



# Using Sakura in grain legumes

# sakura®

GROUP **K** HERBICIDE

**GUIDE FOR USE  
IN CHICKPEAS,  
FIELD PEAS, LENTILS  
AND LUPINS**



Science For A Better Life



## Using Sakura in chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins

Most grain growers have already seen how effectively Sakura 850 WG Herbicide can control annual ryegrass and other problem grass weeds in wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale.

Now you can also use Sakura for pre-emergent weed control in chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins, potentially making those crops more profitable and adding a new level of flexibility to your crop and chemical rotations.

### Sakura registrations

#### 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

#### In four grain legume crops

- ✓ Chickpeas
- ✓ Field peas
- ✓ Lentils
- ✓ Lupins



# REDUCING WEED PRESSURE ACROSS THE ROTATION



Cereal crops generally compete vigorously with grass weeds for nutrients, light and moisture.



Grain legumes are typically less competitive with weeds that germinate in the crop, which leaves in-crop herbicides with more work to do.

## ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

*“There is a suite of new products available that can be used throughout the cropping rotation. It is important that growers not only choose an effective product for the weed issues they have, but rotate the products as much as possible throughout the rotation.”*

Dr Chris Preston  
University of Adelaide

To preserve the effectiveness of any herbicide, a good resistance management approach is required.

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

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

## Appearances can be deceptive

Because grain legumes may provide less crop competition than wheat or triticale, weeds that survive the application of Sakura may grow taller (relative to the height of the crop), tiller more and generally give the appearance that weed control is poorer compared to weed control in wheat or triticale.



