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Welcome to our virtual meeting



Grass weeds: Black-grass at Barton Virtual Meeting 2020 (afternoon session) This meeting will start at 16:00

This webinar will be recorded via Zoom and the recording will be emailed out to attendees and published on our website after the event.





Presenters









Mike Welby

Business Manager

Georgina Wood

Field Technical Manager

Harry Fordham

New Farming Technology Lead



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What are we going to cover?



- Housekeeping
- Barton the site and a very brief history
- Integrated control results of cultivation and cropping matrix from years 1-3
- Year 4 spring cropping options for black-grass management
- Application
 - Nozzles and water volumes for pre-em black-grass control
 - A sneak peak at 3D90
 - Spray Assist
- Q&A



Housekeeping



- Please send questions via the Q&A function they will be answered at the end
- We will send a link out to everyone for more information
- 2 BASIS points available
- Sit back, relax, and enjoy!



1. Population: 656 heads/m² 29th July 2016









2. Resistance: It's tough stuff!

Herbicide Resistance ADAS test results									
(Year = year seed was collected in)	ACCase Target site		ALS			Enhanced metabolism			
Field name	% red'n	R Rating	% red'n	R rating	% red'n	R rating			
Susceptible standard	100	S	100	S	100	S			
Barton 2016	14	RRR	19	RRR	93	S			
Barton 2017	0	RRR	12	RRR	Not	Tested			
Barton 2018	0	RRR	17	RRR	55 (PDM)	RR			
Barton 2019	5 (dim) 9 (fop)	RRR	8	RRR	89	S			



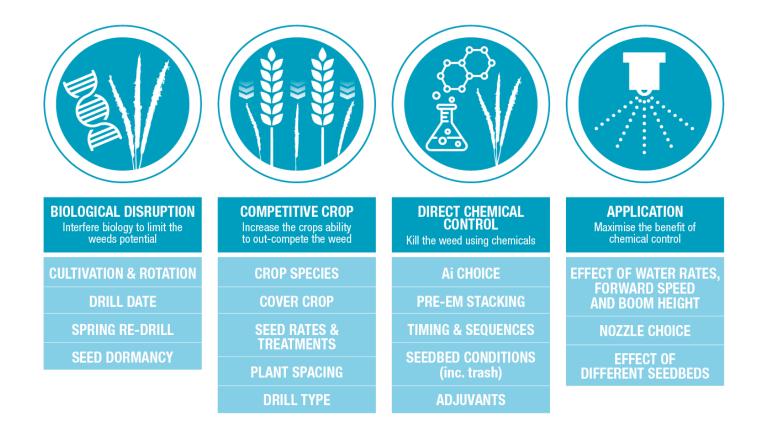
GRASS WEEDS

- FOPs & DIMs don't work
- Atlantis gives only 8-19% control
- Reliance is on residuals for most of control



Objective: Maximise grass weed control through an integrated approach













BIOLOGICAL DISRUPTION Interfere biology to limit the

Interfere biology to limit the weeds potential

CULTIVATION & ROTATION



Cultivation & drilling equipment







Thanks to Kverneland and Tuckwell's for providing this machinery © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020



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Cultivation Matrix: Years 1-3

	WW - Plou	gh	ww	- Min-	till	ww -	Direct	Drill	S. Bar	ley	W. Ba	rley		
W. Barley (DD)														
Hyvido Barley (DD)														
S. Barley (DD)				1.1.1							1 · · · ·			
S. Wheat (DD)				A TANK				-		-	44	1		
WW – Direct Drill								-			4-4-1	*****		
WW - Plough								7.6	131	-	5,4	7	A. A.	
WW - Min-till								-		-	44			
	WW - Plough WW - Direct Drill	WW - Min-till	WW - Min-till	WW – Direct Drill	WW - Plough	WW - Plough	WW - Min-till	WW – Direct Drill	S. Barley	W. Wheat	W. Wheat	W. Barley		

Black = Year 2

Red = Year 1

White = Year 3



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In years 1 & 2 ploughing delivered the best black-grass suppression



Average black-grass suppression by cultivation in each year

	Year 1	Year 1 Year 2	
Plough	98	97.9	89.4
Min-till	92	95.5	82.7
Direct drill	91	97.8	92.6



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Average figures from treated areas © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020

Which cultivation strategy gave the best black-grass control over 3 years?



