3 rome Management

Brome Species

Bromus Species

Soft, Rye & Meadow Brome

Germinate in both winter and spring (~50/50 split)

Higher seed return risk

in spring crops Need herbicide activity

in both seasons

Rye brome is now the main issue

Soft Brome



Weed control practices have selected for tougher species - especially great brome and rye brome

Anisantha 5 Great & Sterile Brome

Predominantly winter annual weeds

Pre-em. residual chemistry is key

Great brome is now the main issue

rile Brome

Meadow Brome

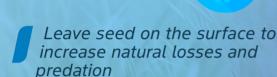
38%

If Wet

of brome samples have been misidentified in the field*

Post-Harvest Strategy





Lightly cultivate to trigger germination, then spray off before drilling



Fine, firm, moist seedbeds aid establishment and herbicide performance, while cloddy surfaces reduce effectiveness

wheat

3 great brome plants/m² = 2% yield loss in wheat*

Pre-em. Chemistry **Options** Metribuzin: Alternator® Met

Octavian® Met and Cadou® Met Bring diversity into the programme at the pre-em. or peri-em. timing

Contain three modes of action





Adding in aclonifen helps with large brome populations and protect against

later-germinating weeds. Other Modes of Action, such as Tri-allate and pendimethalin can also be added to the programme

Proclus®

YEAR How long seeds of great and rye

brome typically last in the soil*

Technique Apply first residual within 48 hrs of drilling (true pre-em.)



Use 200 L/ha water volume Boom height: 50 cm above soil



Angled nozzles improve coverage on cloddy seedbeds

Forward speed: up to 12 km/h

//\



Autumn Management Takeaways



both **cultural** and chemical strategies

Effective control needs



Adapt approach to environmental conditions



Controlling brome at the pre-em. timing will get the crop off to the best start

www.cropscience.bayer.co.uk/weed-management

