



Herbicide Update

Spring 2022



In the current dry conditions it is essential to get the best out of sugar beet herbicides. Residuals work best on soils with moisture but can still have a place in dry conditions. Contact activity from Betanal Tandem (Phenmedipham + Ethofumesate) will be important and application timing with tank mix partners should be considered (See SRC for more detail on supported mixes).

Product Profile



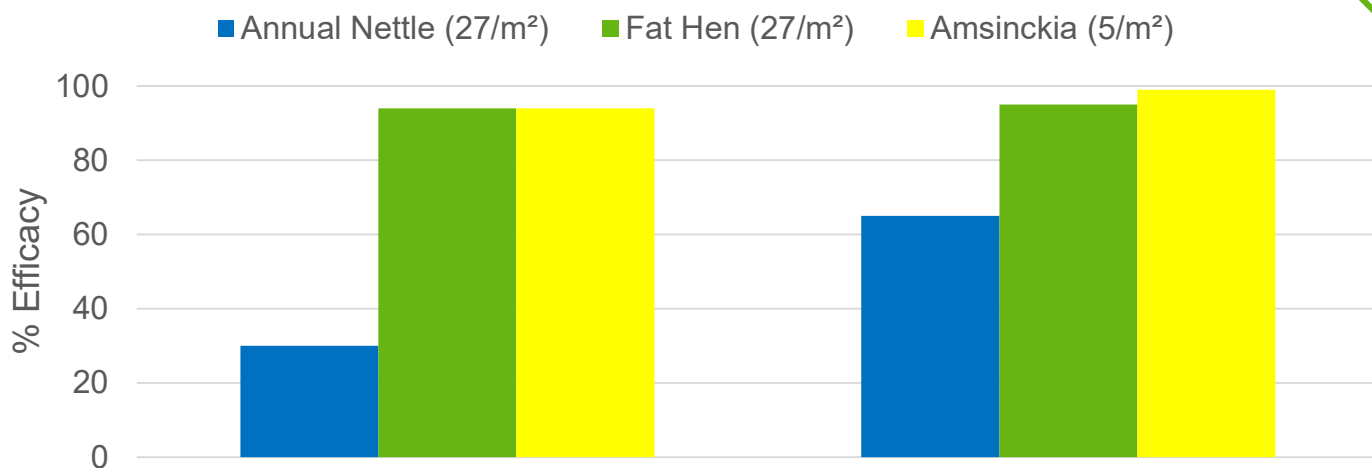
Active Substances	Phenmedipham + Ethofumesate
Formulation	200 + 190 g/L SC
Latest Timing	Before leaves meet between rows
Max. individual dose	1.5 L/ha
Max. total dose	4.0 L/ha

Betanal Tandem – Weed Spectrum, % Control

	Dead Nettle	C-Field Speedwell	Goosefoot	Field Pansy	Field Bindweed	Cleavers	Fat Hen	Black Nightshade	Black Bindweed	Small Nettle	Knotweed	Annual Mercury	Mayweed
Average weeds (per m ²)	7	5	18	10	12	16	23	2	20	8	23	51	20
Betanal Tandem + Mero	100	100	100	99	97	98	95	92	86	93	68	75	88
Powertwin + Mero	100	100	98	98	97	96	93	93	77	70	63	65	86

10 maritime zonal trials (GBR, AUT, BEL, DEU, FRA), assessment 4-6 weeks after app C. Betanal Tandem - 1 l/ha fb 1.5 l/ha (x2), Powertwin - 1.25 l/ha x 3

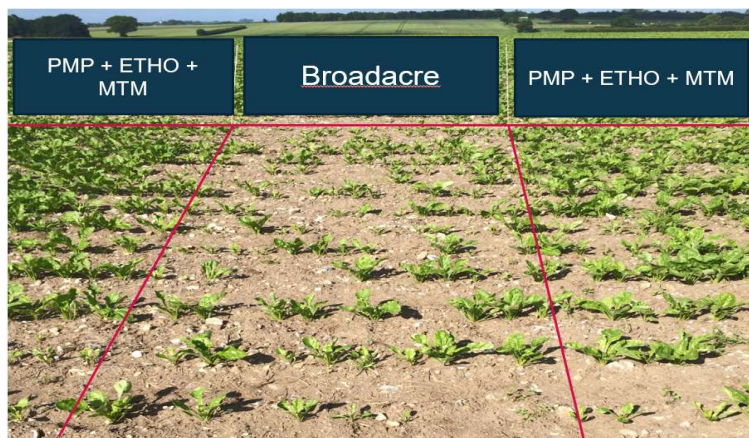
2021 Trial Results – 1 trial, North Yorkshire Straight product comparisons (oil included)



A: 14th May	Betasana 1.3 + Nortron 0.4 + Mero 1.0	Betanal Tandem 1.0 + Mero 1.0
B: 1st June	Betasana 1.9 + Nortron 0.5 + Mero 1.0	Betanal Tandem 1.5 + Mero 1.0
C: 15th June	Betasana 1.9 + Nortron 0.5 + Mero 1.0	Betanal Tandem 1.5 + Mero 1.0

Cv. ALS Tolerant, app A fat hen GS10, app B 10–14 days after app A, app C 10-14 days after app B, assessment just before row closure

Crop Safety & Advice for Spring 2022



2018 was a challenging year for beet herbicides and emphasised the importance of product choice/timing when it came to crop safety.

Left is photo from the Beeston herbicide trial showing the Broadacre approach showing increase crop check.

All plots sprayed at the same time, photo taken mid June

Even when safe mixes are being used, attention must be paid to the following factors:-

- Periods of low temperature or frost
- Substantial diurnal temperature fluctuations
- Temperatures above 21°C on the day of spraying
- Nutrient deficiency, such as manganese
- Wind or hail damage
- Sequencing with other herbicides
- High light intensity (i.e. full sun – May to June)
- Adjust dose of adjuvant oil to max temperature on the day of spraying:

Maximum temperature on day of spraying	Dose of adjuvant oil (L/ha)
Up to 14°C	1.0
14-18°C	0.75
18-21°C	0.5
Above 21°C	NOT recommended