- a) Plough/Plough/Direct drill
- b) Plough/Direct drill/Direct drill
- c) Direct drill/Plough/Direct drill
- d) Plough/Min-till/Direct drill
- e) Direct drill/Min-till/Direct drill



Which cultivation strategy gave the best black-grass control over 3 years?



	Year 2	Plough			Min-till			DD		
	Year 3	Plough	Min-till	DD	Plough	Min-till	DD	Plough	Min-till	DD
	Plough	98.2	98.5	99.8	98.4	97.8	99.6	99.1	97.1	99.8
Year 1	Min-till	97.7	98.3	99.7	98.8	95.7	97.2	99.5	95.8	98.4
	Direct Drill	98.4	98.6	100.0	98.4	98.0	99.2	99.5	97.9	99.0

% control vs. Untreated in year 1 (1459 heads/m²) Pre-em: DEFY 3.0 l/ha + Crystal 4.0 l/ha + DFF 60 g © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020



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In each year direct drilling has delivered the best margin



Average margin by cultivation in each year

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Plough	£1195	£775	£976
Min-till	£1229	£785	£1016
Direct drill	£1344	£844	£1019





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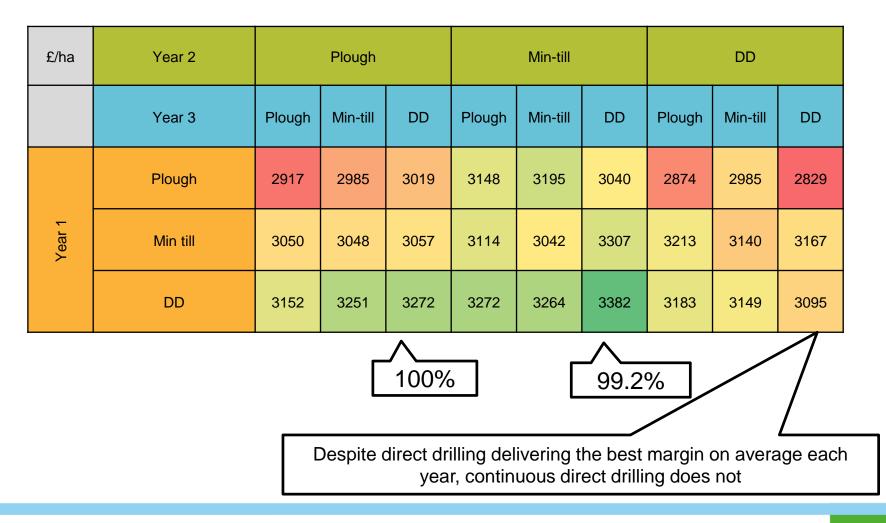
Which 3 year strategy delivered the best margin?



- a) Plough/Plough/Direct drill
- b) Plough/Direct drill/Direct drill
- c) Direct drill/Plough/Direct drill
- d) Plough/Min-till/Direct drill
- e) Direct drill/Min-till/Direct drill



Which 3 year strategy delivered the best margin?





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GRASS WEEDS

Barton matrix project - seasons & context



Project 'Year'	Season (Drilling – Harvest)	Black-grass dormancy	Autumn/Winter conditions	Spring/ Summer conditions	Yield	Best BG control Average (Plot)	Best margin Average (Plot)
Year 1	2016-2017	HIGH (19% germination)	AVERAGE	AVERAGE/ AVERAGE	VERY GOOD	Plough	Direct drill
Year 2	2017-2018	HIGH (29% germination)	WET	WET/ VERY DRY	VERY POOR	Plough (Plough/DD)	Direct drill (Min-till/DD)
Year 3	2018-2019	VERY LOW (99% germination)	GOOD	DRY/ AVERAGE	GOOD	Direct drill (DD/Plough/DD)	Direct drill (DD/Min-till/DD)
Year 4	2019-2020	VERY HIGH (8% germination)	VERY WET	VERY DRY/-	-		





BIOLOGICAL DISRUPTION Interfere biology to limit the weeds potential

CULTIVATION & ROTATION



Summary:

- Cultivations move seed through the soil profile ٠
- The position of seed in the soil profile affects how much of it germinates
- Min-till (~15 cm non-inversion) establishes a good crop but makes black-grass ٠ control challenging
- Direct drilling is a cost effective way to establish a crop, and black-grass seed ٠ on the surface can be easier to control in low dormancy years, a rotational plough has been a benefit







