

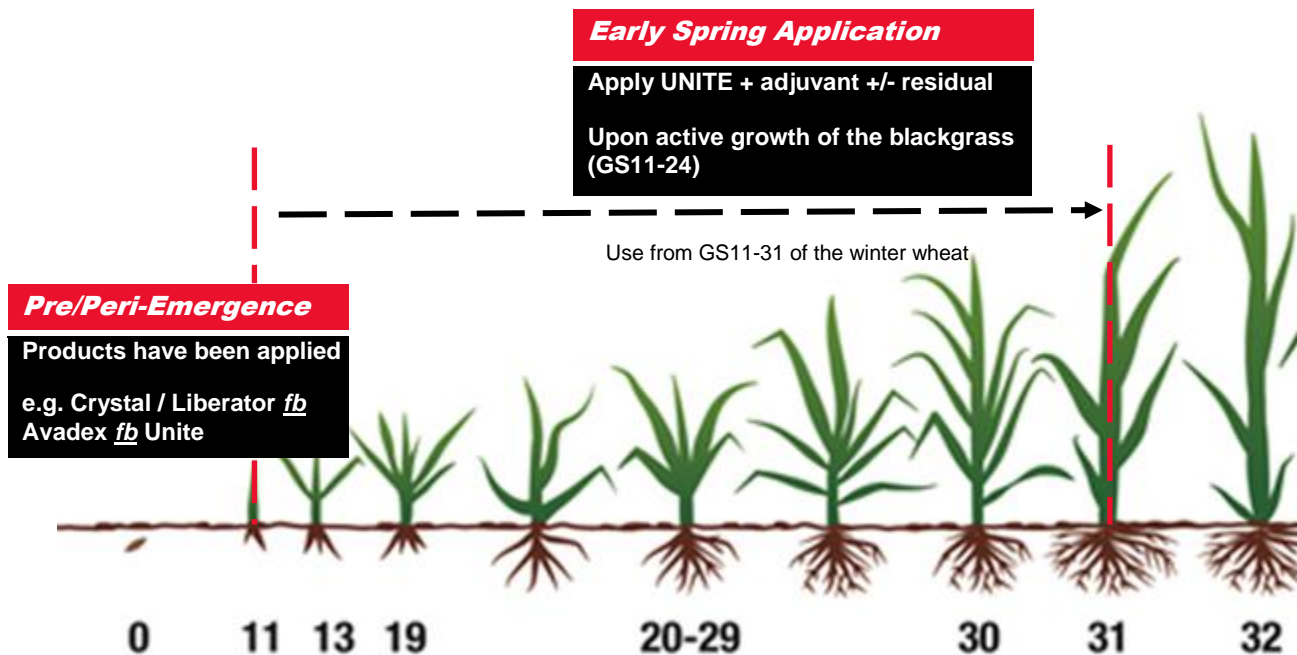
With spring on its way, now is the time to start planning for good weed control. This topic sheet updates current advice and gives top reasons to use UNITE this spring to tackle blackgrass and broad-leaved weeds.

### Top reasons to use UNITE this spring

- Blackgrass control up to GS24
- Wide spectrum of broad-leaved weeds
- Excellent early season brome control
- Most flexible option for reduced tillage oilseed rape establishment
  - Better blackgrass control through the crop rotation
- Outstanding tank- mix compatibility (physical and biological)
  - Pre-T0 and T0 fungicide, including Chlorothalonil products
  - Two-week Interval between OP insecticides



### Application advice



- Nozzles:
  - Pre-tillering : Flat-fan or Defy
  - Tillering: Flat- fan or Twin-fluid
- Water volume:
  - 100-200 L/ha (optimally 130-150 L/ha )
- FINE – MEDIUM spray quality

Winter wheat drilled in late November and December can be treated with UNITE+ residual (optimally with flufenacet) + adjuvant ideally at 2-3 leaves of blackgrass.

### Residual partners with UNITE?

- Residual partner should be chosen based on the knowledge of the field / previous application/blackgrass population
- Recommended partners include flufenacet (120g ai/ha), pendimethalin, prosulfocarb +/- clodinafop,
  - January applications to end of February, **there is a benefit** to add in a residual partner
    - Soils are still moist
    - Potential for further germination
  - Beyond February, the need to use a residual partner is **less compelling**
    - Soils are drying
    - Further germination unlikely

### Grassweed control with UNITE

WEED	SIZE CONTROLLED	WEED	SIZE CONTROLLED
Annual meadow grass	Up to before tillering	Loose silky bent	GS30
<b>Blackgrass</b>	<b>GS24</b>	<b>Ryegrass</b>	<b>GS29</b>
Bromes - <b>Sterile</b> & Great spp. *	<b>GS24</b>	<b>Wild oats</b>	<b>Optimal up to GS29</b>
Bromes - Meadow, rye and soft spp.	GS24	Volunteer tame oats**	GS24

Key: **Bold - label weeds.**

Non-label weeds listed as an indication of the effect that would be expected to be achieved based on limited data.

\*Sterile and great bromes are optimally controlled in the autumn.

\*\* Volunteer tame oats optimally controlled prior to tillering, mid-tillering at latest. Varietal differences in sensitivity exist. Consult Dow AgroSciences.

### Broad-leaved weed control with UNITE

WEED	SIZE CONTROLLED	WEED	SIZE CONTROLLED
Black bindweed	6 etl	Ivy- leaved speedwell	<b>6 etl</b>
<b>Charlock</b>	<b>6 etl</b>	Knotgrass	2 etl
Bur chervil	8 etl	<b>Mayweeds</b>	<b>8 etl</b>
<b>Chickweed</b>	<b>100 mm</b>	Pale persicaria	MS up to 4 etl
<b>Cleavers</b>	<b>MS up to 75 mm</b>	<b>Poppy</b>	<b>6 etl</b>
<b>Common field speedwell</b>	<b>6 etl</b>	<b>Red dead-nettle</b>	<b>6 etl</b>
Fat hen	MS up to 4 etl	Redshank	MS up to 4 etl
<b>Field pansy</b>	<b>4 etl</b>	<b>Shepherd's purse</b>	<b>6 etl</b>
<b>Forget-me-not</b>	<b>6 etl</b>	Volunteer beans	6 etl
Fumitory	4 etl	Volunteer linseed	6 etl
<b>Geranium spp.</b>	<b>8 etl</b>	<b>Volunteer oilseed rape</b>	<b>6 etl</b>
<b>Groundsel</b>	<b>6 etl</b>	Weed beet	4 etl

Key: **Bold - label weeds**; etl - established true leaves; MS - Moderately Susceptible.

Non-Label weeds listed as an indication of the effect that would be expected to be achieved based on limited data.