



sakura®

SAKURA® 850 WG
PRODUCT GUIDE

**Take charge
from the start**



Bayer CropScience



sakura®

Control of five key weeds

- ✓ ANNUAL RYEGRASS
– including populations resistant to other modes of action
- ✓ BARLEY GRASS
- ✓ ANNUAL PHALARIS
(*Phalaris paradoxa* only)
- ✓ TOAD RUSH
- ✓ SILVER GRASS

Suppression of two more

- ✓ BROME GRASS
(*Bromus diandrus* only)
- ✓ WILD OATS

In two cereal crops

- ✓ WHEAT (except durum wheat)
- ✓ TRITICALE

With superior convenience

- ✓ IN UP TO 50% TRASH COVER
- ✓ WITH LONGER CONTROL THAN OTHER PRE-EMERGENT HERBICIDES
- ✓ AT A RATE OF 118 g/ha – LESS THAN 1 MEASURING CUP PER HECTARE
- ✓ WITH A 3-DAY APPLICATION-TO-SOWING WINDOW

CONSISTENT, EXTENDED CONTROL OF KEY WEEDS



Average levels of control (number of trials excluding failed trials*)

vs annual ryegrass	85% (155 trials)
vs barley grass	92% (16 trials)
vs annual phalaris	95% (4 trials)
vs toad rush	93% (6 trials)
vs silver grass	98% (4 trials)

* These averages exclude trials where there were obvious explanations for a significantly lower level of performance. In most cases, the attributed cause was that heavy rain after application on sandy soil dispersed Sakura beyond the weed-seed zone.

NO CROSS-RESISTANCE

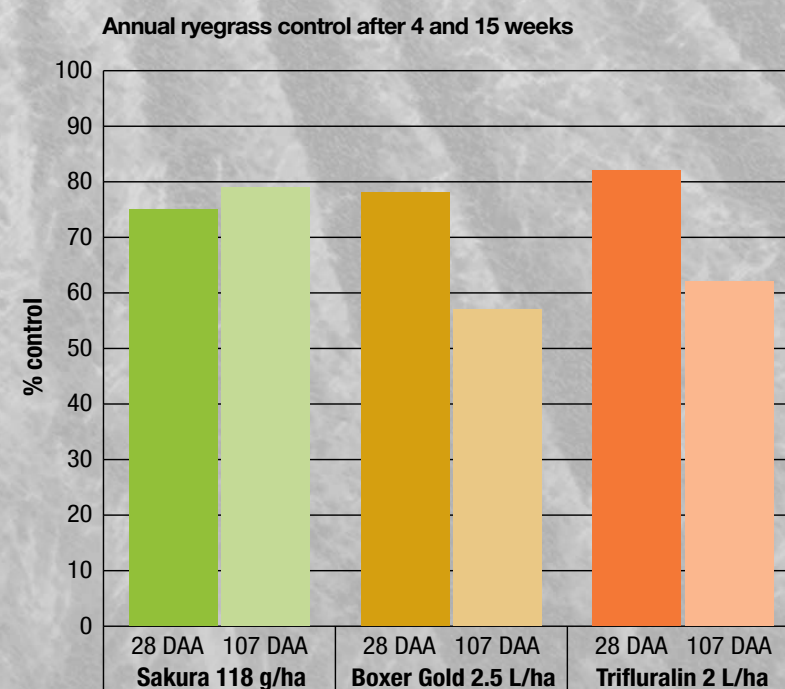
Across all cropping areas there are populations of annual ryegrass, wild oats and other weeds with increasing levels of resistance to trifluralin and other herbicides from the older mode-of-action groups.

So far there is no evidence of any cross-resistance to Sakura.



LONG RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

The length of control varies according to soil type and weather conditions. However, this graph reflects a pattern established across years of comparative trials in all soil types: Sakura consistently provides substantially longer residual control than either trifluralin or Boxer Gold® under the same conditions.



Trial ID: HP09AUSBFTWE02

Note: DAA = days after application

MANAGING BROME GRASS AND WILD OATS

Sakura is registered for suppression only of wild oats and brome grass (specifically great brome, *Bromus diandrus*). Trial results have shown that control is generally lower for these weeds than for the other five weeds on the label.

It is unlikely that Sakura will provide complete control of brome grass or wild oats. Generally, seeds germinating on or near the soil surface will be better controlled than those germinating from depth.

Post-emergent application of a suitable selective herbicide (e.g. Atlantis®) may be necessary to control the remaining weeds.

