

**Guide to Nufarm imiCrops® Herbicides
and Best Management Practice**
Fourth Edition





 **Unique
Nufarm
Registration**

Contents

Imidazolinone herbicides	4
Introducing Sentry and Intercept	4
Sentry pre-emergent in imiCrops	5
Using Intercept post emergent	6
Imi tolerant crop types	7
Canola	7
Oats	8
Wheat and barley	10
Faba beans and lentils	10
Weed control	11
Integrated weed management	11
Key characteristics	12
Product fit	12
Managing imiCrops plantbacks	13
Sentry plantback	13
Intercept plantback	13
Additional management	13
Imi herbicide breakdown	14
Withholding periods	15
Frequently asked questions	15



Imidazolinone Herbicides

Imidazolinones have been used in the Australian wheatbelt since 1992. They are classified as Group B herbicides. They share this mode of action with two other ALS Inhibitor sub groups, the sulfonylureas (eg. chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron etc) and the triazolopyrimidines or sulfonanilides (pyroxsulam, flumetsulam, florasulam, metosulam).



Introducing Sentry® and Intercept®

Nufarm's Imidazolinone herbicides have been specifically developed for application to imiCrops (imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crops). Sentry and Intercept are registered for pre or post emergent application to imiCrops as specified below:

	 Pre-emergent	 Post-emergent	 Post-emergent
Single gene wheat	Registered 	Registered	Not tolerant
imi barley	Registered 	Not registered	Registered
imi canola	Registered 	Registered	Registered
Two gene wheat	Not registered	Not registered	Not registered
Bendoc faba beans	Not registered	Not registered	Permit PER86849
Kingbale [®] oats	Registered 	Not tolerant	Not tolerant
imi Tolerant Lentils	Not registered	Not registered	Registered



Sentry pre-emergent in imiCrops

Sentry herbicide offers a unique pre-plant use pattern in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley, canola, oats, wheat (single gene). These pre-emergent use patterns are exclusive to Nufarm Sentry. Pre-emergent application enables earlier season weed control which increases yield potential due to less weed competition at establishment (figures 1, 2 and 3).

Sentry has strong residual components that are readily taken up by roots and moved to growth points once in the root zone. To reach the root zone the product needs adequate soil moisture at or following application. Sentry is not volatile or subject to UV degradation, nor is it "bound" to stubble.

Sentry can be applied to dry soil but will not move into the profile until adequate rainfall is received. When Sentry is applied to a dry soil surface there is a risk that weeds can germinate from depth – in this case control may be impaired. Best control is achieved if weed seeds germinate in soil already infused with Sentry.

For these reasons it is advised that pre-emergent applications of Sentry be mechanically incorporated during sowing using seeders

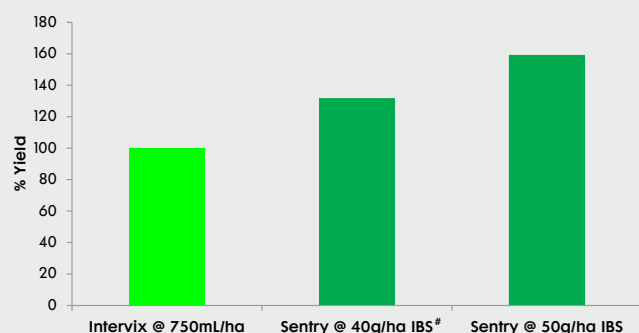
equipped with knife or blade point tines and press wheels.

The use of Sentry in front of disc seeders is not recommended. Sentry offers the most consistent control when physically incorporated by a tyne machine. Significant rainfall (15-20mm) can assist where minimal physical incorporation has occurred.

