Propyzamide Stewardship

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AGENDA

Propyzamide stewardship

Pesticides in water
Minimising the risks
How to stop propyzamide reaching water
Best use of propyzamide
Corteva initiatives

How pesticides move into water?

Drainflow losses

- pesticides are applied to very dry/cracked soils
- heavy rainfall occurs within 48 hr of application
- pesticides are applied to very wet or saturated soils

Pesticides in solution/soil

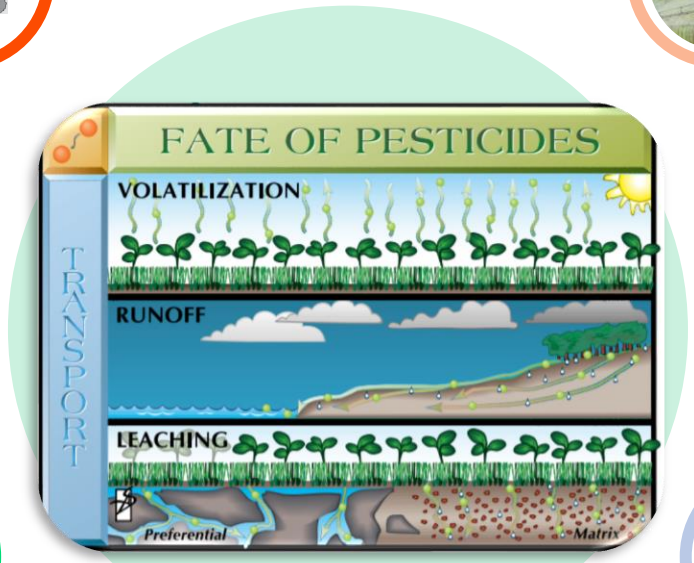
If applied incorrectly, pesticides in solution or attached to soil particles can enter water-courses (particularly, in autumn and winter)

Drift

Failure to turn off booms at headlands, poorly placed tramlines or lack of grass buffer strips result in spray solution being applied directly to ditches/watercourses

Compacted/wet soils

Run-off occurs when pesticides are applied to compacted, wet or frozen ground, especially when rain falls shortly after application



Windy conditions

Application in windy conditions, or where no buffer strip is in place, can lead to spray being blown from target crops into watercourses

Erosion

Such run-off may occur with pesticides dissolved in water or attached to soil as erosion. Poorly placed tramlines can increase this problem

Groundwater

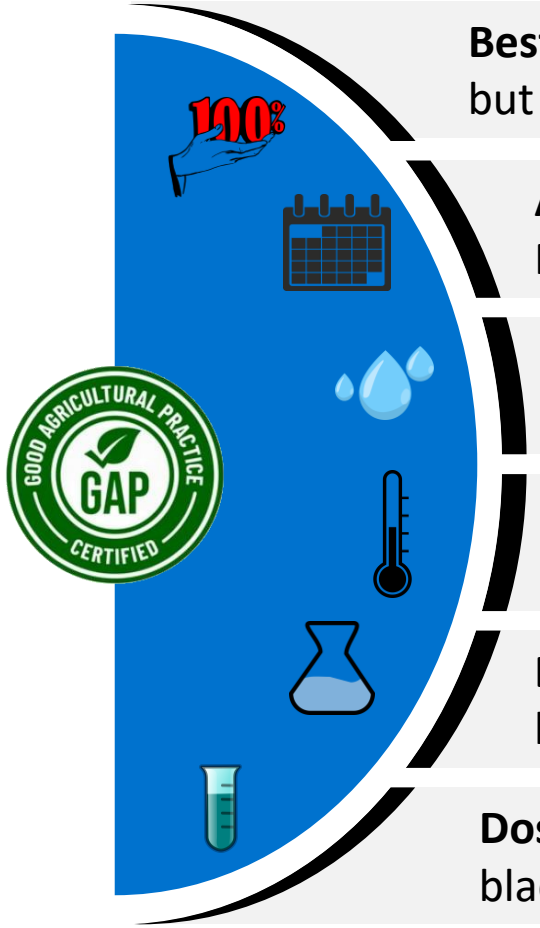
Pesticides that are more soluble and mobile, may leach into groundwater. Losses may be higher in sandy soils, soils with low organic content, or where dry soil is heavily cracked

