



## NORTHERN REGION

# PLANTBACK GUIDE



A key advantage of using Sakura® Herbicide in the northern region is adding flexibility to the cropping rotation following a wheat or chickpea crop, with many plantback options available to growers including summer crops.

This bulletin ranks the relative tolerance of crops planted after the application of Sakura so you can identify your best summer and winter crop rotational options.

It's a good idea to always check the latest Sakura label to make sure you're following the most recent re-cropping recommendations.

Sakura breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist, aerobic soil.

Minimum re-cropping intervals (months after Sakura application) have been established to minimise the risk of damage to following crops (see table below). Rainfall of less than the minimum interim rainfall required may result in extended re-cropping intervals. However, environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risk and therefore the potential for damage to following crops exists.

All winter crops with a recommended minimum re-cropping interval of 9 months also have a recommended minimum interim rainfall of 250 mm. For summer crops, the minimum re-cropping interval is 5 months, with minimum interim rainfall of 150 mm.

If rain from application to the end of spring is less than 125 mm and isolated heavy summer and autumn falls and break rains are used to achieve the 250 mm interim rainfall requirement (for winter crops), extended re-cropping intervals may apply. In some situations, break rains (rain that falls within 4 weeks of planting) may not allow sufficient time for the breakdown of Sakura, so we suggest that this rain should not be used to calculate the 250 mm interim rainfall requirement, especially for canola.

Crop	Rank*	Minimum re-cropping interval	Comments
Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale	1	0 months	No re-cropping restrictions
Cotton, maize, mung beans, sorghum, soybeans and sunflowers	2	5 months	Recommended minimum interim rainfall 150 mm
Chickpeas, lupins and field peas	3	9 months	Recommended minimum interim rainfall 250 mm. Where Sakura has not been already incorporated, these crops can be sown immediately after the application of Sakura. However, where Sakura has been incorporated into the soil, for example, by a previous sowing operation for a subsequently failed crop, these crops should not be sown for at least 9 months after the application of Sakura.
Lentils	4	9 months	Recommended minimum interim rainfall 250 mm
Vetch	5	9 months	Recommended minimum interim rainfall 250 mm
Sub-clover	6	9 months	Recommended minimum interim rainfall 250 mm
Faba beans and barley	7	9 months	Recommended minimum interim rainfall 250 mm
Canola	8	9 months	For canola sown the year after the application of Sakura there may occasionally be some crop stunting, even with 250 mm of interim rainfall, however no yield reductions have been measured. Trial data indicates that of all of the crops with a 9 month re-cropping interval, canola is the most sensitive to Sakura.
Lucerne and medic	9	21 months	Do not sow the following year
Durum wheat and oats	10	21 months	Do not sow the following year

\*Rank in order of most tolerant.

Crops with a 9-month minimum re-cropping period, outlined in the blue coloured boxes above, are all similar in their susceptibility to residues of Sakura.

Based on a limited data set they have been ranked on their relative tolerance to residues of Sakura at much higher than label rates (2x and 3x label rates).

This information is based on data and advice believed to be reliable at the time of publication. Results may vary, as the use of products is beyond our control and may be subject to climatic, geographical or biological variables, and/or developed resistance. Any product referred to must be used strictly in accordance with all instructions 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. The minimum re-cropping intervals shown in the table above have been established to minimise the risk of damage to following crops. However, environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risk and therefore some potential for damage to following crops exists.

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