Disease Pocket Guide

We're with you in the field

cropscience.bayer.co.nz

Disease Pocket Guide

At Bayer we constantly work to understand what it takes to grow the perfect crop. This Disease Pocket Guide is one of the many ways we can help you achieve that.This pocket guide provides a visual identification of the key New Zealand cereal diseases, along with information about the Bayer fungicide range.

CALEY iblon is a convenient, all-in-one fungicide that delivers exceptional disease control leading to higher yields and greater profits.

Prosaro - the dual DMI fungicide for broad spectrum disease control in wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops.

VIMOY iblon is a standalone iblon formulation that gives you the freedom to design your own fungicide prgrammes.

Proline from Bayer is recognised as New Zealand's leading arable fungicide. Trust Proline to protect your wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops.

Aviator Xpro is a cereal fungicide that delivers leading disease control in wheat and barley crops.

Delaro is the ideal fungicide for early season use in barley.

Contents

CALEY iblon

The convenient all-in-one fungicide for outstanding yields and exceptional disease control.

- CALEY iblon conveniently delivers the ideal combination of two exceptional fungicides, iblon (isoflucypram) and prothioconazole (powerful DMI in Prosaro and Proline), making your fungicide choice simpler
- Choosing when to apply CALEY iblon is simple. It is the perfect choice for your GS39 (flag leaf emerged) fungicide for both wheat and barley
- CALEY iblon controls all key, yield-robbing diseases of wheat, triticale, barley and ryegrass seed crops
- Tested against comparative fungicides in NZ, CALEY iblon provided outstanding, long lasting disease control resulting in higher yields and profit in both wheat and barley
- CALEY iblon uses innovative formulation technology to ensure it spreads evenly over the leaf even when applied at low water volumes. It is rainfast after 1 hour under most conditions

QUICK GUIDE TO USING CALEY iblon

SUMMARY OF DISEASES CONTROLLED
Wheat: Speckled leaf blotch, stripe rust and leaf rust.
Barley: Scald, net blotch, ramularia leaf spot and leaf rust.
Triticale: Stripe rust, leaf rust.
Ryegrass seed crop: Stem rust.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	A range of diseases of wheat, triticale, barley and ryegrass seed crops (see above)
CROP	Wheat, triticale, barley and ryegrass seed crops
APPLICATION RATE/TIMING	Apply 1.5 L/ha in 100 L/ha water at GS39
APPLICATION METHOD	By tractor mounted hydraulic boom sprayer delivering a medium – coarse droplet. Aerial application at 50 L/ha is permitted
BUFFER ZONE FOR A DOWNWIND WATERBODY	CALEY iblon requires a 2 metre buffer zone with ground based application and 50 metres with aerial application
RAINFASTNESS	CALEY iblon is rainfast 1 hour after application under most conditions
WITHHOLDING PERIOD	Wheat and triticale grain straw/stubble: 42 days Wheat and triticale green feed/silage: 28 days Barley grain and straw/stubble: 56 days Barley green feed/silage: 42 days Ryegrass seed crops regrowth: 49 days Ryegrass seed crops straw/stubble: 35 days
NO. APPLICATIONS/CROP	One application per calendar year
COMPATIBILITY	With a range of commonly used fungicides and insecticides
PACK SIZE	10 litres
CERTIFIED HANDLER	Not required

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/iblon***

VIMOY iblon

A versatile, standalone SDHI fungicide for outstanding yields and exceptional disease control.

- VIMOY iblon contains isoflucypram, a very high performing SDHI fungicide which has recently been registered in NZ
- As a standalone formulation VIMOY iblon gives you the flexibility to design your own fungicide mixtures. VIMOY iblon + Prosaro, VIMOY iblon + Kestrel or VIMOY iblon + Proline are all ideal GS39 fungicides for wheat and barley
- VIMOY iblon in mixture with a label dose of a DMI fungicide e.g. Prosaro, Kestrel or Proline, can be applied to wheat, triticale, barley and ryegrass seed crop for the control of all yield-robbing diseases
- VIMOY iblon has been rigorously tested under NZ conditions so you can be sure of excellent results whatever the NZ climate throws at it
- VIMOY iblon uses innovative formulation technology to ensure it spreads evenly over the leaf even when applied at low water volumes. It is rainfast after 1 hour under most conditions

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/iblon***

QUICK GUIDE TO USING VIMOY iblon

SUMMARY OF DISEASES CONTROLLED
Wheat: Speckled leaf blotch, stripe rust and leaf rust.
Barley: Scald, net blotch, ramularia leaf spot and leaf rust.
Triticale: Stripe rust, leaf rust.
Ryegrass seed crop: Stem rust.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	A range of diseases of wheat, triticale, barley and ryegrass seed crops (see above)
CROP	Wheat, triticale, barley and ryegrass seed crops
APPLICATION RATE/TIMING	Apply 1.5 L/ha in 100 L/ha water at GS39. Always apply in mixture with a DMI fungicide e.g. Prosaro, Kestrel or Proline
APPLICATION METHOD	By tractor mounted hydraulic boom sprayer delivering a medium – coarse droplet. Aerial application at 50 L/ha is permitted
BUFFER ZONE FOR A DOWNWIND WATERBODY	VIMOY iblon doesn't require a buffer zone but adhere to any buffer zone required for any product tank mixed with VIMOY iblon
RAINFASTNESS	VIMOY iblon is rainfast 1 hour after application under most conditions
WITHHOLDING PERIOD	Wheat and triticale grain straw/stubble: 42 days Wheat and triticale green feed/silage: 28 days Barley grain and straw/stubble: 56 days Barley green feed/silage: 42 days Ryegrass seed crops regrowth: 49 days Ryegrass seed crops straw/stubble: 35 days
NO. APPLICATIONS/CROP	One application per calendar year
COMPATIBILITY	With a range of commonly used fungicides and insecticides
PACK SIZE	10 litres
CERTIFIED HANDLER	Not required

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/iblon***

Aviator Xpro

The convenient, high performing cereal fungicide for wheat and barley.