DIRECT CHEMICAL CONTROL

Kill the weed using chemicals

Ai CHOICE

PRE-EM STACKING

TIMING & SEQUENCES



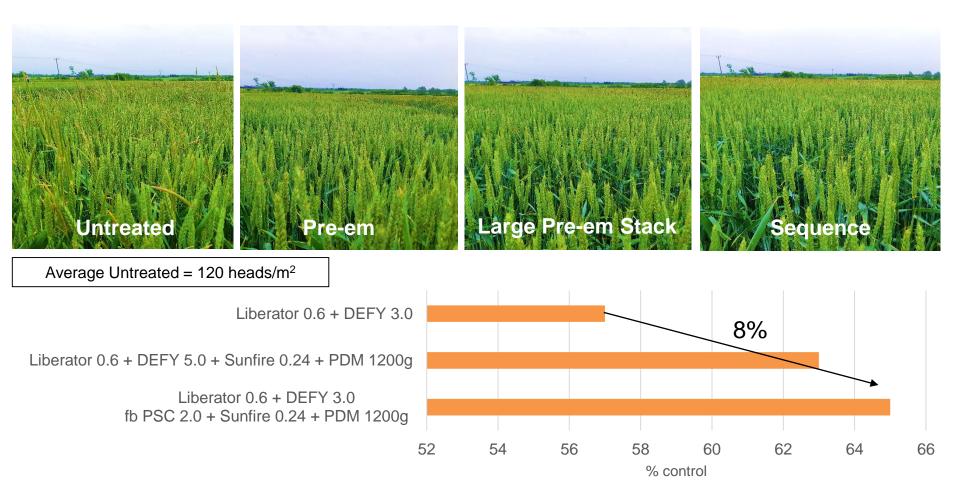






In 2018-19 a large stack or sequencing delivered best results





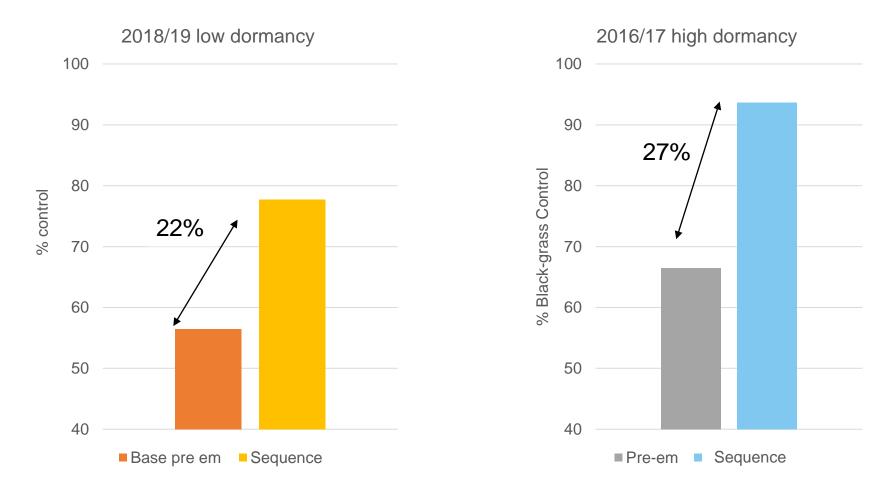


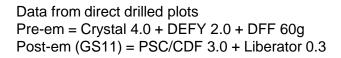
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Barton Black-grass Innovation Centre 2018-19 © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020

There was a greater benefit of a sequenced approach in a high dormancy year



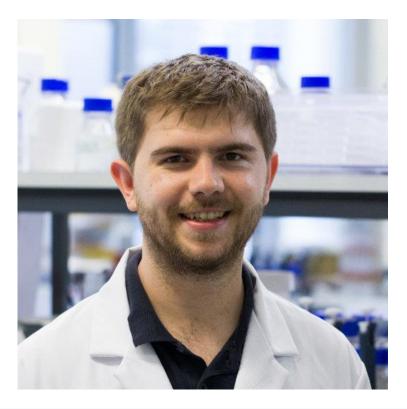






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"Improving our understanding of seed dormancy can help to refine our approach to weed control"

Dr Thomas Holloway PhD in seed biology and working in seeds group at Jealott's Hill





