

## Utilising Jaguar® in your program

Registered in wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye (including crops undersown with clover or lucerne).

Jaguar is a combination of two active ingredients, bromoxynil (Group C, PS II inhibitors) and diflufenican (Group F, PDS inhibitors).

A winning combination against wild radish that gives you:

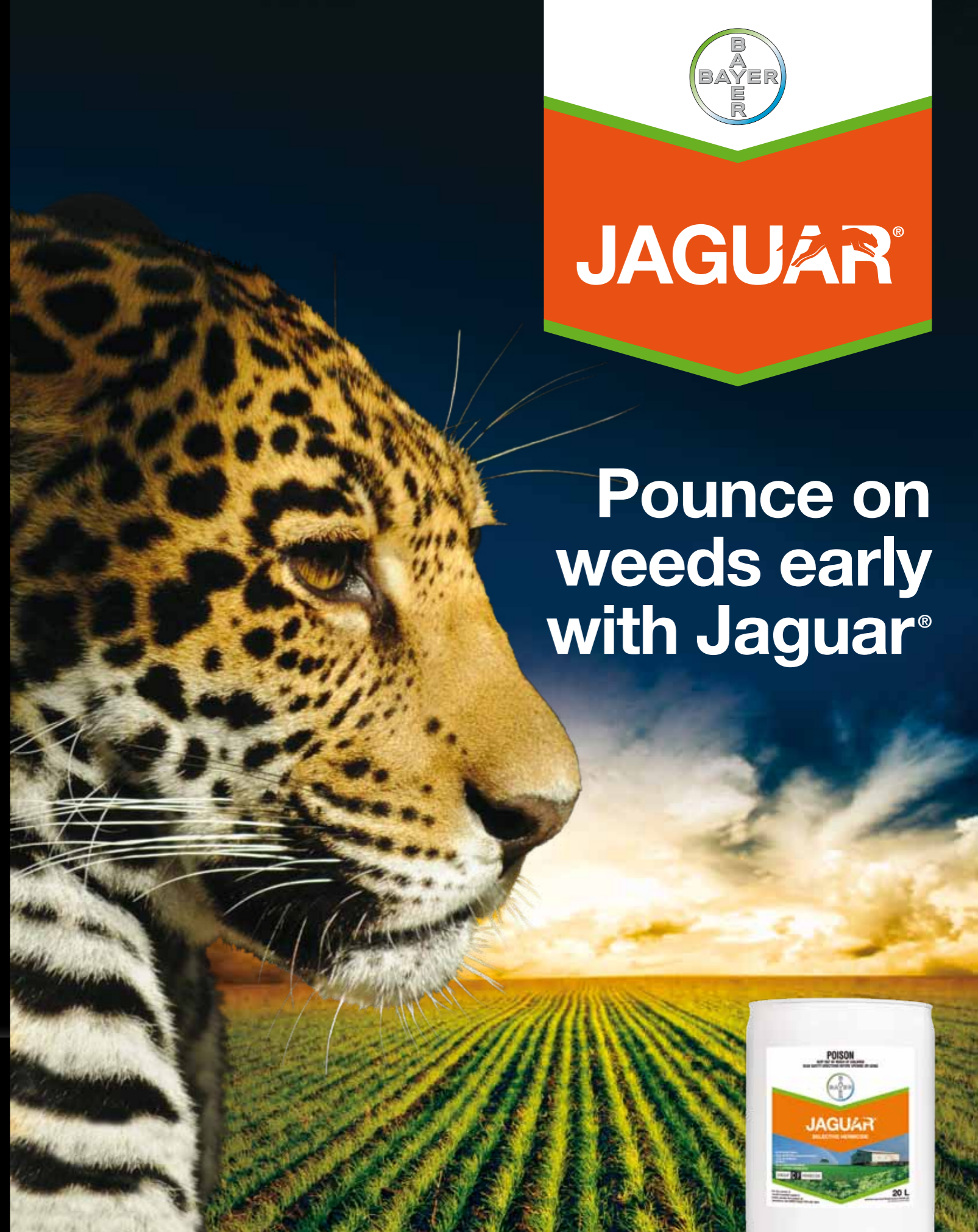
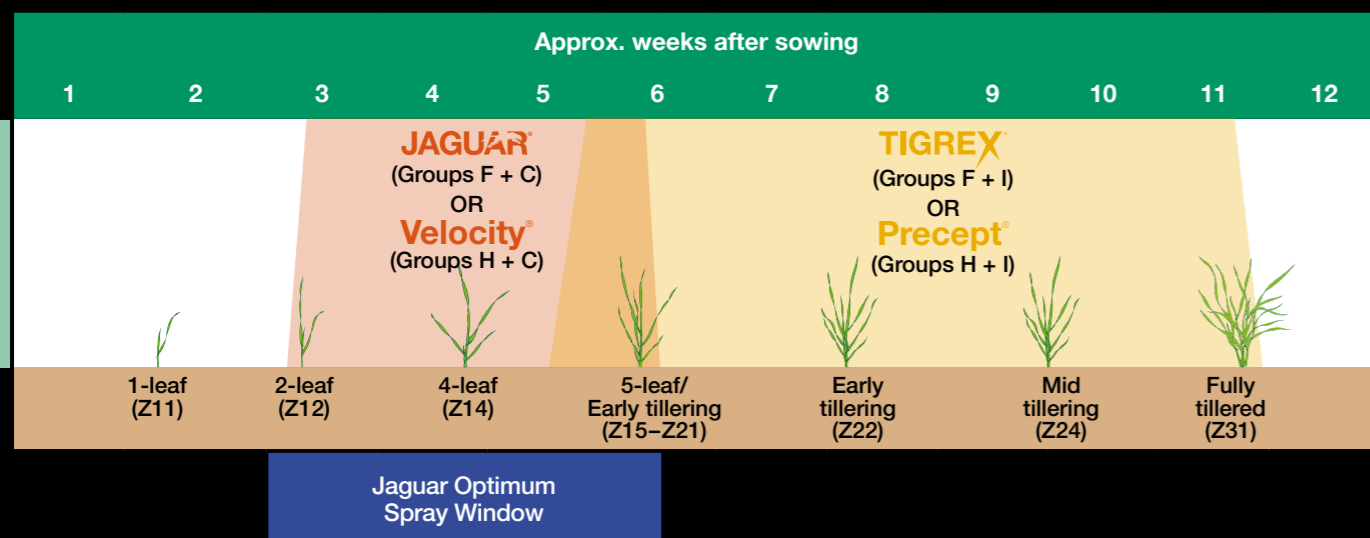
- Extremely good control of wild radish.
- Control of Group I and Group B resistant wild radish populations.
- High levels of residual weed control for up to four weeks after application.
- Controls a wide range of broadleaf weeds, including doublegee, capeweed, wild radish and wireweed.