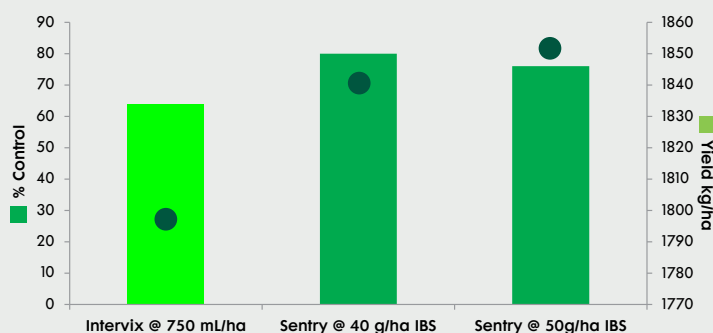
Ideally Sentry should be applied to a light stubble situation and a moist, friable soil immediately prior to sowing. The high rate, 50g/ha, should be considered for heavier stubble cover, heavier soil types and when a high weed burden is expected. If weeds are present at application it is advised to mix Sentry with a knockdown herbicide. Sentry is compatible with Gladiator® CT, Alliance®, Shirquat®, Revolver®, Crucial® and weedMaster DST®.

Sentry applied pre emergence may allow a percentage of weeds to germinate, however with adequate soil moisture to allow the Sentry to dissipate through the soil solution, absorption by the weeds will occur and visible symptoms should be seen within 5-14 days after emergence.

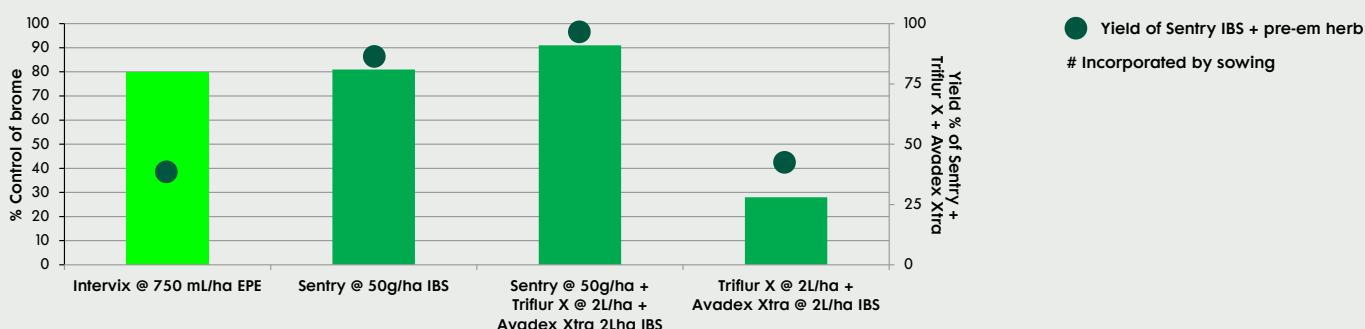
Canola yield 2012 - Corrigin WA



Radish control and canola yield - Corop Vic 2012



Control of rigid brome in Scope CL, 67 days post treatment - KA12-168 Corrigin WA



● Yield of Sentry IBS + pre-em herb
Incorporated by sowing



Using Intercept post emergent

Intercept provides exceptional control of grasses, especially hard to kill grasses such as brome and barley grass, in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crops.

Intercept has been specifically formulated to have optimum foliar uptake when used in conjunction with Supercharge® Elite or Banjo® at 0.5L/100L spray solution.

Abnormal new growth is the primary symptom of injury. New leaves are stunted and abnormal in size and appearance. Loss of apical dominance results in the plant trying to re-sprout from secondary growth points, only for these to be blocked as well. The result in grasses and cereals is numerous weak fillers. In broadleaf species, roots are stunted.

Absorption is generally rapid and the majority of the herbicide is absorbed within the first 30 minutes.

Both Sentry and Intercept provide knockdown and residual control.

Sentry is the preferred choice where longer residual protection is required. The Intercept formulation has been developed to provide unsurpassed foliar uptake, hence its' post emergent use pattern.



Intercept by name, Intercept by nature, Intercept (or remove) difficult post emergent weeds in a range of imiCrops.