DIRECT CHEMICAL CONTROL Kill the weed using chemicals



Summary:

- The weeds germination pattern dictates how long you need pre-em activity to last and is driven by:
 - Position of seed in the soil profile
 - Seed dormancy
 - Weather conditions
- Increasing rates/number of Ais contributes to increased control
- Sequencing is beneficial where grass weed germination occurs over a longer period









COMPETITIVE CROP Increase the crops ability to out-compete the weed

Winter vs. spring cropping in 2019/20

Establishment of spring barley

Spring cropping options



Drilling conditions in autumn 2019







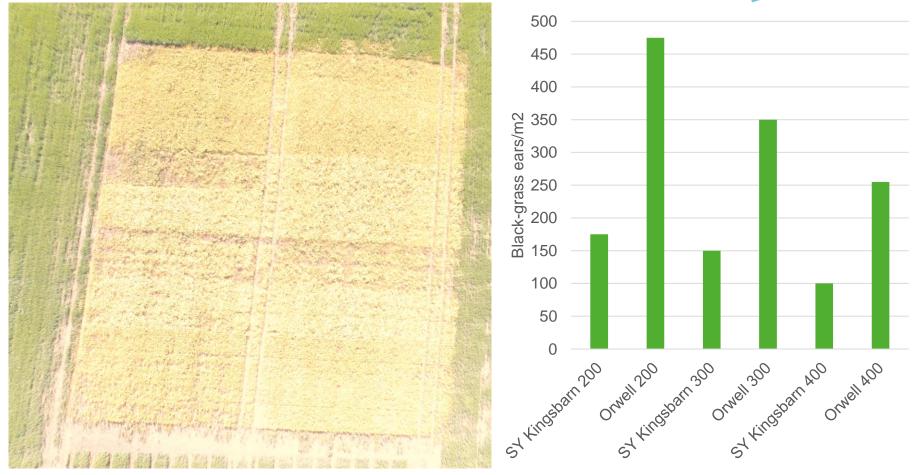






Thin crops allow grass weeds to thrive, competitive varieties help to compensate





~20% establishment

Barton black-grass Innovation centre 2019-20 Untreated trial. Drilled 31st October. © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020



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Matrix field 7th May Drilled 25th March

Autumn cultivation led to much better spring crop establishment



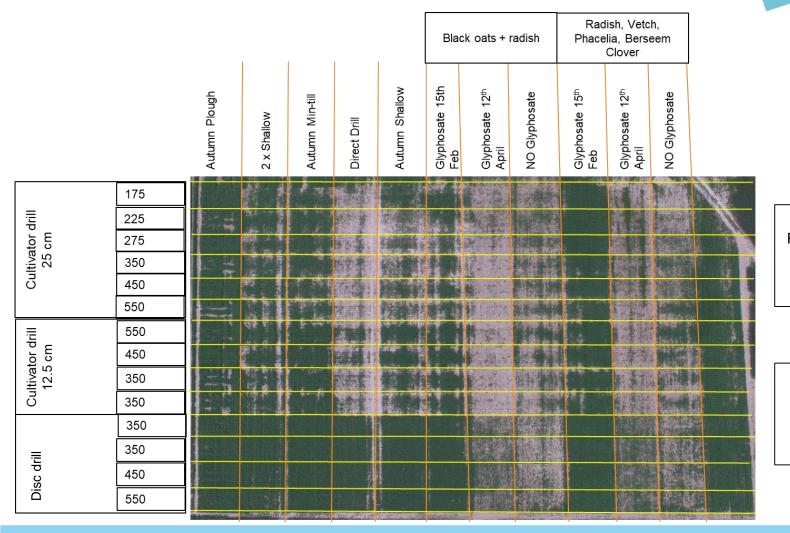






© Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020

Establishment of spring barley was also very difficult in 2019





Retaining moisture was the most important factor

Cover crops must be managed correctly

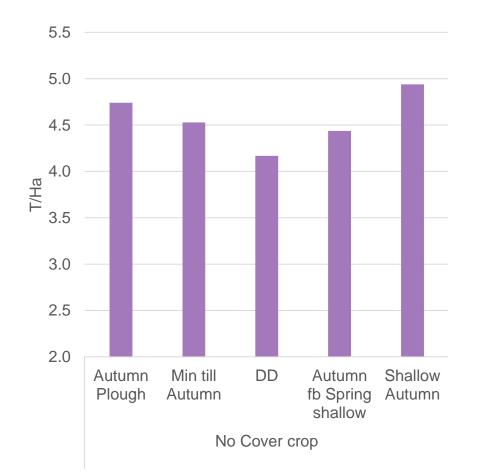




Drilled 8–11th April © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020

Yields show the impact of moisture management





Yields from disc drilled area only The no –glyphosate plots were cultivated twice, once deep and then once shallow © Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020



