User guide

The start of your grass weed control strategy in wheat* & triticale.

sakura®

cropscience.bayer.co.nz

*Not durum wheat

Control you can *trust*

Sakura contains pyroxasulfone, a grass weed herbicide for use in wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale. It controls or suppresses a wide range of important, yield-hungry and difficult to control grass weeds.

Sakura is a group K herbicide and brings a new mode of action against several grass weeds including wild oats, bromes and ryegrass species for New Zealand.

Pyroxasulfone disrupts the synthesis of very-long chain fatty acids (VLCFA) which are critical for healthy growth. The main site of action is on the roots of weed seeds and as such it needs to be transported to the weed seed zone by rainfall or moist soils. Like any pre-emergence herbicide Sakura needs a firm, moist, clod free seedbed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED		WEEDS SUPPRESSED
Annual ryegrass	Soft brome	Wild oats
Perennial ryegrass	Annual poa	Ripgut brome
Vulpia hair grass	Barley grass	Prairie grass

Benefits of using Sakura

- Sakura is a very effective herbicide against grass weeds and is the ideal start for your grass weed herbicide programme, especially when ryegrasses, vulpia hair grass, annual poa and bromes (soft brome and ripgut brome) are present.
- Sakura is applied pre-emergence of the weeds, ensuring competition from weeds is eliminated during the important crop establishment phase.
- As Sakura is applied soon after planting it means that you can get on to spray the paddock.You can then have the confidence to move on to other jobs knowing Sakura is protecting your crops from grass weeds during autumn and early winter.
- The development of herbicide resistance is a constant threat and one best guarded against through the use of herbicides with differing modes of action.

Getting the best from *Sakura*

Sakura should be applied post-planting but pre-emergence of both the crop and weeds to a firm, moist and clod free seedbed.

Sakura is registered for use with a dose rate range of 125 – 150 g/ha. In most circumstances 125 g/ha will provide excellent weed control but aim to use 150 g/ha when the weed burden is high or clods and/or trash are present.

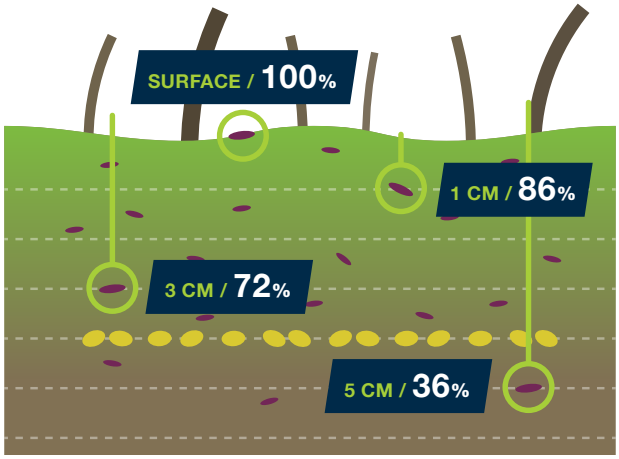
KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

RETAIN WEED SEEDS NEAR THE SURFACE

Sakura's principal site of action is the roots of germinating weed seeds. Therefore, it is very important that weed seeds are kept near the soil surface by adopting minimal cultivation techniques or direct drilling. If weeds germinate from below the Sakura layer they can grow through Sakura and will not be controlled (see image).

REDUCE CLODS AND TRASH

Clods not only shield soil from receiving Sakura but during winter they breakdown to release more weed seeds. Therefore, reducing clods should be a key aim of seedbed preparation. Trash also shields the soil from Sakura and once trash levels exceed 25%, which often occurs in the header rows, reduced control can be anticipated.



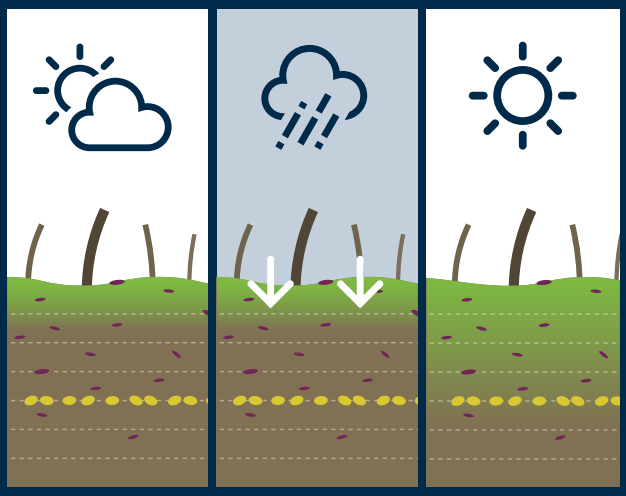
Rainfall ensures that Sakura, which is initially applied to the soil surface, is distributed through the upper cms of soil (illustrated in green). The % control figures provided are for Ripgut Brome (Bromus diandrus) and are taken from a Bayer Australia trial. Once weed seed germinates from greater than 1 cm depth % control declines and below 3 cms depth the decline is dramatic.

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

SUFFICIENT RAINFALL

In order for Sakura to control weeds by inhibiting root growth it needs to be moved from the soil surface to the top layer of the soil. This is best achieved by receiving enough rainfall after application, but it also occurs if the soil is moist to depth.

