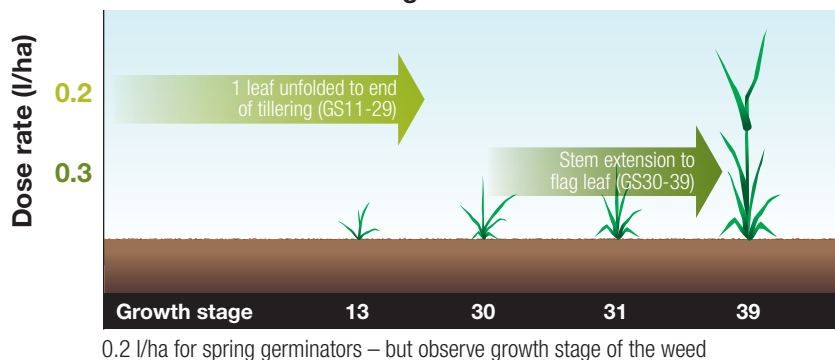
Now available in 1 and 5 litre S-Pacs – foil-free and easy-to-rinse

Turn over to find out more >



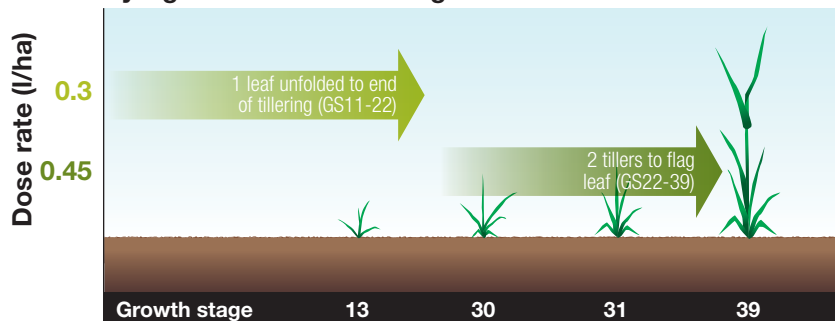
AXIAL – wild oats and rye-grass guidelines for use

Wild oat rates and timings



Always use ADIGOR adjuvant with AXIAL

Rye-grass rates and timings



Sequences

Application of SUs/
Hormone herbicides

Wait 21 days before
applying



OR

Apply



Wait 7 days
before applying an
application of SUs/
Hormone herbicides

- DO NOT mix reduced rate AXIAL with sulfonyleureas
- DO NOT mix AXIAL with hormone herbicides (CMPP, MCPA etc.)

Wild oats and rye-grass – achieving the best AXIAL results (from trials)

- Apply in spray volumes of 100 l/ha and above
- Always use the full recommended dose
- Always use with the maximum label dose of ADIGOR:
 - 0.5% of spray volume when applying in 200 l/ha of water or above
 - 1% of spray volume where water volumes below 200 l/ha are used
- Apply through AMISTAR Nozzles – low drift design can give 4 extra spray days in May. Alternatively use conventional flat fans
- If conditions are sub-optimal, reduce speed to 12 km/h
- Use correct boom height (40-50cm above target) – essential for grass weeds – too high/low reduces control while excess height increases spray drift
- For small wild oats in spring cereals, angled nozzles (e.g. DEFY or HAWK Nozzles) have shown a benefit up to GS30

Mixtures

- DO NOT mix AXIAL with hormone herbicides (CMPP, MCPA etc)
- DO NOT mix AXIAL with sulfonyleureas when targeting black-grass in winter barley
- DO NOT mix reduced rate AXIAL with sulfonyleureas (full rate AXIAL can be mixed with sulfonyleureas for rye-grass and wild oats)

Using AXIAL against black-grass in spring barley

- Begin with a pre-emergence herbicide
- Follow with AXIAL at 0.6 l/ha when black-grass is at 2 leaves
- Use with 1% ADIGOR – i.e. 1 litre in 100 l/ha
- Use DEFY or HAWK angled nozzles in open crops