

# Why to Patch Spray



## Why Patch Spray

Patch spraying is a useful tool in the control of difficult weeds that have evaded the cultural and chemical controls used as part of an integrated management plan. It is an aggressive measure but will help as part of an overall strategy to control the weed and preserve yields longer term.

Mapping the bad patches annually will show if the control measures are working or not which is important for IPM in terms of monitoring.

If patches are left uncontrolled the population can grow very dense and can increase the incidence of mutations which may favour individuals that show reduced sensitivity and potentially resistance to herbicides.

Destroying patches reduces the population burden and gives a greater chance for future cultural and chemical controls to be effective.

### Targeted Roundup Applications – Observe and Measure the area



Dark areas where winter beans did not establish and became infested with weeds



Weed areas will be targeted with glyphosate Mapped area equates to 6ha

## Where to patch spray

Fields with poor control or with known or suspected herbicide resistant populations should be considered to help control the population.

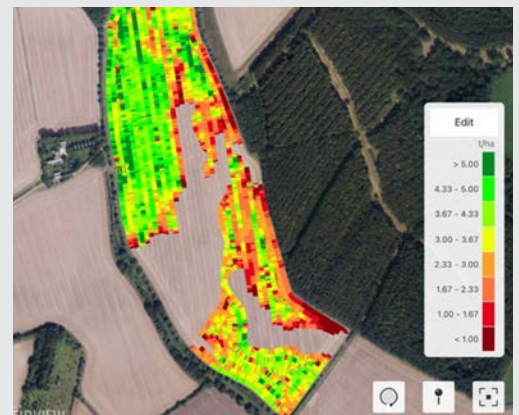
By utilising the satellite imagery and mapping software in FieldView™ we can record field observations of weed hotspots in the field and make the decision if the infestation is so high we need to make a glyphosate application to prevent seed set.



A spray application map can be created to target the patches of infested weeds only

The maps can then be used to create targeted glyphosate application maps that can be fed into a GPS enable sprayer to make precise patch spraying a possibility.

### Mapping from the Combine and Measure the area



## When to Patch Spray

- Patches that have been identified and mapped can be sprayed with glyphosate at any point in the season.
- Avoid application during stem extension.
- Once into late spring target weeds in patches of high infestation with the appropriate dose of glyphosate once stem extension is over and seed heads are fully emerged.
- Once the seed head is out there will be approximately 3 weeks before the first seeds become viable. True for black-grass and ryegrass; not so for bromes.
- Aim to deliver an effective dose that will kill the weed species before it can set viable seeds.
- Weather conditions and the weed being targeted determine the best timing for an application.

For further information, visit [www.cropsscience.bayer.co.uk/roundup](http://www.cropsscience.bayer.co.uk/roundup), or call 0808 1969522 for technical enquiries.

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