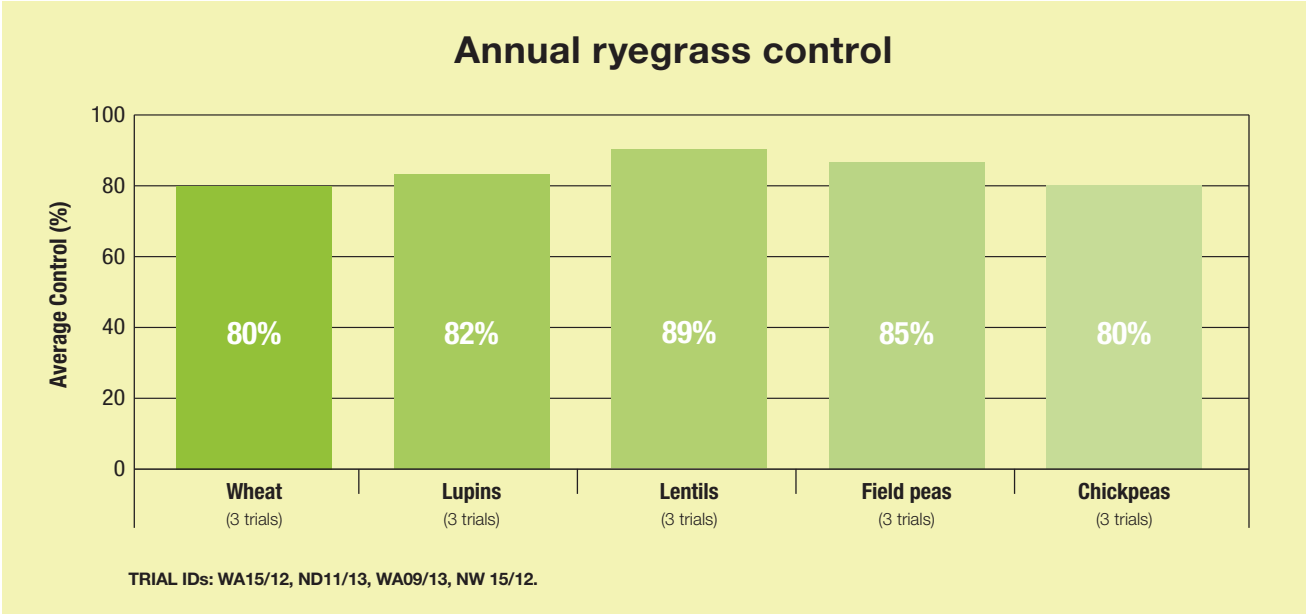
Trial ID: HD13AUSBFLWA09

## Sample pre-emergent grass weed herbicide program for 4-year rotation

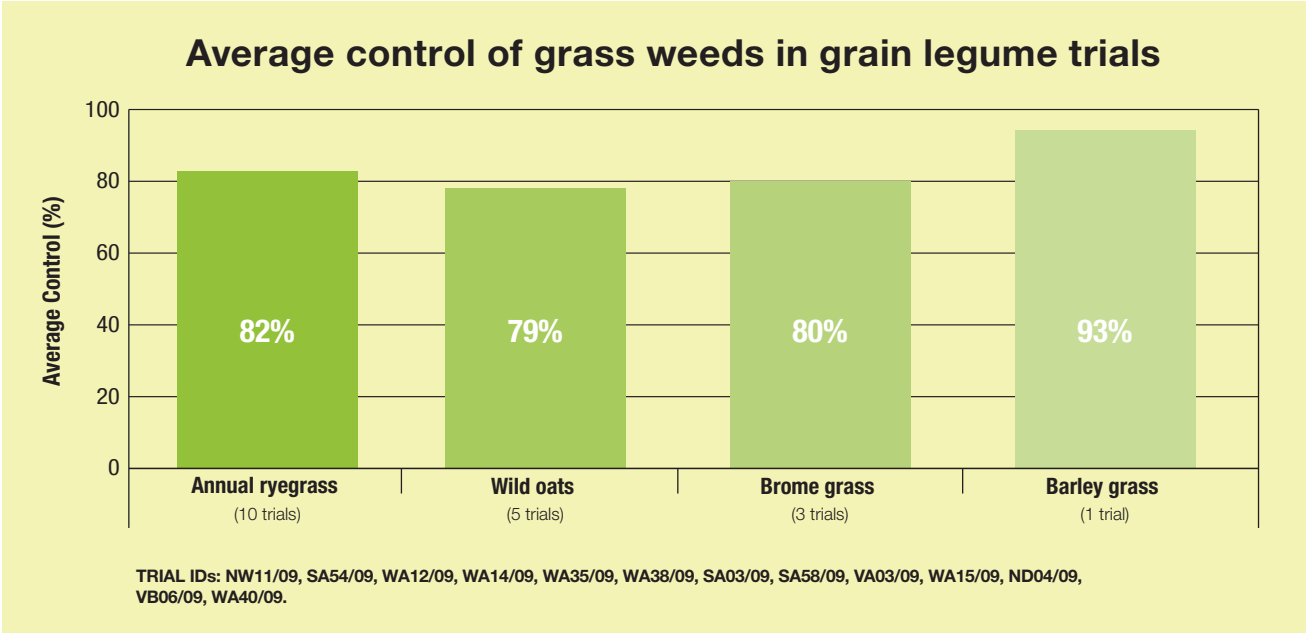
Sakura will help to make grain legumes more viable for rotation into paddocks with grass weed problems when used as part of an IWM strategy.

CANOLA	WHEAT	BARLEY	CHICKPEAS, LENTILS, LUPINS or FIELD PEAS
<b>Rustler®</b> Propyzamide (Group D)	<b>Sakura</b> Pyroxasulfone (Group K)  Can be tank-mixed with: <b>Treflan®</b> Trifluralin (Group D) <b>OR</b> <b>Avadex® Xtra</b> Triallate (Group J)	<b>Boxer Gold®</b> Prosulfocarb, S-metolachlor (Groups J plus K)	<b>Sakura</b> (Group K)

# SAKURA WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN LEGUME CROPS



These averaged results from three trials in areas with annual ryegrass problems show that Sakura will provide similar levels of control in the grain legume crops as in wheat.

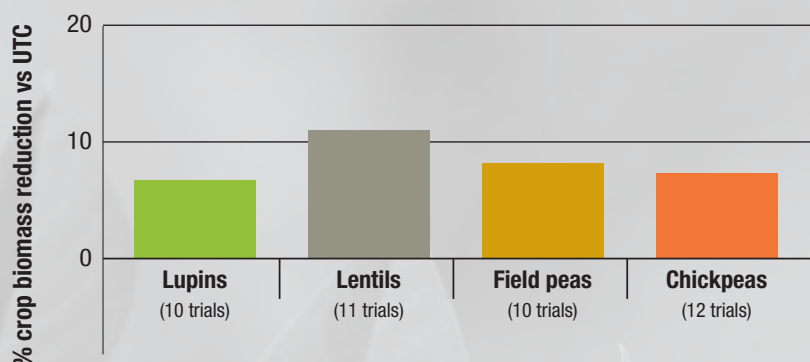


This graph shows the average control of Sakura from 13 trials in lupins and field peas across a number of key grass weeds in varying weed infestation sites. As in wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale, Sakura provides a high level of control (>80%) for annual ryegrass and barley grass and also useful suppression (average control 70–80%) for wild oats and brome grass in lupins and field peas.

