

## Getting the best out of Roundup TRANSORB®

There are a number of variables to take into consideration when applying agricultural chemicals on pasture and in particular with Roundup TRANSORB.

Over the years Nufarm have analysed these pasture variables and developed a “best practice guideline” for using Roundup TRANSORB.

For farmers, results can vary depending on factors such as pasture growth cycle and length, weather, rates used, grass species and contact with soil and other nutrients.

Following are the individual recommendations to get the best out of your spray job:

### 1. Use the correct rate of Roundup TRANSORB

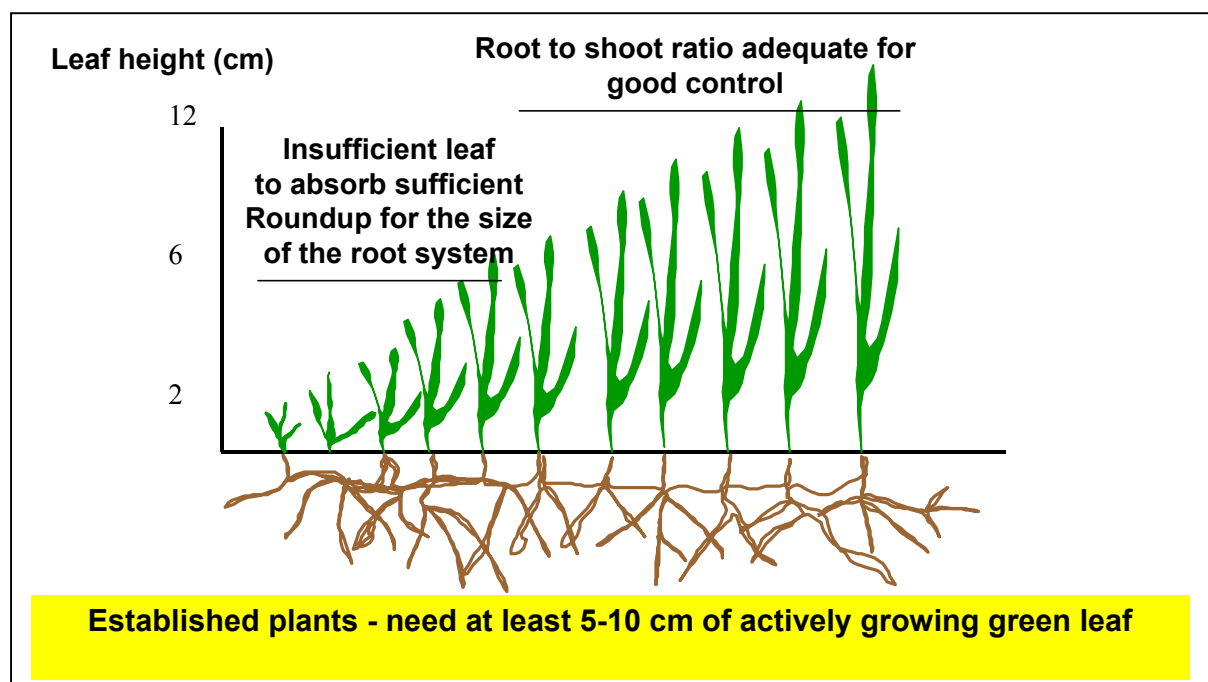
Before spraying it is important to identify the grasses and broadleaf weeds present in the pasture. The rate to be applied should be based on the hardest to control species (i.e. browntop, paspalum, mercer grass) present. For hard to control weeds it is recommended to go to the higher rate recommended rather than the lower rate in the range. It is also important to keep the respective water rates.

### 2. Roundup TRANSORB does not control some of the difficult to control weeds

In some situations it may be necessary to add an additional herbicide to Roundup TRANSORB to ensure good control of weeds such as buttercups, clovers, docks, yarrow, etc. These additional products can make a big difference on the results of the target species. Product additions include Kamba 500 (buttercup and clovers), Granstar (clovers, yarrow) and Harmony (buttercup, docks). Please refer to individual product labels for specific recommendations and rates.

### 3. When to spray when grazing or cutting paddocks

Factors to take into consideration are cutting and grazing height and plant growth stage before applying Roundup TRANSORB. The following graph illustrates the height recommendations.



The recommendations are:

i) Graze after spraying not before (leave at least 1 day for annuals, 3 days for perennials before grazing).

ii) Silage – Spray before cutting.

#### **4. Addition of Pulse<sup>®</sup> Penetrant**

Nufarm recommends to always add Pulse Penetrant when spraying with Roundup TRANSORB.

By adding Pulse Penetrant you will ensure consistent control of ryegrasses. When ryegrasses are going through an explosive growth phase, particularly in spring, the cuticle becomes more waxy, thicker and harder. This inhibits the uptake of Roundup into the plants resulting in poor control. The addition of Pulse enables the Roundup to be absorbed and moved into the plant system.

Also if there is uncertainty with the weather forecast, adding Pulse Penetrant will give a guaranteed 30 minutes rainfastness.

#### **5. Plants need to be actively growing**

Roundup works by stopping protein synthesis within the plant. Protein production only occurs in plants that are actively growing. Therefore for Roundup TRANSORB to work well, plants must be actively growing.

It is best to avoid spraying stressed plants that aren't growing, eg. from waterlogged soil or drought situations.

#### **6. Deactivation of Roundup<sup>®</sup>**

Roundup is deactivated when it comes into contact with soil particles. Do not spray if the foliage is dirty and do not use dirty water from dams or creeks.

Roundup will combine with lime or metal ions (eg. Zn, Cu, Fe) and this stops the Roundup being absorbed into plants. Ensure any lime has completely washed off the foliage before spraying, or alternatively apply the lime 3 days or more after spraying. Do not use water from troughs, etc. that is likely to contain metal ions.

For more information contact Nufarm on 0800 ROUNDUP, 0800 805 544.

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