



**PEARSONS**

Pearson's Grain and Transport  
Swan Hill Stockfeeds

## AMINE PLANT BACKS- Legumes and Canola

With some thunderstorms around last week and spray rigs going this is just a reminder when using high rates of Amine 625 or 700 targeting skeleton weed or using Surpass (2,4-D) formulations with glyphosate in summer weed spray programs of the potential plant back risks for legumes and canola. With the price of legumes at record highs, it would be costly mistake that can be avoided.

In the past, the rule of thumb is to have "isolated" skelo spraying with high rates of Amine completed before Jan 1<sup>st</sup>. This will generally allow sufficient time, provided we get 20mm rain to **commence** plant-back period for susceptible crops like canola, vetch, peas, lentils, lupins and chickpeas. Label states 7-14 days for most of these crops, but we are well aware that the residue from 2,4-D can persist for months. Rainfall and time between application and seeding critical to avoid any issues.

Being "hormone" chemistry they have a residual component and will effect the emergence and early growth and vigour of these crops if applied too late and insufficient. Wheat and barley can be affected but not as risky. More evident in very dry summers with no follow up rain after spraying.

## ALLY or Logran- Barley 2016

Best to avoid using any Ally or Logran as a residual in summer spray brews if intending on planting barley in 2016. Again plant back on the label might state 6 weeks for barley but in our alkaline soils all SU's will persist for longer. Rhizoctonia was a huge issue last year and could be exacerbated if Ally or Logran was used with the "root pruning" effect. Big yield losses as a result \$\$.

## Paddy Melons

Keep Garlon rates up as most paddocks have "paddy" melons which are very "tough" at the moment. This is a result of the patchy rainfall totals around the district and stressed conditions on weeds with the hot weather. Also any SU's or Clearfield paddocks with residue carry over are still "pruning" roots and hence not melons are not actively growing. Use minimum 100-130 mls/ha with glyphosate. Melons that emerged on early November rain (6-9 weeks old) use 120-130 mls/ha.

## Drift Management

We all need to continually consider horticultural plantings around us. We are expecting some new rules to come into place regarding downwind buffer zones separating the use of phenoxy herbicides and sensitive crops.

Please remember that spraying on calm nights can be followed by a brief but strong easterly or south easterly wind at daybreak.

Slower ground speeds and adjuvant choices can reduce droplet drift significantly

Any queries on plant back issues, herbicide rates or recommendations on summer weeds, call Doug (0418 527849) or Gav (0419 255501)