



# ForageMax<sup>®</sup>

Arylex<sup>®</sup> active

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**HERBICIDE**

Best use guidelines in Canola

# Where to use ForageMax in Autumn/Winter

For the management of difficult to control weeds in canola or grazing brassicas (rape, turnips, swedes, canola)

- Key weeds including..
  - Fumitory
  - Shepherd's purse
  - Deadnettle
  - Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)
  - Milk thistle and other thistles (as per the label)
  - Volunteer legumes (as per the label)



# Best weed control is when...

Weeds are small

- 2-6 leaf
- 5-15cm across

Weeds are actively growing

Uptake Spraying Oil is used at 1L per 100L spray volume (1% v/v)

The crop is highly competitive

# Crop tolerance

Occasionally there will be visible effects on the crop following a ForageMax application

Appears as

- Elongated or cupped leaves
- Shortened internodes

In severe cases (rare)

- Flattened stems and fused reproductive tissues
- An increased occurrence of fasciation can be seen at flowering

This occurs if the crop is sprayed too early (less than 4 leaf) and is undergoing severe stresses prior to and/or following application

In most cases the crop will grow away from the symptoms



# To Minimise the risks of crop effects

- Apply as per the label directions
  - Treat actively growing canola that is at least 4 leaf stage
    - 4-8 leaf application window
    - 4 true leaves expanded
  - Ensure the crop is free of stress
    - i.e. is not stressed by prolonged drought, frosts, waterlogging, nutrition issues, disease, etc.
    - Crops and/or varieties with low vigour are more at risk
  - Keep the crop healthy following application
- If these conditions cannot be met then growers should have an expectation set that they may see some crop effect following the application of ForageMax



# Manage crop residues following harvest

ForageMax is a combination of Arylex active and aminopyralid

Aminopyralid will persist in soils and plant tissue after harvest with a requirement to manage the crop residues (similar to clopyralid)

- Limit movement of crop residues off the farm (e.g. in animal feed, hay, etc)
- Manage crop rotations in the following years

Plantback periods are contingent on receiving adequate rainfall over the summer months to ensure microbial breakdown in warm (>15C) moist soils

Legume crops are the most sensitive to aminopyralid residues

Planting a winter cereal the following year is the safest rotation

Standing stubble will need to be incorporated for microbial breakdown to occur in the soil.

See the label for full details

# Summary

Minimise the potential for crop effects by spraying canola in the correct window of 4-8 leaf

Use Uptake Spraying oil at 1% v/v for best weed control

Treat actively growing crops and weeds for the best results

Manage residues appropriately

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For more information go to the ForageMax page at

<https://www.corteva.com.au/>

Or to speak to your local territory manager call

1800 700 096

Always read the full label before applying this product