However, when conditions are favourable – especially if good rain falls soon after sowing – Sakura can help control both wild oats and brome grass well enough to reduce the seed bank and prevent them competing strongly with the crop.

Average levels of control (all trials)	
vs brome grass	80% (19 trials)
vs wild oats	76% (17 trials)

TRIAL ID: 07/WA17, 09/WA34, 08/VD15, 08/PSA801SA, 09/VD18, 09/VD35, 10/VD24, 10/VD02, 10/VD15, 10/VD24, 10/WC03, 10/WE01, 11/DMYaapeet, 11/VD12, 11/VD13, 11/VD14, 11/WE02, 11/WE04, 12SB03, VA08/07, WA19/07, WB01/08, WA11/08, WB05/08, 10/NA08, 11/NA01, 11/SW, 10/SB28, 11/SB49, 12/NA04, VA19/10, WB04/08, VB07/08, VB06/08, WB06/07, NW11/07.

Average levels of control (with at least 10 mm rain within 10 days of sowing)	
vs brome grass	85% (7 trials)
vs wild oats	79% (5 trials)

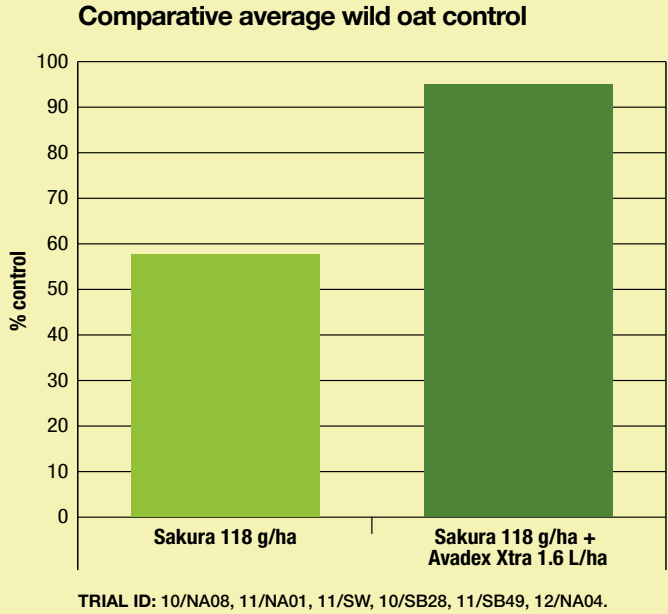
TRIAL ID: 07/WA17, 09/WA34, 08/VD15, 09/VD35, 10/WC03, 11/VD12, 11/WE02, VA08/07, WA19/07, WB01/08, WA11/08, WB05/08.

Using Avadex Xtra to improve wild oat control

Trial work has shown that tank-mixing Sakura with Avadex® Xtra at 1.6 L/ha can increase the overall control of wild oats.



You can download a fact sheet and video about the most effective use of Sakura on brome grass and/or wild oats from sakuraherbicide.com.au



ADDING IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM EXTRA VALUE

More profit per hectare

The Return On Investment (ROI) trial data represented in this graph has been generated across key wheat-growing regions. Annual ryegrass was the target weed in 27 side-by-side trial sites from 2009 to 2012.

Using an averaged wheat price for each of the four seasons, delivered FOB port basis \$/tonne price for each relevant year (2009–2012) plus \$5/ha average application cost, Sakura 850 WG returned an average \$222 per hectare net return above the untreated control.



Keeping other products viable

As part of an overall resistance management strategy, the Group K chemistry of Sakura can help keep products from other chemical groups viable as rotation options – and that in turn can help you manage the overall cost of your weed-control program.

The three most important things you can do to delay or avoid the build-up of herbicide resistance are:

- use the full label rate,
- rotate herbicide modes of action, and
- integrate other methods of weed control into a management program.

GROUP **K** HERBICIDE

Tank-mixing Sakura with trifluralin

Sakura alone may not be able to control weeds that are germinating at the time Sakura is applied if there is no significant follow-up rain within two weeks to move Sakura down into the weed seed zone. In these situations, applying Sakura in a tank-mix with trifluralin may help provide short-term control of that early germination until Sakura is ‘activated’.



SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION

Low product rate + high water volumes

Sakura should always be applied at the one low rate – 118 g/ha – thoroughly dispersed in 50–100 L/ha of water. In some situations (e.g. high stubble loads) higher water volumes may improve weed control.



Coarse spray droplets

Use a standard boom sprayer fitted with by-pass or mechanical agitation and nozzles calibrated to deliver COARSE droplets.



