

Atlantis® WG

GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE USE



Atlantis WG delivers the most consistent post-emergence control of black-grass and rye-grass in winter wheat. In order to optimise its performance and maintain its efficacy for the long-term it is essential to use it appropriately.

Factors affecting Atlantis WG performance

Add together scores for those factors appropriate for your own Atlantis WG application. Scores of 5 and above indicate that reduced levels of control are likely.

Weed growth stage	GS 11-21	0	Spray quality	Fine or medium quality	0
	GS 22- end of tillering	1		Coarse or air induced	1
	GS 30-31+	2	Spraying speed	Below 12 km/h	0
Autumn residual precursor	Flufenacet (240 g a.i./ha)	0		Above 12 km/h	1
	Weaker residual	1	Boom height	Stable at appropriate height	0
	No residual used in the autumn	2		Variable	1
Enhanced metabolic resistance status	S	0	Adjuvant used	biopower	0
	R?	1		Other adjuvant	1
	RR	2		No adjuvant	2
	RRR	3	Tank-mix antagonisms	Not tank-mixed	0
Soil temperatures and conditions	Soil warm and weeds growing	0		Non-antagonistic tank-mix used	0
	Soil temp low and slow weed growth	1		Complex tank-mix used	1
	Soil dry and weed growth compromised	1		Antagonistic tank-mix used	2
	Soil cold and weeds dormant	2			

Best use

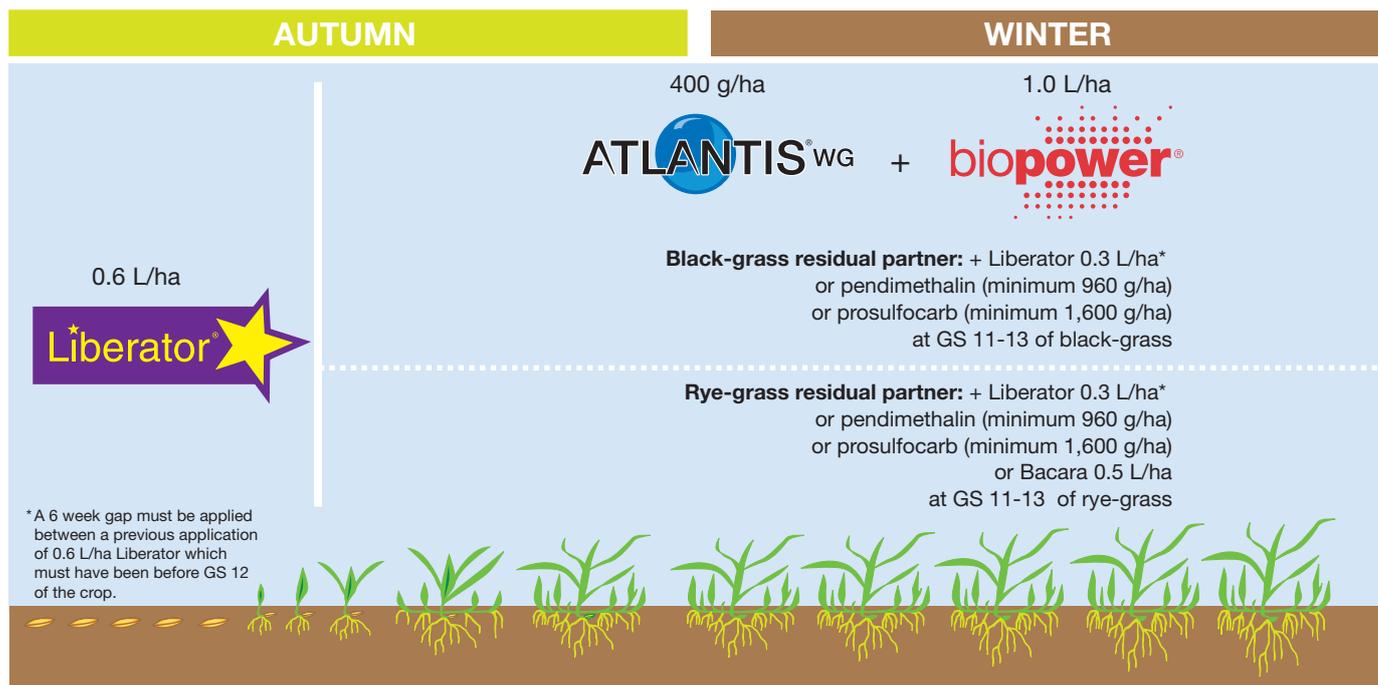
- ▶ For the best and most consistent grass-weed control apply Atlantis WG at 400 g/ha + biopower at 1.0 L/ha at GS 11-13 of the grass-weed when the majority have emerged, which on average is in the autumn
- ▶ Atlantis WG used before February should be tank-mixed with an effective residual partner
- ▶ Atlantis WG applied in the spring or beyond GS 21 is more likely to result in sub-optimal application conditions which can significantly reduce profitability through poorer control and/or reduced yields
- ▶ Atlantis WG should be applied to actively growing weeds for maximum efficacy
- ▶ When a compromise on application timing has to be made, greater efficacy will be obtained where applications are applied going into a cold period rather than coming out of one
- ▶ Use application techniques that ensure good weed coverage and crop penetration using 100-200 L/ha of water and a FINE to MEDIUM spray (BCPC category)
- ▶ Avoid the use of Atlantis WG on a crop of winter wheat treated with, or intended to be treated with, chlorpyrifos as crop damage can occur. Where a sequence is used, leave a 4 week gap between applications