# CROP SAFETY AND YIELD

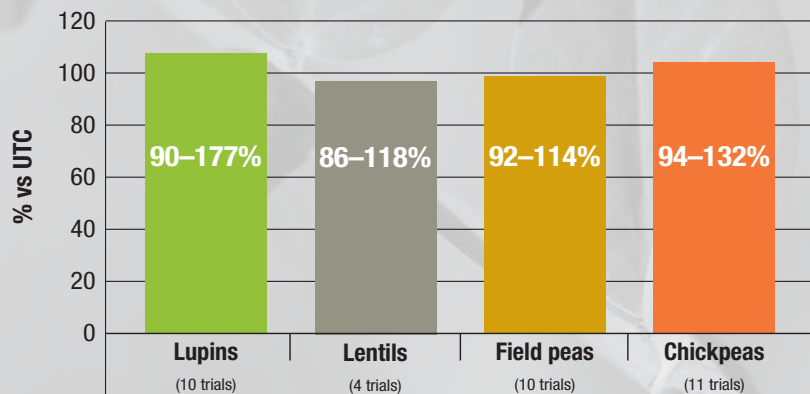
Sakura generally shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. These weed-free crop tolerance trials in lupins, field peas and chickpeas recorded minimal crop effects. On occasions biomass reductions can occur. Crop effects occur for a limited duration under normal growing conditions. A number of factors may result in increased levels of crop effects, including increased concentration of herbicide in the planting row such as after a heavy rainfall event, or seeding equipment moving treated soil into adjacent rows. The potential for crop damage may also be increased when Sakura is applied in tank-mixes with other herbicides; where crop vigour is reduced by factors such as waterlogging, frosts, insect attack or crop disease; or when weather-damaged seed is used.

## Crop biomass reduction



TRIAL IDs: WA37/09, WA39/09, SA55/09, NW25/09, NW24/12, NW12/13, NW13/13, VB05/13, WA11/13, WA12/13, VB07/09, SA23/12, VB13/12, WA24/12, NW14/13, NW15/13, ND12/13, VB06/13, QA51/09, ND05/09, SA24/12, ND23/12, ND24/12, ND13/13, ND14/13, NW16/13, QC01/13, VB09/13, VB09/09, NW24/12, SA04/13, SA19/13, VB07/13, VB08/13.

## Average yield



TRIAL IDs: WA37/09, WA39/09, SA55/09, NW25/09, NW24/12, NW12/13, NW13/13, VB05/13, WA11/13, WA12/13, VB07/09, SA23/12, VB13/12, WA24/12, NW14/13, NW15/13, ND12/13, VB06/13, QA51/09, ND05/09, SA24/12, ND23/12, ND24/12, ND13/13, ND14/13, NW16/13, QC01/13, VB09/13, ND18/12, NW21/12, SA14/12, WA19/12.

Sakura recorded good crop selectivity when used as directed in yield evaluation of weed-free trials conducted between 2009 and 2013. Differences in crop yield versus untreated reflect normal variability in small plot trials.



# SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION

If you are already using Sakura on wheat (or triticale), you will find you can apply it at the same rate and in the same way on chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins.

## Single low product rate

Sakura should always be applied at 118 g/ha, thoroughly dispersed in at least 50–100 L/ha of water. Higher water volumes may improve weed control if stubble loads are also high.



## Equipment

It is important to sow with knife points with press wheels or narrow points with harrows (as specified on the label).



## Coarse spray droplets

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



## 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 will keep the Sakura in the inter-row, where it's most needed.



## Stubble or trash load

Sakura should always be sprayed onto uncultivated soil. Stubble or trash load greater than 50% can result in reduced weed control.



## 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.

- Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins can be sown immediately after the application of Sakura where Sakura has not already been incorporated.
- However, where Sakura has been incorporated into the soil, for example by a previous sowing operation for a subsequently failed crop, these legume crops should not be sown for at least 9 months after the application of Sakura.

## TANK-MIXING SAKURA

Trial work has shown that Sakura was safe to the crop and remained effective when applied as directed and mixed with the products listed.

Crop	Mixtures
<b>Chickpeas</b>	Simazine 900 DF Terbyne® 750 WG Trifluralin
<b>Field peas</b>	Bladex® 90 WG Stomp® 440 EC Terbyne 750 WG Trifluralin
<b>Lentils</b>	Stomp 440 EC Terbyne 750 WG
<b>Lupins</b>	Atrazine Simazine 900 DF Stomp 440 EC Terbyne 750 WG Trifluralin





# Why choose Sakura in grain legume crops?

- To clean up paddocks with high grass weed populations as part of an integrated weed management program.
- To increase the likelihood of optimal yields in the legume crops themselves and subsequent crop rotations.
- 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.

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.



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**Science For A Better Life**

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