Imi Tolerant Crop Types

CANOLA

Tolerance

Imi tolerant canola varieties have very strong tolerance, this allows a wide application window of both Sentry or Intercept.

Product choice and registrations

Sentry has a unique pre-plant (IBS) use pattern in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola, Sentry is registered at 40-50g/ha applied IBS. Early establishment of canola is critical and sowing often occurs prior to the first flush of Autumn weeds, Using Sentry pre-emergent in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola, allows good establishment in a weed free environment.

Intercept or Sentry can also be used in a post emergent use pattern, this allows the control of later germinating weeds.

Mix partners and benefits

Sentry may be applied in a tank mix with pre-emergent and knockdown herbicides prior to planting. It is recommended that Sentry be applied in conjunction with other pre-emergent herbicides that have alternative modes of action, such as TriflurX® (Group D herbicide) and/or Avadex® Xtra (Group J herbicide).

Sentry provides good to excellent control of Group B sensitive brassicaceae weed species encountered in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola crops.

Both Sentry and Intercept provide knockdown and residual control of key annual grass and broadleaf weeds in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola. Sentry is the preferred choice

where longer residual protection is required. Intercept is used where flexibility is required for following crops, as Intercept can have a shorter plantback period when compared with Sentry. Check label for full details. The Intercept formulation has been developed to provide unsurpassed foliar uptake, hence its' post emergent use pattern.

Sentry and Intercept can be applied post emergent with grass herbicides such as Havoc® (clethodim) or Factor® (butoxydim). It may also be applied with Archer® (clopyralid).





OATS

Tolerance

Kingbale[®] oat tolerance to imidazolinone herbicides is based on a single gene mutation, which makes it safe to apply Sentry pre-planting and incorporated by sowing (IBS).

Applications of imidazolinone herbicides, other than Sentry used in a pre-sowing application, is likely to cause significant crop damage and may also lead to imidazolinone residues in hay and grain.

Product choice and registrations

Sentry has a unique pre-plant (IBS) use pattern in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant oat, Kingbale, and will be the only registered imidazolinone herbicide for use with Kingbale.

Sentry is registered at 40-50g/ha applied IBS.

Do not apply Sentry or Intercept post-emergent as unacceptable crop damage will occur.

Mix partners and benefits

Sentry should be used in conjunction with other pre-emergent herbicides registered in oat, such

as Bouncer[®] 960S and Terbazine, to broaden weed spectrum, improve control of some grasses and provide an effective strategy against the development of herbicide resistance.

Sentry has excellent activity on brome and barley grass and can provide increased yield potential due to less crop competition at establishment and greater flexibility in farming system management.

Stewardship

Wild oat can develop imidazolinone herbicide resistance independently, however, in certain conditions in a paddock wild oat can outcross to cultivated oat or the imidazolinone herbicide tolerance of cultivated oat might transfer to a wild oat. This seed can survive as an imidazolinone herbicide tolerant weed. Crops cut for hay will harvest and remove most of the hybrid seeds, if the hybrid occurred on the cultivated oat plant but not if it occurred on the wild oat plant, as wild oat plants may shatter and drop seed prior to cutting for hay. Following some simple management strategies can mitigate survival of imidazolinone herbicide tolerant weed.



Site	Sample type	Application	Imazapyr 'as dry weight' (mg/kg)
KA19-1013	Hay	Sentry (IBS)	< LOD
KA19-1013	Hay	Sentry (Post-Emergent)	0.045
KA19-1013	Grain	Sentry (IBS)	< LOQ
KA19-1013	Grain	Sentry (Post-Emergent)	0.081

Residue Study Number: 19-NFM-017

To minimise the risk of hybridisation or outcrossing, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant oat should be grown on paddocks with no, or very low populations of, wild oats. Paddocks known to have a history of wild oats are not suitable unless a long-term strategy to eradicate them has already been implemented. Crops cut for hay have a much lower risk of hybrid seeds developing on the cultivated oat, however, there is the potential for wild oat hybrids to drop seed prior to cutting for hay. The use of Sentry

will suppress any wild oat population present and imidazolinone herbicide tolerant oat intended for grain production should have Sentry applied prior to sowing to minimise the risk of hybridisation. Seed crops should be inspected for the presence of wild oat. In the season following an imidazolinone herbicide tolerant oat crop, a control strategy must be implemented to control hybrid seeds. This should involve an alternative Mode of Action (MOA) for wild oat control and not an imidazolinone herbicide.