- With the introduction of CALEY iblon the ideal timing for using Aviator Xpro has changed. Bayer now recommends Aviator Xpro to be used at GS55 in barley and GS65 in wheat in high potential crops following CALEY iblon applied at GS39
- Aviator Xpro technology combines excellent control of the key diseases of wheat (speckled leaf blotch, stripe and leaf rust) and the key diseases of barley (scald and ramularia leaf spot) to deliver high yields and an attractive return on investment
- Aviator Xpro is the easy way to apply a ready-mixed formulation of both a DMI and SDHI fungicide, in both wheat and barley
- Aviator Xpro's innovative Leafshield™ formulation maximises the number of days when spraying is possible. Containing specially designed adjuvants, Aviator Xpro spreads evenly on the leaf, dries quickly and is rainfast once dry on the crop under most circumstances
- Aviator Xpro reduces the complexity of stocking multiple fungicides – less partially used containers, less plastic waste, less risk of applying the wrong rate
- Aviator Xpro has been fully developed under New Zealand conditions by Bayer's expert development team which means they have the expertise to extract maximum value for you

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/aviator-xpro***

QUICK GUIDE TO USING AVIATOR XPRO

SUMMARY OF DISEASES CONTROLLED

Wheat: Speckled leaf blotch, stripe rust, leaf rust and tan spot.

Barley: Scald, net blotch, ramularia leaf spot and leaf rust.

Triticale: Stripe rust, leaf rust.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	A range of foliar diseases of wheat, barley and triticale (see above)
CROP	Wheat, barley and triticale
APPLICATION RATE/TIMING	Apply 700 ml – 1.0 L/ha in 120 L/ha water at the first signs of disease. Re-apply 3-4 weeks later if required
APPLICATION METHOD	By tractor mounted hydraulic boom sprayer or by aerial application
WATER RATE	120 L/ha water by ground application or 50 L/ha by aerial application
RAINFASTNESS	Rainfast once dry on the leaf under most conditions when applied to a dry crop
WITHHOLDING PERIOD	Wheat, barley and triticale (grain): 56 days Wheat, barley and triticale (forage): 42 days
NO. APPLICATIONS/CROP	Maximum two per crop
COMPATIBILITY	Compatible with a wide range of commonly used fungicides and insecticides
PACK SIZE	10 litres
CERTIFIED HANDLER	Not required

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/aviator-xpro***

Prosaro

Flexible, dual DMI fungicide to control the key diseases of wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops.

- Prosaro is a very effective fungicide for the control of all key diseases of wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops
- Prosaro is the perfect DMI fungicide partner to be used in combination with VIMOY iblon, a standalone formulation of the SDHI fungicide iblon
- Prosaro is an easy-to-use, ready mixed fungicide containing two different DMI fungicides. Applying two different DMI fungicides in the ideal ratio of each, often referred to as DMI stacking, ensures powerful disease control while helping to delay the development of disease tolerance to DMI fungicides
- Prosaro is very convenient with just one dose rate for use on all varieties of wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops

QUICK GUIDE TO USING PROSARO

SUMMARY OF DISEASES CONTROLLED

Wheat: Speckled leaf blotch, stripe rust, leaf rust, powdery mildew, glume blotch, ear disease complex.

Barley: Scald, net blotch, ramularia leaf spot, leaf rust.

Ryegrass seed crops: Crown rust, stem rust, blind seed disease.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	A range of foliar diseases of wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops (see above)
CROP	Wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops applied between GS25 to GS65
RATE	1.0 L/ha
APPLICATION TIMING	Apply at the first signs of disease. Re-apply 3-4 weeks later if required. For blind seed disease apply at the start of flowering then repeat 10-14 days later
APPLICATION METHOD	By tractor mounted hydraulic boom sprayer or by aerial application
WATER RATE	200 L/ha water by ground application or 50 L/ha by aerial application
RAINFASTNESS	Rainfast 1 hour after application under most conditions when applied to a dry crop
WITHHOLDING PERIOD	Wheat and barley: 56 days (grain) or 42 days (forage) Ryegrass seed crops: 30 days (seed) or 35 days (forage)
NO. APPLICATIONS/CROP	Maximum two per crop
COMPATIBILITY	Compatibile with a wide range of commonly used herbicides and insecticides
PACK SIZE	10 litres
CERTIFIED HANDLER	Not required

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/prosaro***

Proline

Proline provides broad spectrum, curative control of all key diseases of arable crops.

- Proline is especially effective against scald and net blotch in barley, speckled leaf blotch in wheat and stem rust and blind seed disease in ryegrass seed crops
- Proline is the foundation of disease control programmes. Mix Proline with another complementary fungicide (with a different mode of action e.g. VIMOY iblon) to deliver double-barrelled disease control and optimised yields
- Proline has gained the trust of New Zealand farmers who value consistently receiving a high quality formulation

QUICK GUIDE TO USING PROLINE

SUMMARY OF DISEASES CONTROLLED

Wheat: Speckled leaf blotch, stripe rust, leaf rust.

Barley: Scald, net blotch, ramularia leaf spot, leaf rust.