## Key success factors to controlling tough wild radish with Jaguar:

- Apply early four to eight weeks after sowing.
- Apply to young, cotyledon to two leaf wild radish
- Use 1 L/ha to optimise residual control of wild radish (up to four weeks) or if weed density is more than 75/m<sup>2</sup> or weeds are larger than six leaf.
- Use at least 70 to 100 L/ha water.
- Use the rate to target the largest weed in your paddock.
- Maintain a ground speed slow enough to ensure maximum coverage is achieved.



# Pounce on weeds early with Jaguar®



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 Jaguar®, Tigrex®, Precept® and Velocity® are Registered Trademarks of Bayer.

Always read the label for full instructions. The information and recommendations set out in this brochure are based on tests and data believed to be reliable at the time of publication. Results may vary, as the use and application of the products is beyond our control and may be subject to climatic, geographical or biological variables, and/or developed resistance. Any product referred to in this brochure must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label for that product and in other applicable reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.



# Use Jaguar® to attack wild radish early and know that residual activity will keep them at bay.

## Controlling tough wild radish populations

Wild radish tolerance to various herbicide groups is increasing with many populations showing multiple resistance to combinations of Group B (ALS inhibitors), Group F (PDS inhibitors) and Group I (synthetic auxins) herbicides.

Taking a proactive approach to resistance and following a few simple steps will avert the need for more expensive paddock treatments in the future.

## Targeting multiple germinations

- Spray wild radish early and plan for a follow up application with a different herbicide group.
- Apply a residual herbicide early to thin weed emergence.
- Use bromoxynil based products (eg: Jaguar) first and save the Group I's (eg: MCPA) for later applications.

## Herbicide rate

- Inspect the paddock and determine representative weed size or potential problem areas.
- Use a herbicide rate targeted to the largest weed in the paddock.

## Timing of application

- Apply broadleaf and grass herbicides separately.
- Follow the label guidelines and apply in the timing windows specified.
- If you are unable to apply the product within the timeframe recommended by your agronomist, re-consult your agronomist as you may need to increase the rate.

## Coverage

- Increase water rates to at least 70 L/ha – 100 L/ha.
- Apply the first residual spray early to ensure maximum ground coverage.
- Maintain a ground speed slow enough to ensure maximum coverage is achieved.
- Reduce stubble height in high yielding crops to avoid coverage issues the following year.

## Resistance

- Know the resistance status of the paddock. (If you're concerned, get it tested).

## Applying Jaguar

- Complete coverage is essential.
- Apply Jaguar in at least 70-100 L/ha of water by ground.
- DO NOT apply Jaguar by air.
- Use higher water volumes (100 L/ha) where weed infestation is heavy (> 75/m<sup>2</sup>) or where the crop cover is dense.
- Results with Jaguar are best when applied under good growing conditions. Application to weeds or crop under stress (e.g. cold wet conditions, drought, poor nutrition, disease or insect damage) should be avoided.
- An adjuvant is not required with Jaguar.

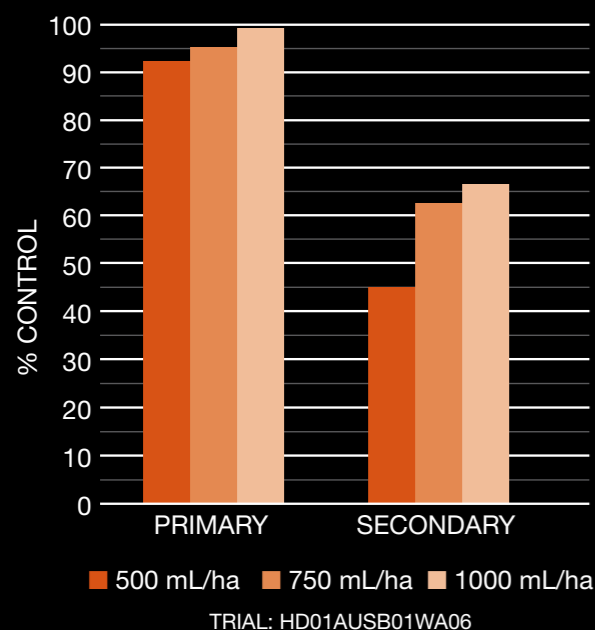
DIFLUFENICAN RESISTANT WILD RADISH (R2 BIOTYPE)



BACK: UNTREATED  
MIDDLE: BROMOXYNIL 125 gai - GROUP C (EQUIV AMOUNT IN JAGUAR AT 0.5 L/ha)  
FRONT: JAGUAR 0.5 L/ha - GROUP F & C

PHOTO COURTESY OF A CHEAM, DEPT OF AGRIC WA

Control of primary and secondary germinations of wild radish with Jaguar



Apply Jaguar at 1 L/ha on wild radish to obtain the best residual activity on secondary germinations.



INFESTATION OF WILD RADISH