Damage of post emergent application

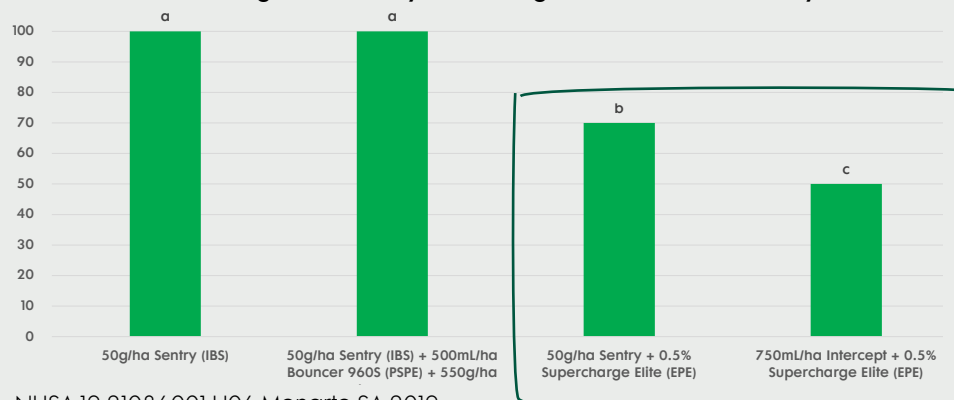


Intercept + Supercharge applied post-emergent (left) vs Sentry applied IBS (right) [NUSA-20-21086001-H15]



Crop damage from Intercept + Supercharge applied post-emergent [NUSA-20-21086001-H15]

Biomass (% of UTC) of Kingbale, 22 days following EPE treatments (62 days after sowing)



NUSA-19-21086001-H06 Monarto SA 2019



WHEAT AND BARLEY

Tolerance

There are two types of imidazolinone herbicide tolerance in wheat, the first generation released is often referred to as “single gene”, these varieties are less common, and only exhibit partial tolerance to some of the Imidazolinone chemistry. Tolerance within these varieties allows the use of Sentry pre and post emergent, but does not allow the use of Intercept. The more common varieties of wheat are commonly referred to as “2 gene” and these have a very robust tolerance.

The imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Barley varieties all have very robust tolerance and have good crop safety to Sentry and Intercept.

Product choice and registrations

Sentry has a unique pre-plant (IBS) use pattern in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat and barley. Sentry is registered at 40-50g/ha applied IBS.

Mix partners and benefits

Sentry pre-plant (IBS) provides very good to excellent control of brome and barley grass. It will also control a diverse range of other grass and broadleaved weed species.

In situations where grass weeds are anticipated and likely to be yield debilitating, it is recommended that a pre-emergent herbicide from an alternative group (e.g. TriflurX, Rifle® 440, Avadex® Xtra, Sakura® or Boxer® Gold) be applied prior to sowing, to reduce weed pressure on the post emergent application of Sentry and introduce an alternative Mode of Action (MOA).

FABA BEANS AND LENTILS

Tolerance

New lentil and faba bean varieties have been developed with improved tolerance to imidazolinone and sulfonurea herbicides.

Imidazolinone tolerant lentil and faba bean varieties have a high level of crop safety with post-emergent applications of Intercept.

Product choice and registrations

Intercept has a unique post-emergent use pattern in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant lentil and faba bean varieties.

