

# Clearfield<sup>®</sup> herbicide plantback guide

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## Speed of herbicide breakdown

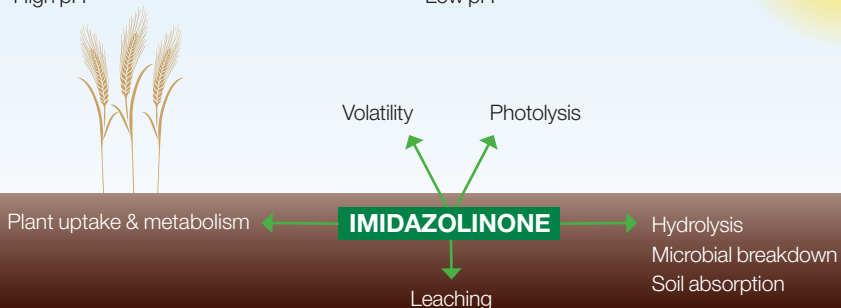
Clearfield herbicides are mainly broken down in the soil by microbial degradation and break down more quickly in soils with higher organic matter – as there are more soil microbes present –and when moisture stimulates more microbial activity.

### HIGH DEGRADATION RATE:

- Moist soils
- High % of organic matter
- High pH

### LOW DEGRADATION RATE:

- Dry soils
- Low % of organic matter
- Low pH



## Summer rainfall

One summer thunderstorm is not sufficient to break down Clearfield herbicides.

When the soil moisture level increases following rain, it takes time for the imidazolinone residues to be released and become available for microbial breakdown. Any factor that limits how long the topsoil stays moist will potentially also limit the amount of degradation. Hot, dry conditions following summer rain can limit the breakdown benefits of this moisture.

Five fortnightly rainfall events of 20 mm are a much better scenario than a 'one-off' rainfall event of 100 mm.

## Assessing plantback options

Follow these three steps to work out which crops can be sown after using a Clearfield herbicide:

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**Step 1** Check the herbicide application date

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**Step 2** Add up the rainfall between that application date and sowing the plantback crop (leave out 'one-off' rainfall events in summer)

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**Step 3** Check the table and notes below

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# Minimum re-cropping intervals

Unless conditions are unfavourable (see below) the following re-cropping intervals will minimise the chance of any negative impact on the following crop.

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION			
0	10	22	34
Clearfield Plus wheat Clearfield wheat Clearfield barley Clearfield canola Inzen® sorghum igrowth® sorghum#	Chickpeas Faba beans Field peas Lucerne Lupins Pasture legumes Mungbeans Soybeans Peanuts Barley* Oats* Wheat* Triticale* Maize** Sorghum** (except Inzen and igrowth sorghum)	Cotton	All other crops

# For igrowth sorghum this use is supported by APVMA permit - PER85318

## \*Non-Clearfield barley, oats, triticale and Non-Clearfield wheat:

Before sowing these cereals during the next winter season:

**DO NOT** apply Intervix later than the end of August in winter crops  
(and no later than the end of July in WA)

**DO NOT** use Intervix in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing of cereals is expected to be below:

- 150 mm for application at 300–375 mL/ha
- 200 mm for application at up to 500 mL/ha
- 250 mm for application at up to 500 mL/ha

**DO NOT** use above 375 mL/ha in the Lower Great Southern region of WA

## \*\* Maize and sorghum (except Inzen and igrowth sorghum)

**DO NOT** plant these crops unless interim moisture (rainfall plus irrigation) from application to sowing is at least 800 mm.

## Unfavourable conditions

If there is little or no rainfall following the use of Intervix, consult your local BASF representative before planting non-Clearfield cereals.

In calculating rainfall actually received, place greater emphasis on rain received from application up to the end of Spring and less emphasis on seasonal break and summer rains.

If single isolated heavy summer, autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve rainfall targets, it may not be safe to sow non-Clearfield cereals within 10 months of application. Consult your local BASF representative for advice.

Normally safe residue levels may still affect follow crops when soil nutrition is low or marginal, when cold and very wet soil conditions prevail, or when soil pathogens or nematodes are present. As environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with this product, rotational crop injury is always possible.

## Managing Clearfield plantback

When sowing a plantback crop soon after its minimum re-cropping interval, ensure the following steps are taken to help minimise potential crop damage:

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### 1 Conduct a root disease test

Crop effects will be magnified in the presence of root disease.

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### 2 Apply zinc to the seed

Available zinc promotes early root development.

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### 3 Delay seeding

Allowing more time will maximise potential breakdown.

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### 4 Sow at the right depth and ensure there is adequate nutrition

Promoting rapid germination and emergence will minimise risk.

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### 5 DO NOT use another Group B herbicide in the plantback crop

Rotating modes of action reduces the potential of compounding herbicide effects.


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### 6 Avoid stress during the growing season

Stresses such as poor growing conditions or insect damage may make the crop more vulnerable to residual herbicide effects


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**Clearfield herbicides are an important and powerful component of the broadacre cropping system. With careful rotational planning, potential crop effects can be minimised through appropriate crop selection and management techniques.**



Clearfield (imidazolinone) herbicides such as Intervix<sup>®</sup> have residual activity that may carry over from one year to the next. It is vital that growers take adequate precautions to prevent any potential effect on the following crop.

**Conditions need to be monitored after applications of these herbicides and prior to the subsequent sowing to be able to select the most appropriate following crop.**



**For more information, visit  
[crop-solutions.basf.com.au](http://crop-solutions.basf.com.au)  
or contact your local  
BASF representative**

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