

GUIDE





Are you in need of a simple weed management system?



The Cleancrop[™] Brassica System eradicates a range of key problem weeds in brassicas.





REGULAR BRASSICA

Gruner kale crop with a high weed burden of wild turnip

CLEANCROP[™]

Cleancrop[™] Firefly kale with Telar[®] herbicide applied







WHAT IS IT?



HOW DOES IT WORK?



WHY USE IT?



SOWING



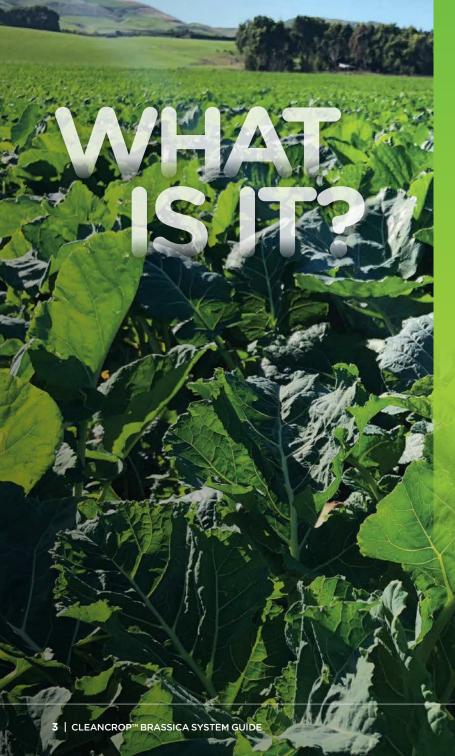
GROWING



FEEDING & MANAGEMENT



CLEANCROP™ CULTIVARS



CONTROL WEEDS. INCREASE YIELD.

The Cleancrop[™] Brassica System is a CROP AND WEED MANAGEMENT SOLUTION all in one.







CLEANCROP[™] **BRASSICA SEED**

Cultivars that have been BRED to be resistant to the sulfonylurea herbicide Telar®



Telar[®] HERBICIDE

A broad spectrum herbicide that provides EXCELLENT control of broadleaf weeds from the pre-emerge stage

within 48 hours

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Telar® herbicide controls the following 23 weeds.

- Calandrinia
- Californian Thistle*
- Chickweed
- Cornbind
- Dandelions
- Docks

- Fathen
- Hawksbeard
- Nodding Thistle
- Rayless Chamomile
- Redroot
- Scarlet Pimpernel
- Scentless Chamomile
- Scotch Thistle
- Shepherd's Purse
- Spurrey (Yarr)
- Stinking Mayweed
- Twin Cress

- Vetch
- White Clover
- Wild Turnip*
- Willow Weed
- Yellow Gromwell

*Apply Telar® post-emerge when Cleancrop™ brassicas are at the fourth true leaf stage. Do not apply after the 6-8 leaf stage. Consult your accredited Agent/Retailer to order your second Telar[®] spray.



HOW DOES IT WORK?



SPRAY WITH TELAR®



PREPARE PADDOCK

> cleancrop[®] BRASSICA SEED

DEAL TO YOUR WEEDS BEFORE THEY DEAL TO YOUR CROP

Only **Cleancrop**[™] combines the power of broad-spectrum herbicide Telar[®] and **PLANTS BRED TO RESIST IT**. Telar[®] takes care of 23 hard-to-control weeds at the time of sowing, freeing up moisture and nutrients to give your crop the best chance of maximising performance and delivering superior returns on your seed investment. Telar[®] cannot be used with conventional brassicas.





The **Cleancrop**[™] Brassica System (seed + herbicide) package enables you to control your weeds at the time of sowing.



*For the weeds listed on page 4 that require Telar® applied as a foliar spray at post-emergence, an application can be made when the crop is at the fourth true leaf stage or later. Do not apply after the 6-8 leaf stage.

[#]Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Telar[®] while cold, dry conditions delay the activity of Telar[®].



TELAR[®] NOT APPLIED

WHY USE

A SIMPLE WEED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

No other forage brassica system combines the power of traditionally bred herbicide resistant plants plus a broad spectrum herbicide to **MAXIMISE CROP PERFORMANCE**.