Mix partners and benefits

Intercept can be tank mixed with Havoc and Factor for application to imidazolinone herbicide tolerant lentil and faba bean. It is strongly recommended that the rate of Supercharge Elite be increased to 1.0% v/v when adding Havoc and Factor to the Intercept tank mix.

Intercept can also be tank mixed with Kaiso® 240EG for application to imidazolinone herbicide tolerant lentil and faba bean.

Stewardship

Application of Intercept must occur at the correct timing. Lentils apply early post emergent at 3-5 node growth stage (BBCH 13-15). **Do not apply past BBCH 15.**

To prevent the cross pollination of PBA Bendoc with a conventional variety, which could dilute the imidazolinone herbicide tolerance of any PBA Bendoc kept for seed, PBS Bendoc crops should be planted a minimum of 200m from any conventional variety and preferably be up-wind of the conventional variety.

Weed Control

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

Applying Sentry pre-emergent in tank mixtures as a resistance management strategy

Sentry may be applied in a tank mix with pre-emergent and knockdown herbicides prior to planting. It is recommended that Sentry be applied in conjunction with other pre-emergent herbicides that have alternative modes of action, such as TriflurX (Group D herbicide) and/or Avadex Xtra (Group J herbicide).

To achieve optimal pre-emergent weed control or provide an effective strategy against the development of herbicide resistance, these tank mix partner herbicides need to be applied at robust label rates. In field trials TriflurX at 3L/ha or TriflurX at 2L/ha plus Avadex Xtra at 2L/ha consistently demonstrated desirable control.

Chris Preston - clever approach needed to get on top of brome grass

Brome grass has become a serious problem in the southern wheatbelt over the past decade, as crop rotations have tightened up and reduced tillage has been widely adopted.

Dr Chris Preston, Associate Professor of Weed Management at the University of Adelaide, says the registration of Sentry herbicide for pre-emergence control of brome grass gives farmers and their advisers a new opportunity to tackle the weed.

"With this registration, I believe farmers have a great opportunity to maximise brome grass control this season, with a pre-sowing application of Sentry and a post-emergence spray of Intercept a few weeks later," he said.

"In other words, hit brome grass hard with two consecutive sprays this season, and closer to harvest, employ other tactics like windrow burning and chaff carts to reduce the seed set of brome grass."

Dr Preston said while using these two Group B herbicides in sequence in the same crop would seem controversial, he reassured agronomists and farmers that it would make best use of the available chemistry without greatly increasing the risk of herbicide resistance.

"Using these two herbicides in sequence will control the staggered germinations of brome grass in one crop and reduce the seed bank," he said.

"This provides less selection pressure for herbicide resistance than when successive generations of weeds are sprayed with the same chemistry two years or more in a row."

Dr Preston added that farmers could no longer rely on other Group B herbicides such as Atlantis (mesosulfuron-methyl) and Crusader (pyroxsulam) in cereal crops because they were showing evidence of resistance to brome grass. He cautioned that even though 'imi' herbicides like Sentry were still working on brome grass now, resistance would emerge if they were used too often.

Instead, Dr Preston advocated an integrated approach to managing brome grass and other tough weeds such as barley grass.

"By rotating the crops and the chemistry, we stand a better chance of controlling brome grass and maximising the life of the chemistry too."



Dr Chris Preston, Associate Professor of Weed Management at the University of Adelaide

Key Characteristics

PRODUCT FIT - TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION WEED CONTROL AND YIELD BENEFITS

Product benefits and fit

Growers of imidazolinone tolerant crops need to constantly balance the management between optimum weed control and optimum yield. In many cases early weed control will offer the greatest yield, but dependant on weed species targeted and seasonal conditions subsequent germinations may not be controlled.

Table 1 below offers a guide to enable growers and agronomists to make a decision on which product and use pattern will suit a particular paddock. The greater the number of stars the better the product for that use. The rating takes into consideration both yield and weed control.