Ryegrass seed crops: Crown rust, stem rust, blind seed disease.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	A range of foliar diseases of wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops (see above)
CROP	Wheat, barley and ryegrass seed crops applied between late tillering and a crop GS that complies with the withholding period
RATE	400-800 ml/ha
APPLICATION TIMING	Apply at the first signs of disease. Re-apply 3-4 weeks later if required
APPLICATION METHOD	By tractor mounted hydraulic boom sprayer or by aerial application
WATER RATE	200 L/ha water (applied by hydraulic boom) or 50 L/ha of water (for aerial application)
RAINFASTNESS	Rainfast 1 hour after application under most conditions when applied to a dry crop
WITHHOLDING PERIOD	Wheat and barley: grain - 56 days; forage 42 days Ryegrass seed crops: grain - 14 days forage; - 35 days
NO. APPLICATIONS/CROP	Maximum two per crop
COMPATIBILITY	Compatible with a wide range of commonly used fungicides, herbicides and insecticides
PACK SIZE	10 litres
CERTIFIED HANDLER	Not required

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/proline***

Delaro

Delaro is a broad spectrum, cost-effective fungicide for cereals.

- Delaro provides excellent control of scald and net blotch at GS29-32. As Delaro is a non-SDHI fungicide it allows the flexibility to use CALEY iblon for ramularia leaf spot control at GS37-45
- Delaro is a convenient ready-mixed formulation of prothioconazole and trifloxystrobin - two highly effective fungicides with complementary modes of action, saving you time and effort, whilst reducing the number of fungicides you stock
- Delaro is very cost-effective, delivering high levels of effective fungicides for a competitive price

QUICK GUIDE TO USING DELARO

SUMMARY OF DISEASES CONTROLLED

Wheat: Speckled leaf blotch, stripe rust, leaf rust, glume blotch.

Barley: Scald, net blotch, ramularia leaf spot, leaf rust.

Ryegrass seed crops: Crown rust, stem rust, blind seed disease.

DISEASES CONTROLLED	Foliar diseases of barley, wheat and ryegrass seed crops (see above)
CROP	Barley, wheat and ryegrass seed crops applied between late tillering and a crop growth stage that complies with the withholding period
RATE	600-750 mL/ha
APPLICATION TIMING	Apply at the first signs of disease. Re-apply 3-4 weeks later if required
APPLICATION METHOD	By tractor mounted hydraulic boom sprayer or by aerial application
WATER RATE	200 L/ha water by hydraulic boom or 50 L/ha by aerial application
RAINFASTNESS	Rainfast 1 hour after application under most conditions when applied to a dry leaf
WITHHOLDING PERIOD	Wheat and barley: grain - 56 days; forage 42 days Ryegrass seed crops: grain and forage - 35 days
NO. APPLICATIONS/CROP	Maximum two per crop
COMPATIBILITY	Compatible with a wide range of commonly used fungicides and insecticides
PACK SIZE	10 litres
CERTIFIED HANDLER	Required

For more information go to ***cropscience.bayer.co.nz/delaro***

Stripe rust of wheat showing the characteristic yellow lesions arranged in stripes.

Diseases in wheat

Speckled leaf blotch

Stripe rust

Leaf rust

Tan spot

Powdery mildew

Fusarium ear blight and sooty moulds

Wheat - fungicide programme

Speckled leaf blotch

Speckled leaf blotch lesions demonstrating three key characteristics: lesions in stripes, lesions with yellow margins and the presence of black spore cases (pycnidia).

Wheat crop in early December showing severe speckled leaf blotch developing at all levels in the crop canopy.

Speckled leaf blotch

LOOK OUT FOR:

Black surface spore cases

Lesions with yellow edges

Long narrow lesions in the early stages

RISK FACTORS:

Crops emerged by mid-late May are at higher risk

High rainfall

- Speckled leaf blotch (SLB) is a common wheat disease occurring throughout New Zealand. SLB can be found from late winter but the main infection period is October onwards when disease symptoms become obvious
- Look for black pycnidia (spore cases) on the surface of disease lesions. Also look for long, narrow lesions constrained by leaf veins (once lesions coalesce, this can be harder to see)
- SLB infection is always a risk in New Zealand but three factors increase that risk. Firstly, cultivar choice: some varieties are more susceptible to SLB infection (often though, they are higher yielding). Second, planting date: wheat crops emerged before late May are at higher risk. Finally, high rainfall increases the risk from SLB, especially rainfall in Oct/Nov
- Yield losses can be high, often in the order of 30% but up to 80% in extreme cases

Stripe rust

Stripe rust showing characteristic yellow lesions arranged in stripes. In Europe, stripe rust is known as yellow rust.

Stripe rust

LOOK OUT FOR:

Yellow rust pustules arranged in stripes

RISK FACTORS:

Cultivar choice

Cool, moist conditions

- Stripe rust is found throughout New Zealand. Stripe rust is wind-dispersed, placing all wheat crops at risk
- Stripe rust tends to develop earlier in spring, being favoured by cool, moist conditions
- Early infections of stripe rust and leaf rust are hard to distinguish with pustules scattered on the surface of leaves. Later stripe rust pustules, which are quite yellow, form distinct stripes
- Yield losses can be high, often in the order of 15-40%

Leaf rust

Leaf rust infection of wheat in early summer. (Some small speckled leaf blotch lesions are visible in the centre of the leaf).
In Europe leaf rust is known as brown rust.