What is enough rainfall? While it is not possible to give a precise figure, experience from autumn 2019 suggests that ideally this will be 15-25mm received over a 1-2 day period. It is important that the rainfall isn't too intense as this can take Sakura below the weed zone, especially on light soils. If smaller amounts of rain occur it can be enough to stimulate weed seed germination but not enough to redistribute Sakura. If this occurs see the guidance below, but ideally seek advice from your agrochemical advisor or local Bayer Regional Sales Manager.



Sakura acts on the roots of weed seeds and needs to be transported to the weed seed zone by rainfall.

HERBICIDE PROGRAMMES - WHY ARE THESE REQUIRED?

Many grass weeds germinate over a long period of time due to their genetic makeup, germination depth and rainfall.

Therefore, ryegrass species, brome species and wild oats can be very difficult to control with just one pass. A programme approach will be required for these grasses as germination may occur over a number of months

Another factor driving the need to apply a herbicide programme can be the sheer number of seeds needing to be controlled, especially following a grass seed crop. In this situation even 99% control leaves a lot of weeds behind, too many to leave uncontrolled without impacting crop yields.

WHAT PROGRAMME SHOULD BE APPLIED?

A strong programme to adopt is Sakura applied pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence herbicide such as Othello® OD.

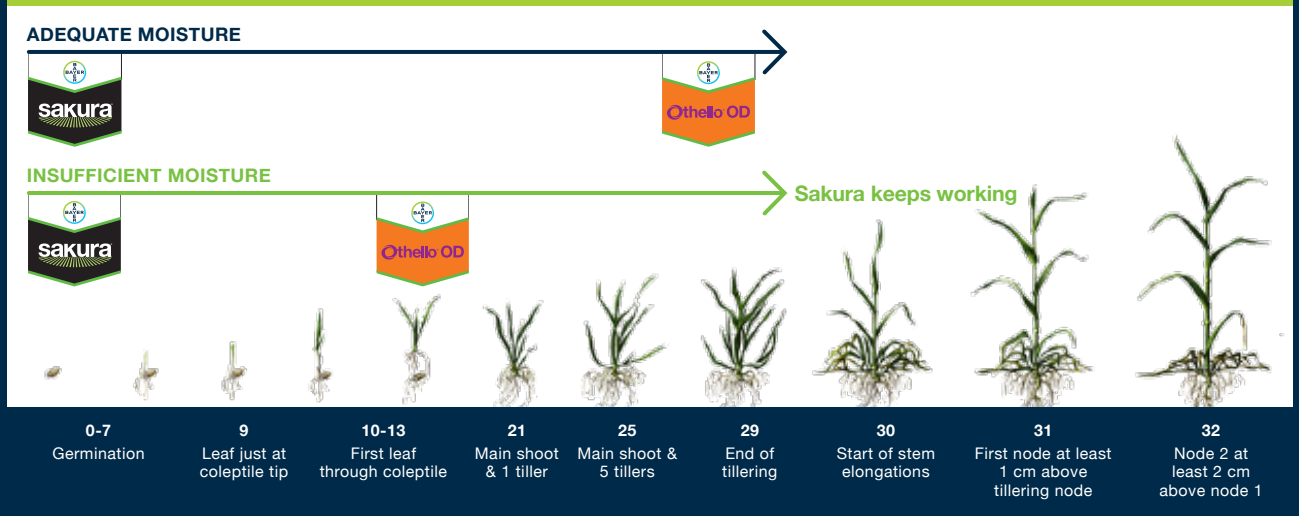
Applying Sakura pre-emergence is very important as it not only removes early weed competition at the time your crops are establishing but it "buys time" to consider the correct timing of your post-emergence herbicide. The post-emergence application of Othello OD then removes later germinating weeds and ensures your crop enjoys minimal weed competition.

WHEN TO APPLY OTHELLO OD?

In a "normal" year, with a moist seedbed and rainfall experienced post sowing, and a normal weed population, Sakura will control grass weeds into winter. In the situation you are likely to apply Othello OD in late winter.

But in a season when autumn rainfall is limited grass weed seeds can germinate before Sakura has been redistributed in the soil. In this situation Othello OD will need to be applied in late autumn / early winter. But in these circumstances Sakura will keep working controlling grass weeds into winter.

Grass weed control programmes



SAKURA - USE AT A GLANCE

Formulation	Pyroxasulfone formulated as a 850 g/kg water dispersible granule
Weeds	Controlled: Annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, vulpia hair grass, soft brome, annual poa and barley grass Suppressed: Ripgut brome, wild oats, prairie grass
Crop	Wheat (not durum) and triticale
Rate	125 – 150 g/ha
Application Timing	Pre-emergence of both the crop and weeds
Application Method	Hydraulic boom sprayer
Water Rate	200 L/ha water
Buffer Zone	15 metres in all directions from water bodies

Rainfall	Rain falling after application, especially when targeting ripgut brome or wild oats, is beneficial
Re-Enter Period	Do not re-enter a treated area for 12 hours
Withholding Period	Do not cut or graze for a period of 6 weeks
No. Applications / Crop	One per season
Compatibility	Check with your agronomist or Bayer representative before mixing
Pack Size	1 kg
Re-Planting Interval	See label

Sakura - weed spectrum


Ryegrass


Vulpia hair grass


Soft Brome


Annual Poa


Barley Grass


Ripgut Brome


Wild Oats

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We're with you in the field

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Sakura is a Pyroxasulfone product

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