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Grass-weed control programmes

Resistance is becoming more widespread and so responsible stewardship is critical. Acceptable levels of control of black-grass and rye-grass will only be achieved where Atlantis WG is applied as part of an overall weed control programme, at the optimum timing, and in tank-mix with an effective residual partner in the autumn, following an effective pre-emergence treatment delivering 240 g/ha of flufenacet, such as Liberator 0.6 L/ha. The following gives guidance on appropriate herbicide programmes for grass-weed control. Where feasible, cultural control methods should be integrated into any grass-weed control programme.



Sequences and tank-mixes

- ▶ Only one of the following ALS inhibiting herbicides can be applied to the same crop in sequence or in tank-mix with Atlantis WG: Chekker, Sekator, Eagle, and only if used in conjunction with a robust non-ALS inhibitor autumn herbicide programme, this is particularly important where both components are applied in the spring. Do not apply Atlantis WG in any non-approved ALS herbicide tank-mixes or sequences.
- ▶ CTU is antagonistic to Atlantis WG. The use of CTU as a 'holding spray' can reduce Atlantis WG efficacy and/or delay its application. If you are using CTU, allow the following timings:



- ▶ Atlantis is compatible with a wide range of other products.

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Key aspects of the Atlantis WG resistance management strategy

- ▶ Maximise the use of cultural control techniques such as stale seed beds, delayed drilling, crop rotation and competitive crops
- ▶ Use in sequence with effective non-ALS herbicides such as 240 g/ha flufenacet (e.g. Liberator 0.6 L/ha)
- ▶ Control weeds when they are most vulnerable at the 1-3 leaf stage
- ▶ When using a residual partner, always use an effective product at an effective dose
- ▶ Monitor weed control effectiveness and investigate any odd patches of poor grass or broad-leaved weed control. If unexplained, a resistance test may be appropriate

Atlantis WG, biopower, Chekker, Eagle, Liberator and Sekator are registered trademarks of Bayer. Atlantis WG contains mesosulfuron and iodosulfuron, Chekker and Sekator contain amidosulfuron and iodosulfuron, Eagle contains amidosulfuron, Liberator contains diflufenican and flufenacet.

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. Pay attention to the risk indications and follow the safety precautions on the label. For further information, please visit www.bayercropscience.co.uk or call Bayer Assist on 0845 6092266 / 01223 226644. © Bayer CropScience Limited 2013.

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