Leaf rust

LOOK OUT FOR:

Brown rust pustules scattered across the leaf

RISK FACTORS:

Cultivar choice

Cool, moist conditions

- Rusts are wind-dispersed placing all wheat crops at risk
- Leaf rust is more of a problem in early to mid-summer
- Early infections of stripe rust and leaf rust are hard to distinguish with both diseases having pustules scattered on the surface of leaves
- Leaf rust pustules, which are brown, remain scattered on the leaf as the disease matures
- Yield losses can be high, often in the order of 15-40%

Tan spot

Tan spot lesions infecting wheat and showing the typical yellow margin and dark centre.

Tan spot

LOOK OUT FOR:

Brown lesions with a well-defined yellow border and often a dark centre

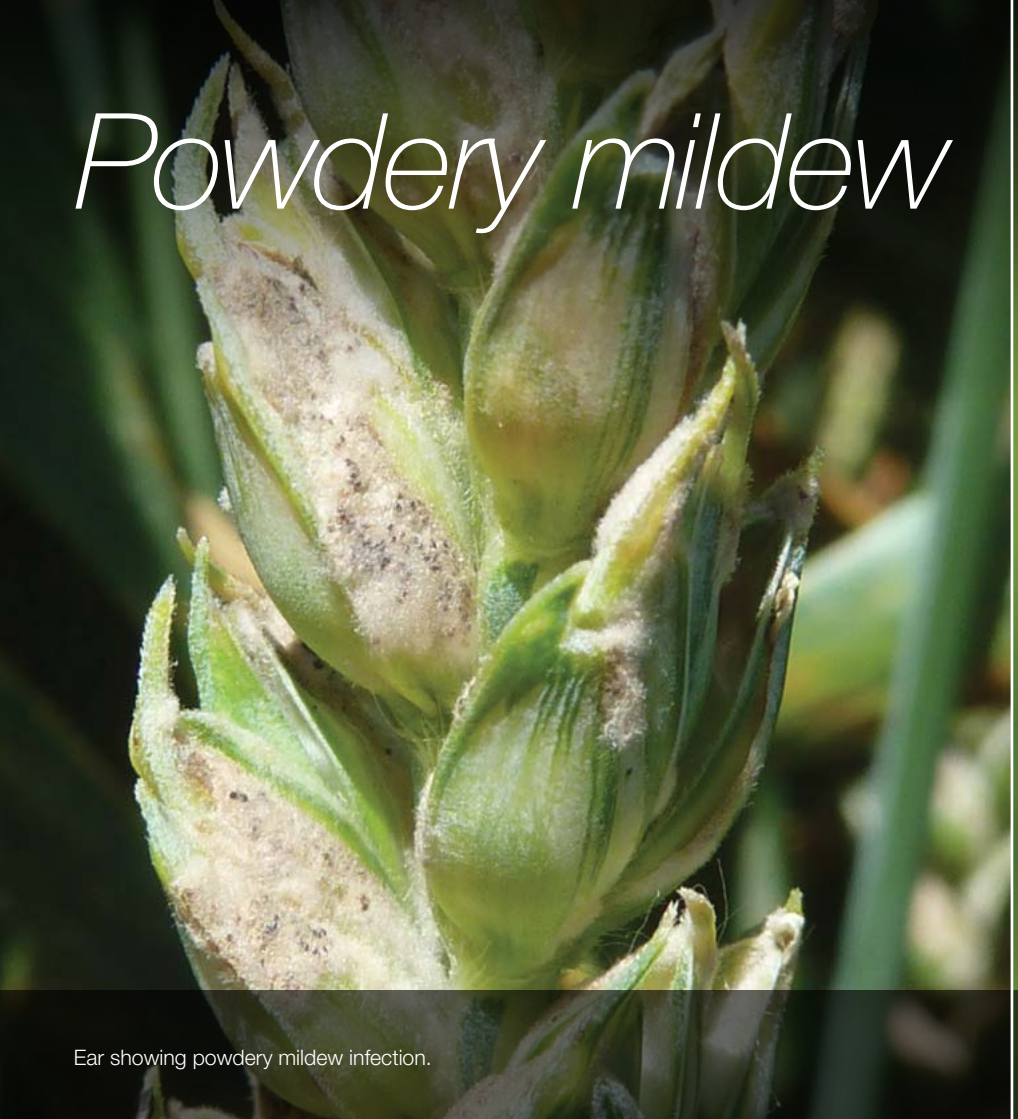
RISK FACTORS:

Cultivar choice

Cool, moist conditions

- Tan spot is most commonly seen in South Canterbury
- The lower leaves develop small brown lesions with a well-defined yellow border. Later the lesions are generally larger, with a dark centre but retaining the yellow border
- Tan spot spores are released from infected crop debris in early spring and can develop rapidly, especially during warm, wet weather
- Yield losses of 30% have been recorded

Powdery mildew



Ear showing powdery mildew infection.

Leaf severely infected with powdery mildew.
Note the black spore cases.

Powdery mildew

LOOK OUT FOR:

White surface patches

Small black spore cases

RISK FACTORS:

Cool, cloudy and moist conditions

- Powdery mildew, which can infect all parts of the plant when conditions are ideal, is most commonly found in the base of crops. Only occasionally does it develop to be a problem
- Initially seen as surface patches of white mycelium, powdery mildew develops to cover the entire leaf. Mature infections often have black spore cases present
- The disease is windborne and thrives in cool, wet weather
- While normally modest, yield losses of 40% have been recorded

Fusarium ear blight & sooty moulds

General ear disease caused by a range of fungi.

Fusarium infection resulting in the death of a significant part of the ear.

