

Volunteer control throughout the rotation is an important consideration on farm. Not only will volunteers compete with the crop for yield, but they can also shade weeds from herbicides, act as hosts for pests and disease, and potentially cause quality issues at harvest.

Crop:	Cereals					Oilseed Rape		
	Spitfire	Starane Hi-Load <sup>c</sup>	Broadway Star	Broadway Sunrise	UNITE	Kerb Flo 500	ASTROKerb	Galera
Barley	X	X	Variable <sup>~</sup>	Variable <sup>~</sup>	Variable <sup>~</sup>	<b>S -up to established</b>	<b>S -up to established</b>	-
Beans	6 etl <sup>a*</sup>	X	S <flower buds	6 etl	6 etl	X	4-6 etl <sup>†</sup>	<4 etl
Borage	4 etl <sup>a</sup>	4 etl	4 etl	4 etl	4 etl	-	-	-
Linseed	S <sup>b</sup>	bfbv	6 etl	MS <4 etl	6 etl	-	-	-
OSR	<b>6 etl<sup>a</sup></b>	X	<b>6 etl</b>	<b>6 etl</b>	<b>6 etl</b>	X	X	X
Peas	6 etl <sup>a*</sup>	X	4 - 6 etl	6 etl	6 etl	-	4-6 etl <sup>†</sup>	<4 etl
Potatoes	MS <sup>a</sup>	+ Ally 30g/ha	MS	-	-	-	-	-
Tame oats	X	X	GS 24 <sup>#</sup>	GS 24 <sup>#</sup>	GS 24 <sup>#</sup>	<b>S -up to established</b>	<b>S -up to established</b>	-
Weed beet (from seed)	4 etl <sup>a</sup>	MS	4 etl	4 etl	4 etl	-	-	<4 etl
Wheat	X	X	X	X	X	<b>S -up to established</b>	<b>S -up to established</b>	-

**Key:** etl – established true leaves; bfbv – before flower buds visible; **bold** - label weeds; S – Susceptible / max size controlled; MS - Moderately Susceptible; <sup>a</sup> Spitfire 0.75 L/ha autumn use rate; <sup>b</sup> Spitfire 1.0 L/ha rate (after 1<sup>st</sup> Feb), \*With adjuvant - see box below; <sup>c</sup> Starane Hi-Load 0.6 L/ha, # see box below for varietal information on tame oat control with pyroxsulam; ~ Vol. barley control is variable and will be incomplete; <sup>†</sup> Theoretical effect expected based on knowledge of active ingredients. X= DOES NOT CONTROL.  
Non-Label weeds listed as an indication of the effect that would be expected to be achieved based on limited data.

### Volunteer Bean Control with Spitfire

Not only are volunteer beans competitive with the crop, their presence in cereals can also cause problems for contact graminicides as large leafy bean volunteers can shade grassweeds and reduce control. Revocation of existing products means new solutions such as Spitfire are needed for this weed. Please see overleaf for more information and photos. Autumn is the best time to control volunteer beans. For volunteer bean control with Spitfire:

- Use 0.5 L/ha + adjuvant<sup>φ</sup> – up to 4 etl
- Use 0.75 L/ha – up to 4 etl
- Use 0.75 L/ha + adjuvant – up to 6 etl



<sup>φ</sup>Supported adjuvants: MSO type adjuvant or Abacus, Arma, Bio Syl, Cogent, Kantor, Respond, Roller, Spryte Aqua, Tonto

**LifeCycle** is a platform for us to share information on how to control weeds across a rotation. This is done via

<http://uk.dowagro.com/lifecycle/>  
and Twitter using **#myfarmlifecycle**



### #Volunteer Oats and Broadway Star, Broadway Sunrise and UNITE

- Irrespective of variety (winter/spring) for all ALS-inhibitor chemistry control declines at GS30
- Optimum prior to tillering, mid-tillering at latest
- Pyroxsulam will control for the following varieties up to GS24
  - Bastion, Fusion, Gerald, Grafton, Hendon, Mascani
- Balado and Dalguise difficult to control even at early growth stages
  - At GS12-13 MS at best
- No specific tested spring variety showed consistent tolerance



The photo to the left shows one of our Spitfire trial sites near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. You can see the background population of volunteer beans and the devastation they can cause to a wheat crop in the untreated patch. Either side of this plot Spitfire has been applied and is doing a great job.



The photo on the right shows volunteer beans under attack from Spitfire, and the symptoms you can expect to see. These include:

- Purpling or reddening of foliage
- Shortened internodes
- Death of growing points
- Necrosis of leaves