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Pest problems prevented good establishment at Barton









© Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020

Good establishment at Rougham but no grass weed data











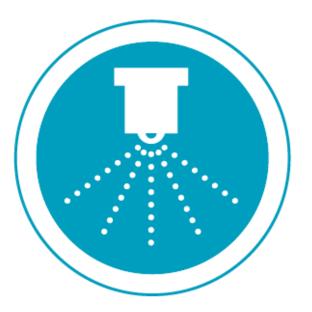
COMPETITIVE CROP Increase the crops ability to out-compete the weed



Summary:

- A competitive spring crop is critical to move forwards with black-grass management, a poorly established crop could send you backwards
- Early (autumn) cultivations can help to create a better seedbed and avoid moisture loss. vs spring
- Cover crops may have advantages for soil structure but must be appropriately managed to avoid detriment to 'cash crop'





APPLICATION

Maximise the benefit of chemical control

EFFECT OF WATER RATES, FORWARD SPEED AND BOOM HEIGHT

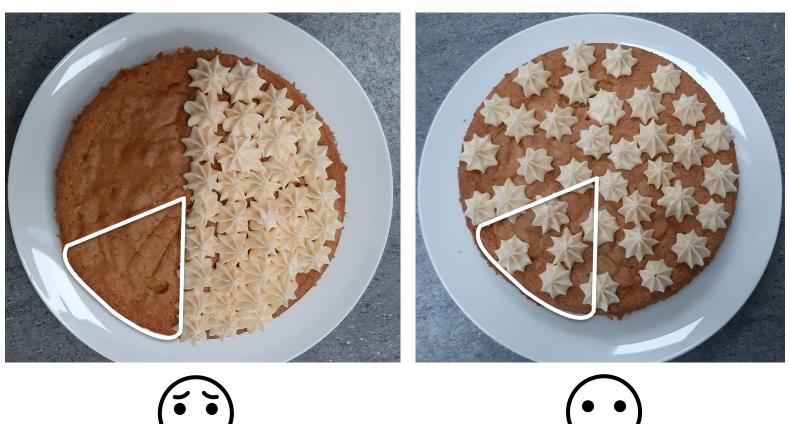
NOZZLE CHOICE



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GRASS WEEDS

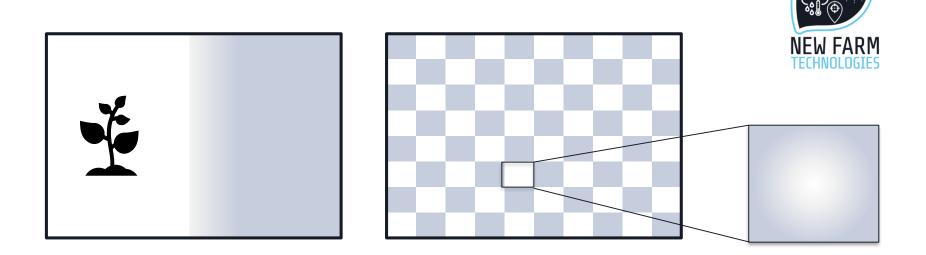
The importance of spray distribution







The importance of spray distribution



- Residual herbicides work via root and shoot activity
- In situations where conditions could lead to drift and therefore uneven distribution of spray the likelihood of poor levels of poor control is increased
- Ensuring an even distribution of product over the soil surface will improve your chances of controlling the emerging weeds (grass and dicot)