SIMPLE PLANNING



MAXIMISE PERFORMANCE



ON-GOING BENEFITS

GIVE YOUR CROP A HEAD START Weeds are controlled right from the start



ALL IN ONE PACK Receive the exact amount of seed and chemical for the job



REDUCE COMPETITION for moisture and nutrients



MANAGE historically difficult to control weeds

INCREASE PERFORMANCE

Excellent agronomic cultivars

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MAXIMISE YIELD = LOW c/kgDM



Only 3 month grass and clover plant back period



CLEANER NEW PASTURE PADDOCKS



CLEANCROP[™] PACKAGES:

All Cleancrop™ Brassica System cultivars are ordered on a per hectare (ha) basis and include 20 g/ha Telar®.

Leafy turnip	4 kg/ha
Forage rape	4 kg/ha
Toto turnip	2 kg/ha
Bulb turnip (summer)	2 kg/ha
Bulb turnip (winter)	1 kg/ha
Hawkestone swede	1 kg/ha
Hawkestone swede (Pelleted)	90,000 seeds/ha
Firefly kale	4 kg/ha

Note: The Cleancrop™ Brassica System is unique. PGG Wrightson Seeds sell it as a package, i.e. Seed + Chemical. One item cannot be purchased without the other. Agents/ Retailers have to be accredited to sell the Cleancrop™ Brassica System to ensure stewardship is maintained.

SOWING FOLLOW THE SOWING GUIDELINES TO MAXIMISE CLEANCROP[™] PERFORMANCE.



CULTIVAR SELECTION GUIDE:

SPRING	SUMME	ER	AUTUMN		WINTER		R	
SEPT OCT NOV	DEC	FEB	MAR	APR	МАҮ	NUL	логу	AUG
Cleancrop [™] Leaf	fy Turnip):						
SOW								
	GR	AZE						
Cleancrop [™] Rap	e:							
	SOW							
			GRA	7F				
Cleancrop [™] Toto	o Turnip:							
SOW								
	GR/	٩ZE						
Cloop grop™ Pulk	Turnin							
Cleancrop [™] Bulk								
S	OW							
			Gl	RAZE				
Cleancrop [™] Hav	vkestone	e Swe	ede:					
SO	W					GRAZ	ZE	
Cleancrop [™] Fire	fly Kale							
	SOW					GRAZ	7F	

PLANNING:

Brassica crops are often sown into paddocks that need renovating. It is important to take a soil test at least six months prior to sowing so nutrient deficiencies can be corrected prior to crop establishment.

Sow the most suitable brassica for your feed needs, and at a soil temperature of 10°C and rising.

CROP ROTATION:

Brassicas should not be sown in the same paddock for more than two years in a row. There should be a minimum of five years before brassicas are resown again.

Hawkestone swede should only be used in a first crop situation to prevent dry rot infection. A second crop alternative is Firefly kale.

If there is a high risk of either dry rot or clubroot infection, then in the second year it is recommended to sow the paddock in either pasture or a cereal crop.



The Cleancrop[™] Brassica System should not be used in the crop rotation 24 months prior to planting fodder beet or potatoes.





CONVENTIONAL SOWING:

Spray the target paddock out with a recommended rate of glyphosate and penetrant.

At least three days following spray out, hard graze to remove existing vegetation prior to cultivation.

Cultivate to prepare a FINE, FIRM, and WEED-FREE seedbed

DIRECT DRILLING:

Best practice is to double spray, with the initial spray out at least 6 weeks prior to sowing.

A second spray with glyphosate occurs prior to drilling and should include an insecticide.

Telar[®] can be applied with the second spray of glyphosate. Do NOT graze paddock after Telar[®] has been sprayed.

FERTILISER:

All brassica crops respond strongly to high rates of nitrogen and phosphate. Fertiliser should be either applied during the final cultivation and worked into the seed zone OR applied down the drill below the seed.

SPRAYING & DRILLING:

The Cleancrop[™] Brassica System is sold by the hectare and includes 20 grams per hectare (g/ha) of Telar® herbicide plus the appropriate amount of brassica seed for each hectare.

Sow seeds at a depth of 10 mm, or if broadcasting, cover seeds prior to spraying.

Spray Telar® at the pre-emergent stage (i.e. prior to emergence), this should be within 48 hours of sowing.



After Telar[®] has been applied, clean-up spray equipment immediately to avoid any subsequent damage to crops. Immediately after spraying with Telar[®], thoroughly remove all traces of Telar[®] from mixing and spraying equipment by using appropriate tank washing solutions as per the manufacturer's instructions.



