



Grab an extra \$480/ha next year!

WORK back in the 1980's by the then Chief Research Scientist with the CSIRO, Dr Albert Rovira, showed that removing grasses from pastures removed the host for many soil borne cereal root diseases such as Take-all and Cereal Cyst Nematode, giving increased wheat yields of between 0.6 and 1.2t/ha.

With today's grain prices of \$400/tonne, those yields translate into a financial return of between \$240 and \$480/ha.

The added bonus now is that the grass

selectives, 4Farmers QPE or 4Farmers Haloxyfop, are now cheaper than Glyphosate, so removing grasses with these sprays is the better option, as they don't kill the clovers or medics.

If the remaining clover and medics carry good nodules, it can also fix Nitrogen into the soil, reducing the need to buy increasingly expensive Nitrogenous fertilisers.

Ring 4Farmers Agronomist, Terry Piper, or contact your local distributor.

New mixes for improved grass control

4FARMERS Agronomist, Terry Piper, suggests trying a couple of mixes for grass weed control, either "a tank mix of Diclofop and Tralkoxydim, mainly for tackling ryegrass, but also for wild oats, especially as the synergy between the "fop" and the "dim" provides a means of tackling ryegrass that is starting to develop a resistance to Diclofop.

"Another valuable mix for controlling mixed grasses in broad leaf crops is

Quizalofop and Clethodim.

Quizalofop is stronger on barley and brome grasses and cereals, while Clethodim is more effective on ryegrass. Again there is "fop/dim" synergy between the two".

Terry recommends around 125 mL/ha of each as a general rate, although rates can be varied according to the mix of grasses.

4Farmers currently has good supplies of all these grass herbicides at very competitive prices.

Big profits still from Triadimefon 125

SOME advice from Terry Piper. "When applying fungicides to wheat, it is the flag leaf that especially needs protection,

while with barley, it is the two leaves below the flag that are the biggest yield drivers".

WHEAT Application mL/ha

Disease	Flutriafol		Propiconazole		Tebuconazole		Triadimefon	
Yellow spot	250-500	+++	145-290	+++				
Septoria	250-500	++	250-500	+++	145-290	+++	1000	+
Stripe rust	250-500	++	250-500	+++	145-290	+++	500	+++
Leaf rust	250-500	++	250-500	+++	145-290	+++	1000	+++
Stem rust			500	++	145	+++		
Mildew			150-500	+++			1000	+++

BARLEY

Disease	Flutriafol		Propiconazole		Tebuconazole		Triadimefon	
Mildew	250-500	++	150-500	++	145-290	++	500	+++
Scald			150-500	++	145	+++	1000	+
Net Blotch			150-500	++				

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Phenoxy range now complete

"THE recent release of 4Farmers LVE MCPA 500 completes the range of phenoxy herbicides for 4Farmers" said GM Neil Mortimore, "and the special price on LVE has resulted in strong sales".

When deciding which phenoxy to use, 4Farmers agronomist Terry Piper has the following suggestion.

"MCPA must be used while the crop is young, as 2,4-D will cause more damage to the embryonic heads" said Terry, "once these are fully formed, 2,4-D can be used safely.

"Determining head development is correlated to leaf growth, so the following should help": 3 leaf crop = MCPA amine at low rates. 4 leaf crop = MCPA amine at higher rates, LVE at low rates. 5 leaf crop = 2,4-D amine 6 leaf crop = 2,4-D LV ester "Long and short season varieties can vary this slightly.



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