Good application practice delivers better efficacy



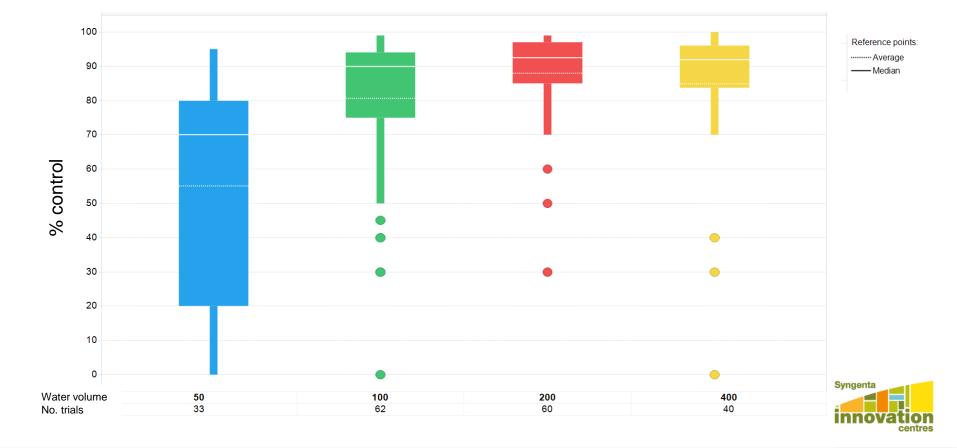


4.0 l/ha DEFY (PSC) + 0.6 l/ha Liberator (DFF+FFT) Black-grass 3 sites; Average 35 plants/m² Ryegrass 1 site; Average 306 plants/m²



200 I/ha consistently gives the best efficacy



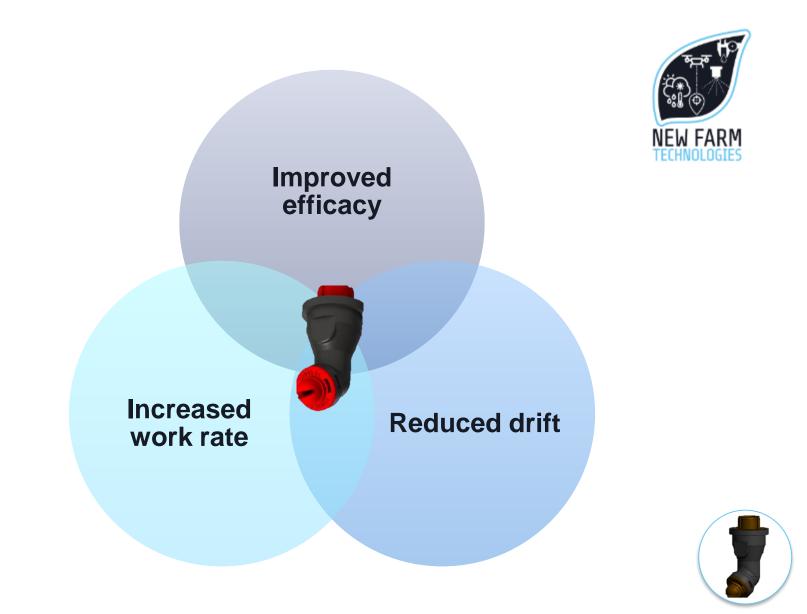


Data from black-grass trials in 2016-2019 4.0 l/ha DEFY (PSC) + 0.6 l/ha Liberator (FFT+DFF)

© Syngenta UK Ltd, 2020



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Best performing nozzle in pre-em situation



NEW FARM



4l/ha Defy + 0.6l/ha Liberator

What is Spray Assist?