In the event of a crop failure (within three months) do not replant with any crop other than Cleancrop™ brassica, wheat, barley or oats.

Take note of grazing withholding periods (WHP) following use of Telar[®]. The WHP for Cleancrop[™] rape and leafy turnip is 28 days after application and 42 days after Telar[®] application for Cleancrop[™] bulb turnip, Toto turnip and Hawkestone swede. The WHP for Firefly kale is 98 days after Telar[®] application.



When mixing Telar[®], continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. Use Telar[®] herbicide spray mixtures within 24 hours of preparation, as product degradation may occur.



INSECT PESTS

Springtails, Aphids,

Argentine Stem Weevil & Nysius



Ultrastrike[®] brassica seed treatment is applied to all Cleancrop[™] Brassica System seed.

It contains a systemic insecticide, two contact fungicides and the trace element molybdenum.

SEEDLING

DISEASES Pythium, Fusarium,

Rhizoctonia

An insect prevention programme is required around the time of sowing to enable the best chance of seedling establishment.

SLUGS Always apply slug bait in direct drill situations



NYSIUS

Apply an appropriate insecticide before or after sowing to high risk paddocks



ULTRASTRIKE® SEED TREATMENT HELPS LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A HIGH YIELDING CROP



SPRINGTAIL Apply an appropriate insecticide before or after sowing



GRASS GRUB

Thorough cultivation in spring should reduce populations. If required, apply a granular insecticide





GROWING

CONTINUE TO MONITOR BRASSICA CROPS AFTER SOWING

Brassica crops respond well to a post-emergence application of nitrogen at about three to five weeks after sowing (before canopy closure has been obtained). Your local accredited Agent/Retailer can provide you with advice on the correct type and rate of fertiliser.

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CONTROLLED WITH TELAR® POST-EMERGE:

Moderately susceptible: Cleavers, wireweed and yarrow Moderately resistant weeds: Field pansy and speedwells **Resistant weeds**: Black nightshade, wild oats and summer grasses

EC insecticide formulations (Chlorpyrifos, Lorsban or Attack) or fluid fertilisers should NOT be tank mixed with Telar[®] when applied at the post-emergence stage to Cleancrop^m brassica cultivars due to potential crop damage. Do not mix Telar[®] herbicide with other products unless directed.



To help prevent the development of resistant weeds, Telar[®] Herbicide or any other sulfonylurea herbicide, should not be applied alone (i.e. without an appropriate tank mix herbicide) to the same paddock more than

three times within three successive years.

Low temperatures, high soil pH, low rainfall and low soil organic matter (SOM) can result in longer residues of Telar[®]. These factors can result in a plant back period of more than three months. Consult your accredited Agent/Retailer for advice.



PESTS & DISEASES: **PREVENTION & CONTROL**

APHIDS:





GREASY CUTWORM:

Apply an appropriate insecticide as soon as damage is seen

Ultrastrike[®] brassica seed will provide

seedling protection. If identified in

the crop, apply an insecticide

ARGENTINE STEM WEEVIL:

Ultrastrike[®] brassica seed will provide

seedling protection. If identified in

the crop, apply an insecticide



LEAF MINER: Apply an appropriate insecticide when early damage is identified



DIAMONDBACK MOTH: Apply an appropriate insecticide when early damage is identified



WHITE BUTTERFLY:

Apply an appropriate insecticide when early damage is identified

Pest and disease problems can be avoided by good monitoring, prevention and control.

Pests

Diseases

ALTERNARIA:

Plough cruciferous residue in completely and use long crop rotations. Utilisation of infected leaf tissue can reduce impact of infection



BLACK ROT: Be mindful of crop rotation and bury previous crop debris



CLUBROOT: Be mindful of crop rotation with brassicas



DOWNY MILDEW: Plough cruciferous residue in completely and use long crop rotations. Utilisation of infected leaf tissue can reduce impact of infection



DRY ROT: Be mindful of crop rotation and minimise crop residual in second year crops

WIRESTEM/DAMPING OFF: Ultrastrike[®] brassica seed treatment will provide some protection



RECOGNISING PESTS & DISEASES

Pest and disease problems can be avoided by good monitoring, prevention and control.