Checklist for high risk areas

If at least 5 of the following criteria are met, then the risks to water will be significantly reduced

1. There is no risk of heavy rainfall within 48 hours of application
2. Field drains are not flowing and unlikely to flow within 7 days of application
3. Field slope is less than 5% (1 m fall in 20 m)
4. The field is NOT bordered by a watercourse
5. The field has a 6m grass buffer strip adjacent to water
6. There are NO field drains
7. The field has NOT been deep sub-soiled (below plough layer) or mole-drained within the preceding 6 months
8. The crop has been established with true minimum tillage working the top 4-6cm only or by direct drilling

Best use of propyzamide



Best use. Propyzamide works best when applied to cold moist soils, but this must be balanced with the need to protect water.

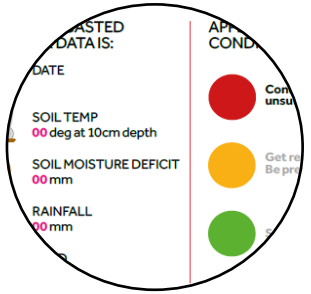
Application timing: from 3 leaf of crop (1st Oct) up to before 1st February.

Moisture: soils should be at 80% field capacity (0.5-1 inch of moisture).

Soil temperature: (at 30 cm) maximum 10°C and declining.

Dose: only use the maximum rate of 840 gai/ha for severe blackgrass situations.

Dose: 750gai/ ha or 500gai/ha are recommended for less severe blackgrass, other grasses and broadleaf weeds*



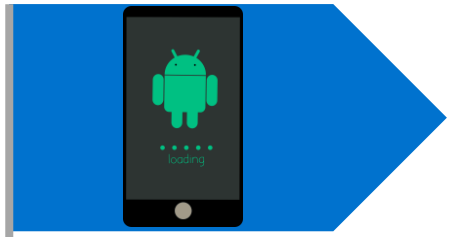
Kerb weather data

Weather conditions

Dose rate

*see product labels for details

Corteva initiatives for propyzamide stewardship in 2021



Kerb weather tool update

Review and add rain risk category to Kerb weather data tool

Label statements

The statement on labels of total amount of propyzamide per crop per year will be added

BASIS training

BASIS training on propyzamide stewardship

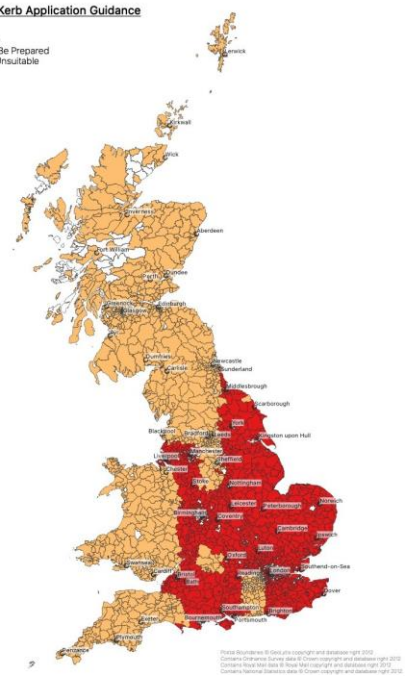
Water companies

Leaflets on propyzamide stewardship and field work in collaboration with water companies

New trial data

Trials program 2021 – review of propyzamide blackgrass control strategies

Stay informed



- Bookmark our **Propyzamide Stewardship webpage** for access to useful resources and information. www.corteva.co.uk/ppzstewardship

- Corteva's **Kerb Weather Data service**, provided via the free Corteva Arable app, helps farmers plan their propyzamide herbicide applications to oilseed rape. www.corteva.co.uk/kwd Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play

- **Sign-up for Kerb Weather Data emails** for autumn application advice on soil temperatures to support optimum timing of Kerb® Flo 500 and Astrokerb® applications. www.corteva.co.uk/signup

- **Look out for our new free course launching this month** on Farmers Weekly's Online Learning Centre: "Grassweed control in OSR, propyzamide and best practice"