Product fit - taking into consideration weed control and yield benefits

	SENTRY IBS [#]	SENTRY POST EM	INTERCEPT POST EM
Early germinating weeds			
Low weed pressure	* * * *	* * *	* * *
Medium weed pressure	* * * *	* * *	* * *
High weed pressure	* * * *	* * *	* *
Later germinating weeds			
Low weed pressure	* *	* * * *	* * * *
Medium weed pressure	* * *	* * * *	* * * *
High weed pressure	* * *	* * * *	* * * *

Table 2 demonstrates the key characteristics of the various products and use patterns in relation to weed control and plant back risk.

Key characteristics

	SENTRY IBS	SENTRY POST EM	INTERCEPT POST EM
Residual weed control	* * *	* * * *	* * *
Broadleaf weed control	* * *	* * * *	* * * *
Grass weed control	* * *	* * *	* * * *
Plant back risk	Moderate	High	Low

KEY: The more stars, the better the use pattern fit

IBS - Incorporate by sowing



Sentry pre-plant (IBS) use in imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley, wheat (single gene) and canola are registered use patterns - unique to Nufarm.

Managing imiCrops Plantbacks

SENTRY PLANTBACK

The following minimum re-cropping intervals (months after application) should be observed.

Sentry rate used	Replant interval – months after application	Follow crops
20, 40, 50 and 55g/ha	0	Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley, wheat, canola and oat varieties.
20 and 40g/ha	8	Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lucerne, lupins, pasture legumes, vetch, oats*, triticale*, barley*, wheat*.
20 and 40g/ha	22	Safflower
50 and 55g/ha	8	Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, triticale*, barley*, wheat*.
50 and 55g/ha	22	Lucerne, lupins, oats, pasture legumes, safflower, vetch.
20, 40, 50 and 55g/ha	34	All other crops including conventional, TT and RR canola varieties.

- * The following additional requirements apply if sowing conventional (non-imidazolinone herbicide tolerant) cereals the winter season following the use of Sentry:
- DO NOT use Sentry at rates above 20g/ha in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing non-imidazolinone herbicide tolerant cereals is expected to be below 150mm.
- DO NOT use Sentry at 40g/ha or higher in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing non-imidazolinone herbicide tolerant cereals is expected to be below 250mm.
- DO NOT use Sentry at 50-55g/ha in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing non-imidazolinone herbicide tolerant cereals is expected to be below 350mm.
- DO NOT apply Sentry later than the end of August (end of July in Western Australia) unless it is intended to grow an imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crop the following year.
- DO NOT use Sentry at 40-55g/ha on shallow, strongly duplex soils unless imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crops are sown the following year.
- If Sentry is applied both pre and post-emergent in a single imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crop, sow only an imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crop the following year regardless of the total load of Sentry applied.
- DO NOT use Sentry above 20g/ha in the lower Great Southern area of Western Australia, nor rates above 40 g/ha anywhere in Western Australia unless it is intended to grow an imidazolinone herbicide tolerant crop the following year.

INTERCEPT PLANTBACK

The following minimum re-cropping intervals (months after application) should be observed.

Months after application	Follow crops
0	Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley, wheat, canola and oat varieties.
10	Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lucerne, lupins, pasture legumes, vetch, oats*, triticale*, non Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley*, non Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat*.
34	Conventional and other herbicide tolerant canola, all other crops.

- * The following additional requirements apply if sowing conventional (non imidazolinone herbicide tolerant) cereals or canola the winter season following the use of Intercept:
- DO NOT apply Intercept Herbicide later than the end of August (no later than the end of July in WA).
- DO NOT use Intercept Herbicide in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing of cereals the following year is expected to be below 150mm (for 300-375mL/ha use), 200mm (for up to 500mL/ha use) and 250mm (for 600-750mL/ha use).
- DO NOT use above 375mL/ha in the Lower Great Southern region of Western Australia.