DON'T ALLOW STOCK SUDDEN, UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO BRASSICA CROP

Sudden access to brassica crops can upset the balance of rumen microbes, resulting in animal health challenges such as scouring and rumen acidosis. A gradual transition to a new feed source is required. Start by grazing the crop for no more than one to two hours per day. Ensure plenty of long-stem fibre supplements (baleage, silage, hay and/or straw) are available to stock. During transitioning, increase feed allocation of brassica crops in small 15-20% increments every two days, building up to a maximum allowance over at least 10-14 days. A **full rumen** is required before animals are shifted onto crops. AT ALL TIMES, GIVE ANIMALS ACCESS TO FRESH WATER

Although the water content of brassicas is high, it is recommended that animals have access to fresh water at all times as limited water intake causes animal dry matter intake to decline.

FEED EXTRA FIBRE PRIOR TO AND WHILE GRAZING BRASSICA CROPS, AND FEED AS PART OF A BALANCED DIET:

Forage crops are highly digestible and do not contain much 'effective fibre'. Offer animals a source of fibre while grazing crops, and ensure the supplementary fibre is good quality.

Feeding extra 'effective fibre' means:

- More chewing and increased salivation to help maintain rumen pH
- Slower flow of feed through the rumen and gut for a more effective rumen fermentation
- Increased cud chewing to support good digestion, which in turn helps to prevent gorging, facilitates rumen microbes adjustment to the feed and maintains normal rumen function.

Once feed transition is complete, offer:





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At least 20% of the diet as good quality fibrous supplement or runoff pasture for non-lactating dairy cattle, beef cattle and sheep*

No moreIdeally nothan 35% ofmore than 80%the diet as cropof the diet asfor lactatingcrop forcows, due to riskdrystockof brassicamilt taint

CROP MANAGEMENT

MATURITY DATES



It is important that crops are only grazed once the cultivar has reached its specified maturity date.

FLOWERING/BOLTING

Flowering or bolting (elongated stem) crops can potentially lead to animal health issues. Contact your veterinarian or Retailer for advice if flowers or bolters are present in your crop prior to grazing.

CHANGING BETWEEN CROP SPECIES

When transitioning animals onto different crop species (for example, changing diet from brassica to fodder beet), you must begin the transition process again.

GRAZING

MANAGEMENT

Allow a minimum of 10-14 days to transition animals onto the new crop.

CROP ALLOCATION

Avoid increasing the crop allocation per animal if you observe poor utilisation of crops and/or animals appear to be losing condition or not gaining weight.

DRY MATTER (DM) YIELD ASSESSMENT

Assess the amount of feed on offer (kgDM/ha) to calculate feed allocation and/or stocking rate.

Always assess the DM percentage when calculating crop yield and never use book values – assuming the DM percentage can significantly over-or under-estimate available feed.

FEEDING MANAGEMENT

When break feeding, long narrow breaks offer animals more space to graze than square breaks.

This encourages crop utilisation and even grazing of bulb and leaf (turnip and swede), or stem and leaf (rape and kale).

*Runoff pasture may not provide adequate fibre intake for cattle, therefore it is recommended that a quality fibre supplement is offered.

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CLEANCROP" CULTIVARS



RECOGNISE THE POTENTIAL FOR ANIMAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

> Risks can often be avoided by good crop and grazing management.

CLEANCROP™ TOTO TURNIP



Days to Grazing: 55-90



Sowing Rate: 2 kg/ha

HIGH YIELDING

summer bulb turnip

EXCELLENT UTILISATION due to tankard bulb shape and bulb softness

EARLY MATURING TURNIP that can be grazed from 55 days after sowing

SUITABLE FOR SUMMER AND AUTUMN FEED

CLEANCROP™ BULB TURNIP

Days to Grazing: 80-110

deancrop

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Sowing Rate: 2 kg/ha (Summer) OR 1 kg/ha (Winter)

HIGH YIELDING

SUITABLE FOR SOWING FROM LATE SPRING

through to late summer

SUITABLE FOR SUMMER/AUTUMN/ WINTER FEED

CLEANCROP™ LEAFY TURNIP



Days to Grazing: 42-70



Sowing Rate: 4 kg/ha

FAST ESTABLISHING

multi-graze Pasja type with reduced bolting

EXCELLENT PLANT PERSISTENCE

after multiple grazings*

PROVIDES A FLEXIBLE GRAZING OPTION

for all stock classes over summer and autumn

*Moisture dependent



Need more feed? Contact your local seed retailer, go to www.pggwrightsonseeds.com or Freephone 0800 805 505



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