Fusarium ear blight & sooty moulds

LOOK OUT FOR:

Parts of the ear dying and turning white

General black discolouration of the ear

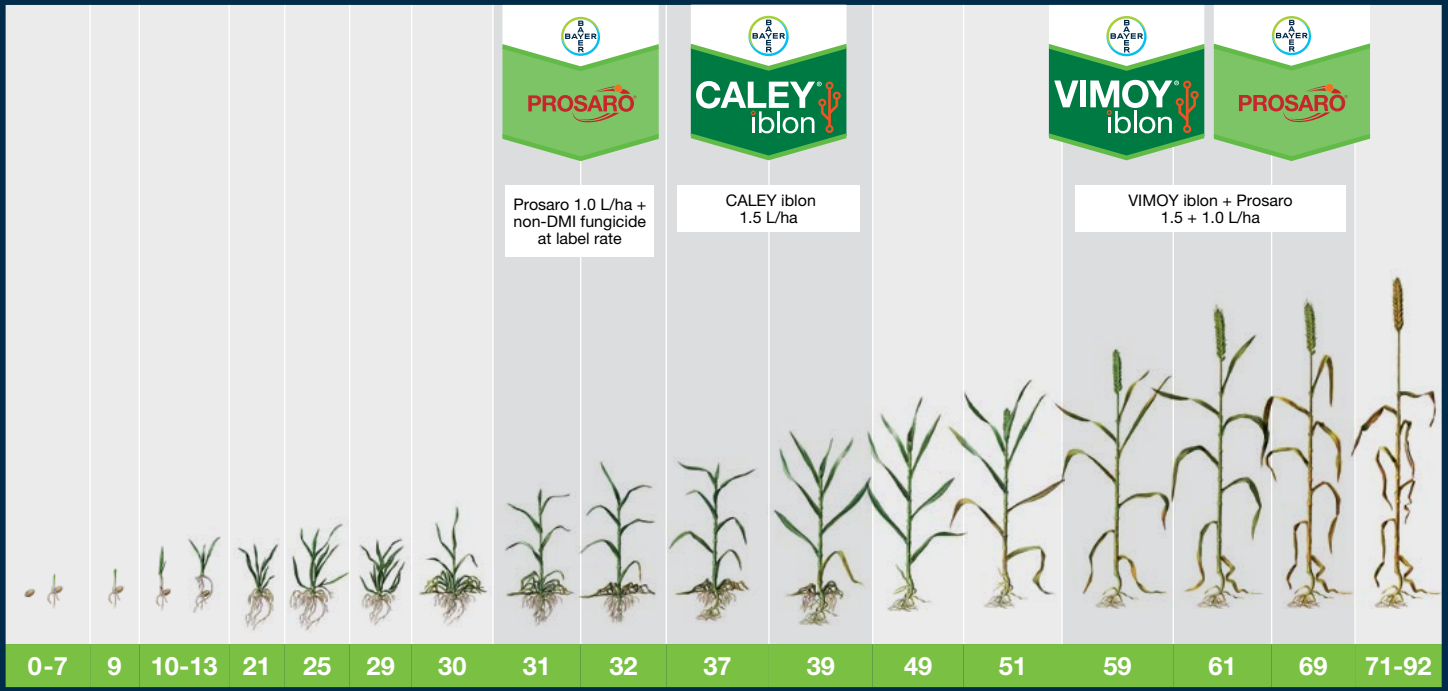
RISK FACTORS:

Wet weather

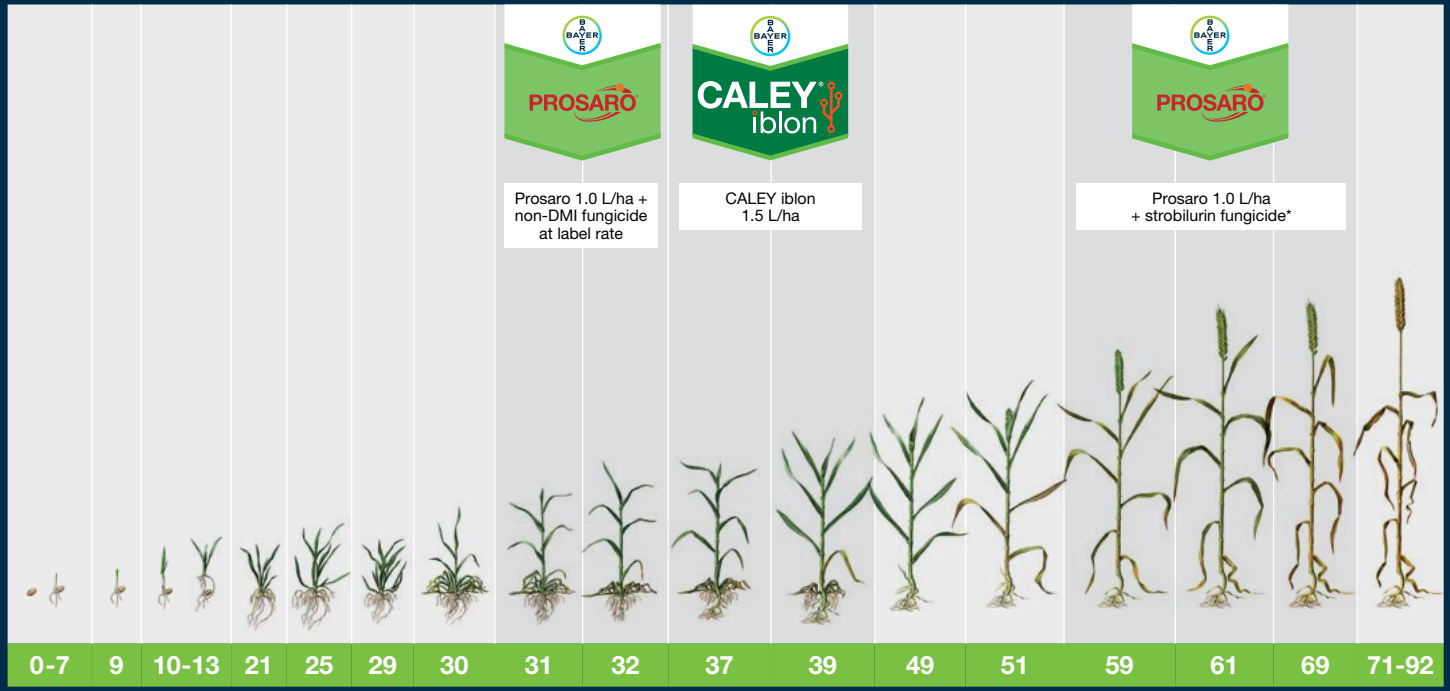
Delayed harvest

- There are four main ear diseases to look for: sooty moulds, fusarium ear blight, glume blotch and *Monographella nivalis*
- All are common throughout NZ, occurring after ear emergence, especially when wet weather prevails and harvest is delayed
- Fusarium ear blight has the greatest economic impact by reducing grain size and quality. While the other diseases can reduce yield, they mainly reduce grain quality and cause disappointment. No one wants to see their crop go black

Wheat - high disease pressure



Wheat - moderate disease pressure



* Apply rate recommended by your advisor.

Ramularia leaf spot infection.

Diseases in barley

Scald

Ramularia leaf spot

Net blotch

Leaf rust

Powdery mildew

Barley - fungicide programme

Scald

Recently formed scald lesions showing a greyish green water-soaked appearance.

Very early scald infection.

Scald

LOOK OUT FOR:

Pale green, ‘watersoaked’ lesions

Mature lesions showing brown borders with a pale centre

RISK FACTORS:

Cool, moist conditions

- Scald is probably the most well-known and encountered barley disease in New Zealand
- Initial symptoms are pale green, “watersoaked” lesions. As these mature they develop a brown border with a pale centre. Lesions often coalesce which leads to the leaves dying
- The initial infection source is stubble debris. Once a crop is infected, spread is by rain splash and dew
- Scald thrives in cool, moist conditions and is often seen during winter and early spring
- Yield losses of 40% have been recorded

Ramularia leaf spot

Leaf in spring showing early ramularia leaf spot symptoms.

Ramularia leaf spot symptoms are sometimes hard to distinguish but look for the short stripe lesions with a dark centre and the remains of a yellow border.

Ramularia leaf spot

LOOK OUT FOR:

Small, brown spots

Larger, reddish-brown lesions

RISK FACTORS:

Infected seeds

Barley stubble

Spring rainfall

High light intensity following flowering

- Initial symptoms of ramularia leaf spot (RLS) are small brown spots. These then develop into larger, reddish-brown lesions, which can have a yellow margin. RLS lesions penetrate through the leaf. Symptoms can develop very rapidly when conditions are favourable
- RLS has a complex life cycle starting with infected seed. The disease then grows unseen within the plant before it causes symptoms, usually after barley flowers
- If trash from a previous barley crop is present, spores from this source can infect a crop during the season
- In Europe spring rainfall has been shown to aid RLS development as have periods of high light intensity following flowering and other stress inducing factors.
- Yield losses of 20% have been recorded

In many countries, including NZ, RLS as shown the ability to develop reduced sensitivity to fungicides, especially those from the strobilurin and SDHI families. Due to this when fungicides such as CALEY iblon, VIMOY iblon or Aviator Xpro are applied control of RLS may not be to expectation.

Net blotch

Close up of a typical net type net blotch infection.

The spot form of net blotch.

Net blotch

LOOK OUT FOR:

Net like symptoms, especially in 2nd year barley crops

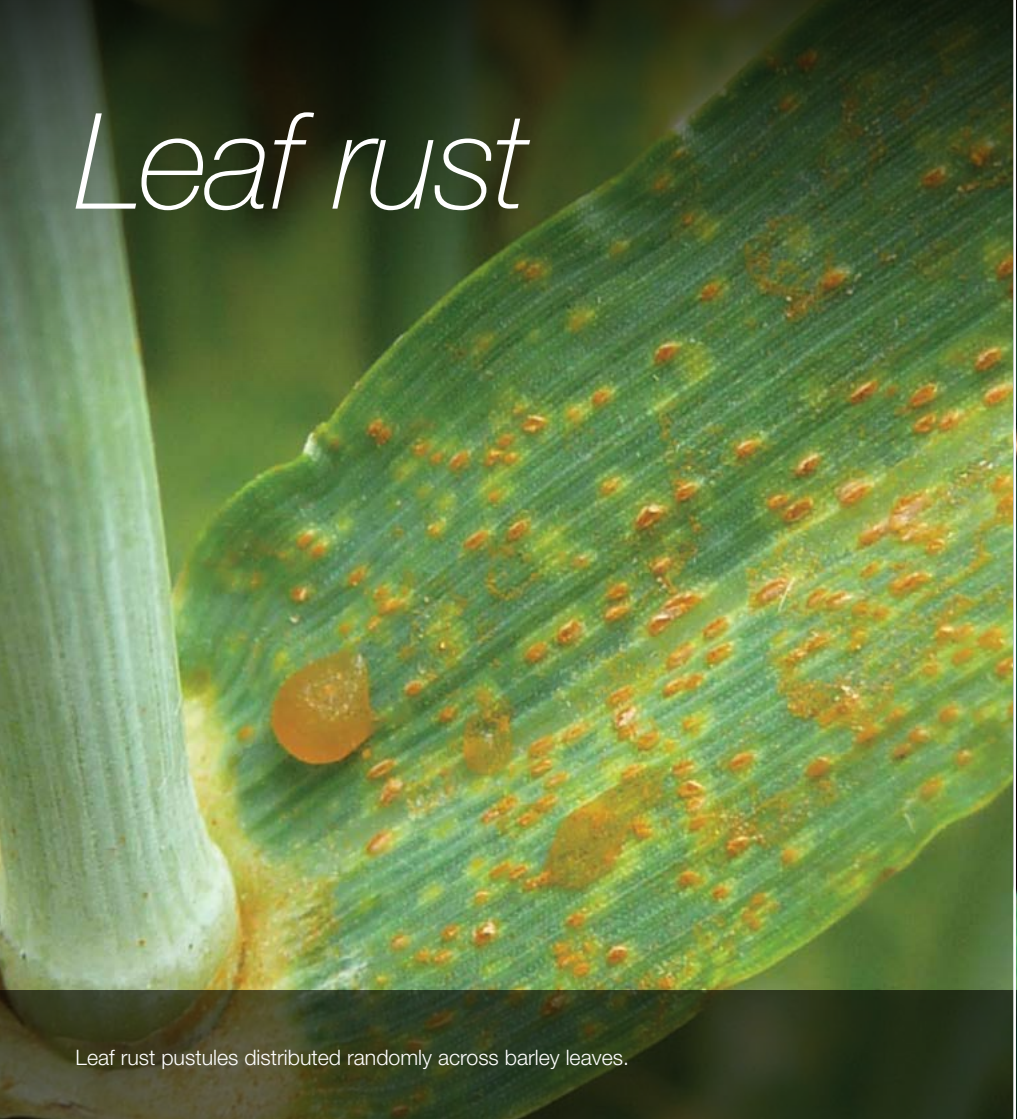
RISK FACTORS:

Infected stubble or seed

Cool, moist conditions

- There are two types of net blotch differentiated by the symptoms: a net form and a spot form. Both occur in NZ but the net form is more common
- Infection can be seed-borne or from infected stubble
- Net blotch favours cool, moist conditions
- Yield losses of 10-30% have been recorded

Leaf rust



Leaf rust pustules distributed randomly across barley leaves.

Leaf rust

LOOK OUT FOR:

Brown rust pustules scattered across the surface of the leaf

RISK FACTORS:

Warm conditions

- Leaf rust may not be the most commonly encountered barley disease, however it is widespread and can be seen every season
- Leaf rust is wind-dispersed, placing all barley crops at risk
- Leaf rust favours warm conditions and therefore is more of a problem in early to mid-summer. However, in recent years it appears to be infecting crops earlier in the spring
- Severe infections of leaf rust seem to be becoming more common and they can lead to significant yield losses

Powdery mildew

Spring barley crop affected with a severe powdery mildew infection.

Powdery mildew

LOOK OUT FOR:

Surface patches of white mycelium

Black spores

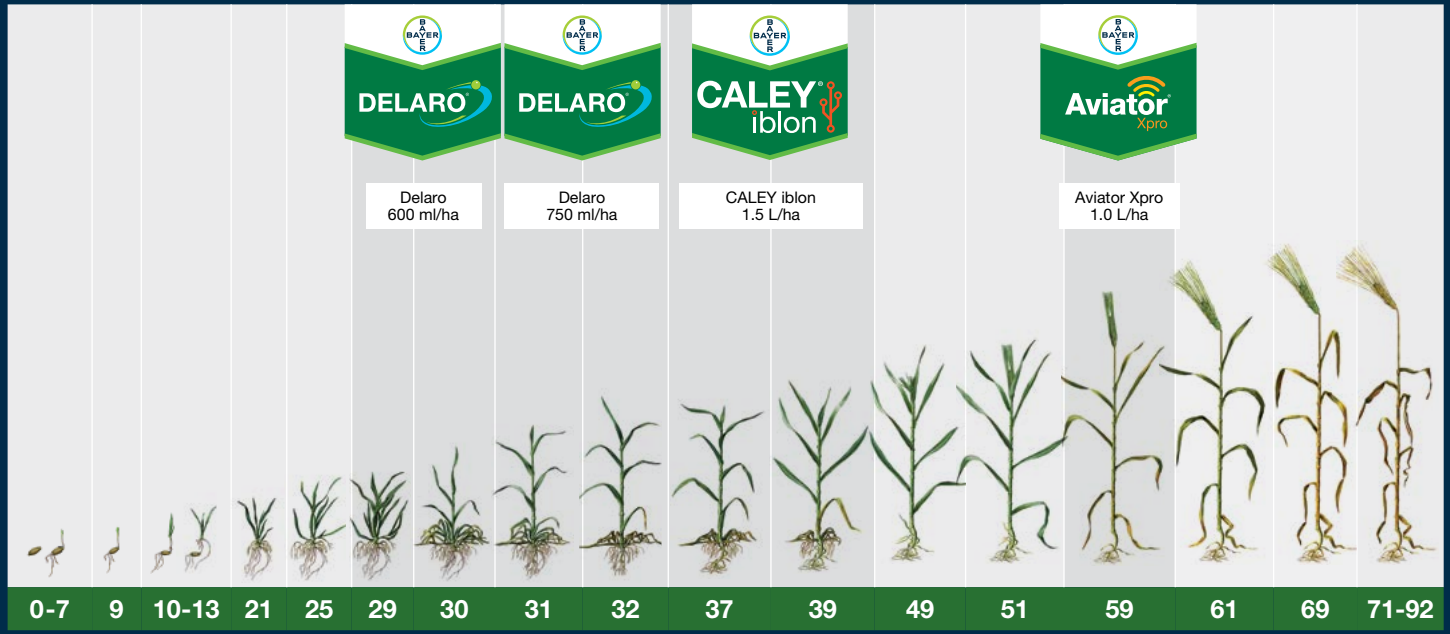
RISK FACTORS:

Cool, wet weather

Dense crop canopies

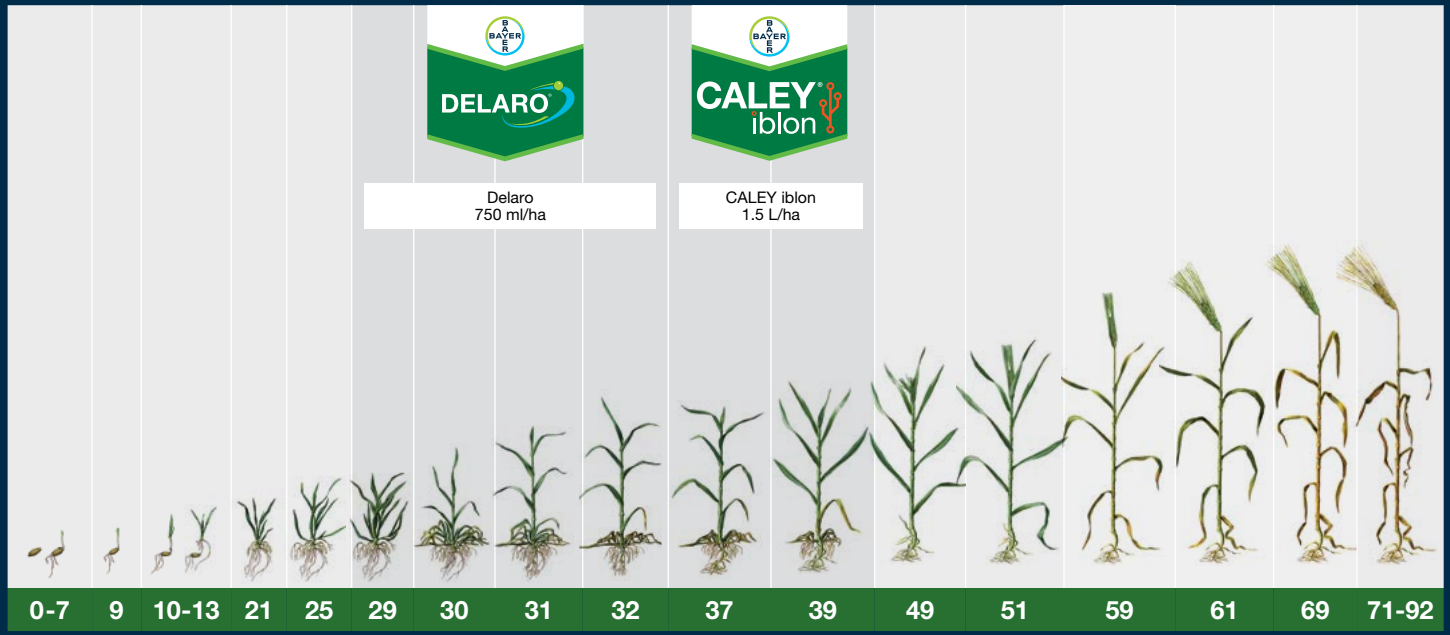
- Powdery mildew is commonly found in the base of crops but it can develop to infect the entire canopy
- Initially seen as surface patches of white mycelium, powdery mildew develops to cover the entire leaf. Mature infections often have black spore cases present
- The disease is windborne and thrives in cool, wet weather
- While normally modest, significant yield losses have been recorded

Barley - high disease pressure
Autumn/winter sown crops



Barley - medium disease pressure

Autumn/winter sown crops



Bayer is proud of the portfolio of fungicides it offers in New Zealand. All have a proven track record of delivering exceptional performance, resulting in very profitable yield increases for New Zealand arable farmers. Here are some of the benefits of Bayer fungicides:

- **On demand technical support:** Bayer's proven fungicide portfolio is supported by a network of professional and highly trained merchant agronomists.
- **Highly trained field team:** the Bayer team of Regional Business Managers, Market Development Agronomist and Field Agronomists receive regular training across a range of disease control aspects. Their expertise is always available for you to call upon.
- **Cutting edge fungicide research:** each year, Bayer makes a huge investment into fungicide research and development. Bayer is committed to development in New Zealand; in fact the expertise of our development and registration teams has been recognised globally and we are at the forefront of developing the next generation of arable fungicides. The recent registration of CALEY iblon and VIMOY iblon, making Kiwi farmers the first in the world to benefit, is a great example of this.
- **Stewardship:** in every country the threat of resistance developing to the key fungicide types is very real. Bayer is an active member of many global Fungicide Resistance Action Committees.
- **Formulation:** Bayer has been a global leader in arable fungicides for 50 years and during this time it has developed a reputation for delivering innovative, high-performing formulations that you can rely on.
- **Focus on New Zealand:** Bayer is committed to globally promoting the expertise of you, the best arable farmers in the world. The Bayer team knows how powerful this message is and how it benefits you.
- **Product availability:** by working closely with our merchant customers, Bayer's commitment is to ensure adequate supplies of its fungicide products despite the vagaries of the weather and global disruption.

Meet the team that's With You In The Field.

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We're with you in the field

cropscience.bayer.co.nz

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