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT

When sowing a plantback crop at the lower end of it's plantback range, ensure the following steps are taken to help minimise potential crop damage as a result of imidazolinone herbicide residues:

1. Root disease and nematode test – crop effect will be magnified in the presence of root disease and/or nematodes.
2. Apply zinc to the seed – allowing for early root development.
3. Delay seeding – to maximise potential breakdown.
4. Sow at the right depth and ensure there is adequate nutrition – to promote rapid germination and emergence.
5. DO NOT use another Group B herbicide in the plantback crop – to avoid the potential of compounding herbicide effects.
6. Avoid stress during the growing season – any stresses encountered during the growing season may also exacerbate symptoms (ie. poor growing conditions (cold, dry), insect damage, herbicide applications (Achieve), nematodes, or trace element deficiency (especially potassium).

Imi Herbicide Breakdown

imiCrops (imidazolinone) herbicides such as Sentry and Intercept are residual herbicides that may carry over from one year to the next. It is vital that growers take adequate precautions to prevent any potential effect in the following crop.

Introduction

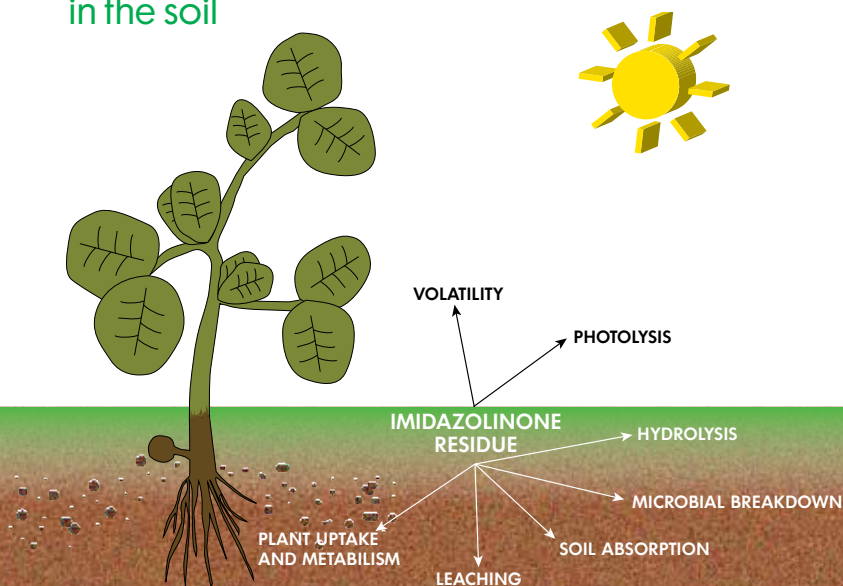
Due to the residual nature of imiCrops herbicides, managing plantback restrictions through crop selection, is essential to minimise potential crop effect. Rainfall, soil microbes and time are 3 key influencers of herbicide breakdown. Conditions need to be monitored after applications of these herbicides to enable the selection of the most appropriate follow crop.

ImiCrops imidazolinone herbicide breakdown

The primary method of degradation for imiCrops herbicides (Sentry and Intercept) is via microbial degradation. Microbial degradation is dependent on the presence of soil microbes, which are more prevalent in soils with higher organic matter. As soil microbes are most active when soils are wet, degradation of imiCrops herbicides is enhanced during periods when topsoil moisture is present.

- High degradation rate: Moist soils, high organic matter %, aerobic conditions, pH above 6 and warm soil temperatures
- Low degradation rate: Dry soils, low organic matter %, anaerobic conditions, pH below 6 and cold soil temperatures

Factors influencing breakdown in the soil



Summer rainfall and herbicide breakdown

One summer thunderstorm is not sufficient for the breakdown of imiCrops herbicides. When soil moisture levels increase following rain, it takes time for the imidazolinone residues to be released and become available for microbial breakdown. Hot, dry conditions following summer rain can limit the breakdown benefits of this moisture. Five rainfall events of 20mm fortnightly is a much better scenario than a 'one-off' rainfall event of 100mm.