Best time to spray within a 5-day forecast window, with hourly resolution

Timely alerts if weather forecast change can impact spray performance



Optimal sprayer tuning: Nozzle x Pressure x Volume x Speed



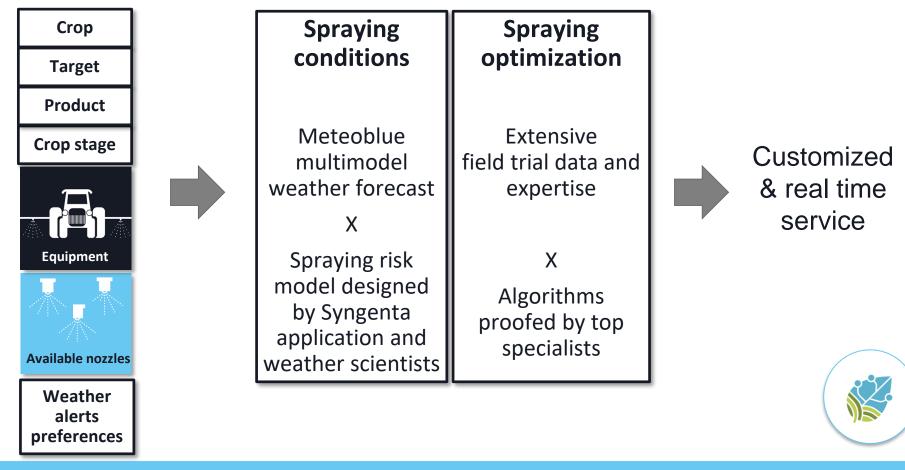




How it Works



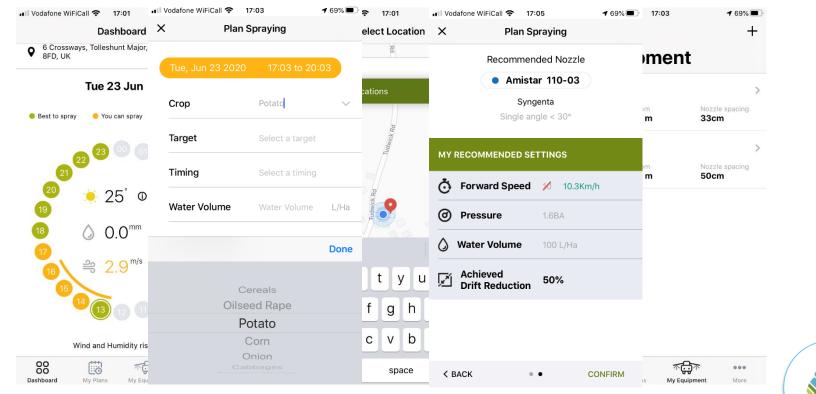
Spray Assist intelligence = data x expertise



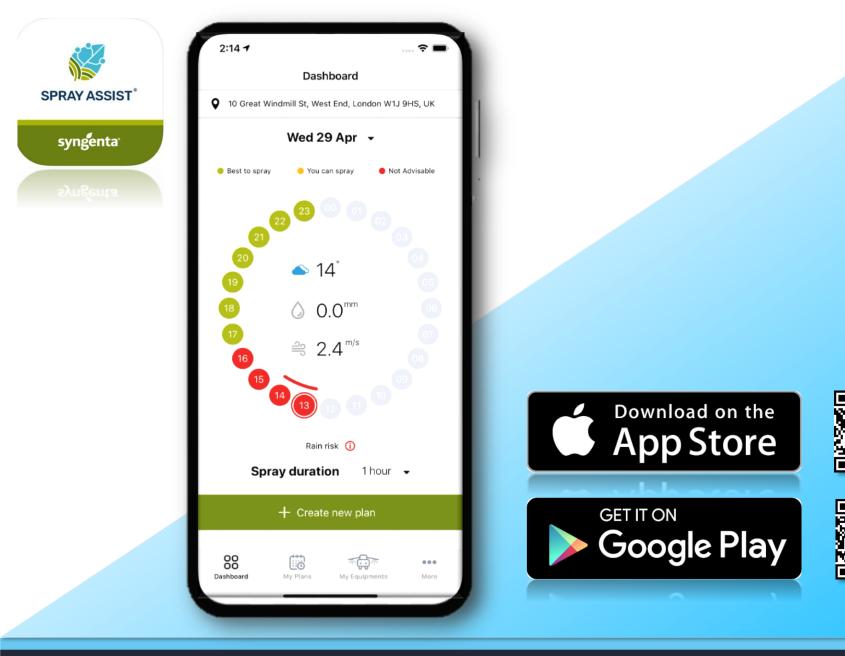


Demo















AND BOOM HEIGHT

NOZZLE CHOICE



Summary:

- **<u>Distribution</u>** is key for effective pre-em weed control
- Application technique can account for a huge proportion of efficacy
- 200 l/ha remains our best advice for pre-em
- Download the Spray Assist App!





Summary



- Delay drilling especially those fields with heaviest infestations
- If seed return is significant, consider ploughing to bury it
- If ploughing isn't an option, understand the seed you're dealing with: resistance, and dormancy to inform your herbicide strategy
- Crop competition is a big part of integrated control, choose a competitive crop/variety to limit seed return
- Download the Spray Assist app







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Thank you for attending!



Visit this link for more information: https://www.syngenta.co.uk/black-grass-barton-virtualmeeting-2020