Stubble or trash load

Sakura should always be sprayed onto uncultivated soil, but make sure the stubble or trash load isn't too great. If the ground cover is over 50%, weed control may be unsatisfactory.



LIMITING FACTORS

Sakura is generally recognised as a very consistent and reliable product, but it cannot be taken for granted. Under some conditions, it may not produce the even and extended results you expect. Those conditions include:

- When Sakura is not properly dispersed and kept in suspension in the spray tank.
- When heavy rain falls after application on sandy soils.
- When the seeding process leaves clods of treated earth on the surface.
- When the soil is moist enough before application to allow germination, but not enough rain falls to incorporate Sakura within 7–10 days after sowing.

You can download a range of fact sheets and videos on successful application of Sakura under varying conditions from sakuraherbicide.com.au

Recommended equipment

It is important to sow with knife points with press wheels or narrow points with harrows (as specified on the label) to reduce the risk of burying weed seeds – which will make them harder to control.



Sowing speed

A seeder going too fast can throw treated soil into the adjacent furrow, reducing control between the rows or causing damage to the crop. Taking it slowly and steadily should keep the Sakura in the inter-row, where it's most needed.



RE-CROPPING INTERVALS

Crops	Re-cropping recommendation	
	Minimum re-cropping interval	Minimum interim rainfall
Wheat (not durum wheat) & triticale	0 months	0 mm
Cotton, maize, mung beans, sorghum, soybeans & sunflowers	5 months	150 mm
Barley, canola*, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins, vetch & subterranean clover	9 months	250 mm
Durum wheat, oats, lucerne & medic	21 months	550 mm

* For canola sown the year after the application of Sakura there may occasionally be some crop stunting but no yield reductions have been measured.

If total rainfall from application to the end of spring is less than 125 mm and isolated heavy summer and autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve the 250 mm interim rainfall, then extended re-cropping intervals for winter crops may apply.

For advice on crops and situations not listed above, contact Bayer CropScience.

TANK-MIXING SAKURA

Sakura is compatible with any one of the products listed in this table. While not all them are listed on the label, trial work has indicated that they can be tank-mixed with Sakura without significant loss of efficacy on grass weeds.

Ally®	Glyphosate	Pyresta®
Ammonium sulphate†	(Glyphosate CT, Roundup® UltraMax®)	Shirquat® 250†
Amicide® Advance		SPRAY.SEED®†
Avadex® Xtra	Goal® EC	Stomp®
Cadence® WG	Gramoxone® 250†	Striker®
Diuron 900WG	Hammer®	Surpass® 475
Dual® Gold	Logran®	Trifluralin 480
Estercide® Xtra 680	Logran B-Power®	TriflurX®
Glean®	Monza®	Valor® 500WG

† Constant agitation is required because separation/settlement will occur on standing.

Sakura is compatible with mixtures of glyphosate (Glyphosate CT, Roundup UltraMax, etc.) plus any one of the herbicides listed below:

Ally	Goal EC	Pyresta
Amicide Advance	Hammer	Striker
Cadence WG	Logran B-Power	Valor 500WG
Estercide Xtra 680	Monza	

Sakura is compatible with either one of these insecticides:

Dimethoate	Fastac®	Omethoate
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For advice on compatibilities not listed above, contact Bayer CropScience.

THOROUGH MIXING & DISPERSION

Last season a small number of growers reported difficulties mixing Sakura or keeping it in suspension. While most mixing systems will produce good results, it is very important to:

- Maintain constant agitation.
- Pour Sakura into the tank slowly and steadily rather than dumping it all in at once.
- Add Sakura first and make sure it is properly dispersed before adding any other products.
- Take extra care when adding tank-mix partners containing paraquat or oxyfluorfen.



You can download a fact sheet and video about the effective mixing and dispersion of Sakura from sakuraherbicide.com.au

Why choose Sakura?

- To manage or delay the onset of annual ryegrass resistance.
- To achieve lasting residual control of annual phalaris, annual ryegrass, barley grass, silver grass and/or toad rush.
- To help manage brome grass and/or wild oats.
- To increase the likelihood of optimal yields.
- To help minimise or simplify post-emergent applications.
- To help extend the effectiveness of other products and manage the cost of your complete rotation.



So don't wear out a single solution

It's all too easy to ignore increasing herbicide resistance until it's too late. But resistance is real, and now affecting every cropping area in Australia. Using different modes of action in rotation is essential to help keep your existing herbicides viable longer. Visit our website to review your options.

diversitycantwait.com.au



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For more information on getting the best out of Sakura, scan here, or visit sakuraherbicide.com.au



Disclaimer

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.

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