Plantback options for the following season

Follow the three steps below to work out what crop can be sown after using an imiCrops herbicide:

- Determine date of herbicide application
- Quantify the rainfall from the date of application up until sowing the proposed crop (exclude 'one-off' rainfall events during the summer months of December, January and February)
- Consult the product label recommendations with respect to plantback considerations and other critical comments.



Withholding Periods

Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley and canola:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. HARVEST FOR GRAIN: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

HARVEST FOR GRAIN: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Why a pre-emergent registration?

An application of Sentry pre-emergent offers increased yield, more flexibility with timing, improved crop safety and a great time management tool for growers.

2. Benefits of pre-emergence use pattern

Up to 23% increased yield over Intervix, reduced weed pressure early in the crops life, greater flexibility for mix partners and reduces pressure on post-emergent applications.

3. Characteristics of imidazolinones and how they impact pre-emergence use

Highly water soluble - Readily wash off stubble, move into the soil and into the furrow which improves weed control, readily taken up by plants, broad spectrum in their activity.

4. Can I apply Sentry when it is dry?

Sentry like all pre emergent herbicides, requires some moisture to work effectively. Being highly soluble the amount required is substantially less than many common pre emergent herbicides, 10–15mm should be adequate for most soil types. Ideally this should occur within 2 weeks of application.

5. What happens if I don't get this rainfall?

Sentry is non-volatile, and if applied with no rainfall onto dry soil, breakdown will occur very slowly. Most of the breakdown occurs from microbial activity, which requires moisture. If there is some deeper soil moisture there is the potential for weeds to germinate and not be controlled effectively.

6. Can I use Sentry if I sow with a disc seeder?

Crop safety is very good, however the current registration is only for seeding systems with knife points and press wheels. Disc seeders have not been extensively trialled and the lack of incorporation of Sentry into the profile may impact weed control.

7. What will happen to Sentry if we get a lot of rainfall after application?

Crop safety should not be an issue, unless there is waterlogging. With high rainfall there is the risk that the herbicide could leach which could

impact on the performance of weed control, this would be more likely in lighter soil types.

8. If I have a heavy stubble, should I burn it before applying Sentry?

Sentry readily washes off stubble, but if the stubble is extremely thick uneven incorporation can impact weed control. It is not advisable to burn the stubble prior to application.

9. Will ash tie up Sentry?

We have no information if this will be the case, however we believe this is unlikely.

10. What sort of plant back intervals am I looking at if I use Sentry pre-emergence?

The label has the latest information regarding the plant back periods.

11. What's your advice in regard to optimising ryegrass control?

Although Sentry will offer suppression of Group B susceptible ryegrass, mixing with another pre emergent such as trifluralin, triallate, Boxer Gold or Sakura will be the preferred strategy.

12. Can we use "imi's" as a summer spray?

Technically there is no reason why this could not be done, however to get the best performance of weed control in crop it is recommended that this approach not be taken. It is a far better strategy to utilise a NON selective herbicide in summer fallows and utilise the imi's in crop where required.

13. Can Sentry be used Post Sowing Pre-Emergent (PSPE)?

Some trial work has been undertaken as PSPE, however trials indicate more reliable weed control occurs with Sentry applied prior to sowing, incorporated by sowing. Further work will be undertaken to determine if PSPE is a suitable use pattern.

14. I used Sentry Pre-Em and still have a lot of weeds germinating, is this normal?

Unlike some other pre-emergent herbicides it is normal for weeds to germinate, but after a short period of time (5-7 days) and with adequate rainfall, weeds will start to display herbicidal effects from the application of Sentry.



Notes

The information contained within this document does not substantiate a claim for the product use. The information is a summary of experience and development trials prior to launch in Australia. It is to be used to evaluate where the product may be positioned in the market place, if registration is successful.

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Please refer to respective product labels for registered uses in specific crops.

For more information contact your
local Nufarm Territory Manager