

Bean

Technical Update

21 April 2017

TROY 480 (12341 and 16954) For Post-emergence Control in Field Beans and Peas¹

Contains 480g/L (40.3% w/w) of bentazone as a soluble concentrate (SL).

There have been no changes to the Technical Update since the last version (April 2016).

¹ For further information on TROY 480 in peas see UPL Combining and Vining Peas Technical Update 2017 at www.upleurope.com.

Summary Information

Crop	Max Ind. Dose	Max No. Apps	Timing
W. Field Bean	3.0L/ha	One per crop or two per crop as a split dose	From 3 pairs of true leaves up to and including 7 leaf pair stage. From 2 pairs of true leaves when using a split dose. Do not use if flower buds are visible.
S. Field Bean	3.0L/ha	One per crop or two per crop as a split dose	From 3 pairs of true leaves but before crop exceeds 15 cm in height and before 7 leaf pair stage. From 2 pairs of true leaves when using a split dose. Do not use if flower buds are visible.
Peas (combining and vining)	3.0L/ha	One per crop	From 3 fully expanded leaves but before flower buds can be found enclosed in the terminal shoot stage.

TROY 480 can also be used on potatoes, linseed, navy bean, dwarf french bean, runner bean, broad bean and ornamental plants (*narcissi*) for further information see the TROY 480 label available at www.upleurope.com.

Key Information About TROY 480

- Can be used on any soil type, no residual soil activity.
- Best weed control is achieved when weeds are small.
- A good option for controlling cleavers and volunteer OSR.
- Unsatisfactory weed control may result if applications are made in periods of drought or cold weather.
- TROY 480 is a contact acting herbicide so good spray cover is essential and high pressure should be used to produce a fine penetrating spray.
- Avoid applying to crops which have suffered damage and stress.
- Do not spray at temperatures above 21°C, spraying should be delayed until the evening.
- Do not apply insecticides within 7 days of treatment.
- Allow 7 day interval before or after post-emergence grass herbicides and 14 days after.
- Most varieties are tolerant when treated under ideal conditions but if in doubt consult the PGRO.
- 6 hours rain free period required.
- There are no label changes for the new MAPP No 16954.

Specific Advice for Using TROY 480 in Field Beans

- A split dose recommendation of **TROY 480** can be used in field beans but NOT in peas. Split doses should only be used if weeds classified as moderately susceptible are at the cotyledon stage. A split dose is the preferred treatment in spring beans if weed and crop stage are suitable. In winter beans the preferred option is a single dose.
- When using split dose applications water volumes can be used at 100 litres/ha but when applying full rates use 220 to 450 litres/ha of water.
- PGRO have carried out work on behalf of UPL in 2014 and 2015 using **TROY 480** with methylated seed oils (MSO) e.g. Phase II or Toil and Wetcit (penetrant/wetter) in field beans. UPL will support the use of these adjuvants with **TROY 480** in field beans.

TROY 480 (split dose) 2.0L/ha fb 1.0L/ha or 1.5L/ha fb 1.5L/ha

TROY 480 + MSO 2.0L/ha + 0.5% or 1.5L/ha + 0.5%

- Leaves of field beans are less waxy than peas, and this explains why bentazone has more effect on field bean leaves. Visual effects (leaf blackening) are usually slight and rapidly outgrown and will not reduce yield. The crystal violet leaf test is not suitable to use on field beans.

Key Reasons to Use TROY 480 in Field Beans

All weeds will have some impact on yield.

Weed		Key Effect	Control with TROY 480
Black nightshade	<i>solanum nigrum</i>	Berries can be difficult to separate from vining peas they are also to some extent toxic.	Susceptible when small.
Black-bindweed	<i>fallopian convolvulus</i>	Climbs up stems and causes crop lodging.	Susceptible to 2 expanded true leaves but only moderately susceptible when larger.
Cleavers	<i>gallium aparine</i>	Climbs up stems and causes crop lodging, also a problem at harvest in pea crops. Generally not a harvesting problem in beans as senesced by the time crop matures.	Control is effective under warm conditions, susceptible at 5 cm high or across.
Common chickweed	<i>stellaria media</i>	Can cause problems at harvest, although not so important with modern pea viners.	Controlled at 5cm high or across.
Common poppy	<i>papaver rhoeas</i>	Seed heads difficult to separate from produce in particular vining peas.	Controlled at cotyledon to 2 expanded true leaves.
Knotgrass	<i>polygonum aviculare</i>	Can cause problems at harvest.	Moderately resistant will not give adequate control only some suppression.
Mayweed spp.	<i>matricaria</i> <i>tripleurospermum spp.</i>	Seed heads difficult to separate from produce in particular vining peas.	Susceptible up to 5 cm high or across.
Shepherd's purse	<i>capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Acts as a host to <i>sclerotinia</i> .	Susceptible up to 5 cm high or across.
Thistle	<i>cirsium arvense</i>	Seed heads difficult to separate from produce.	Some suppression of aerial parts will be achieved.
Vol. OSR Charlock	<i>brassica napus</i> <i>sinapis arvensis</i>	Can cause problems at harvest particularly in beans and require the need to use a dessicant.	If advanced beyond the 4 true leaf stage and plant leaves are well waxed then control will be poor. Control early.

Use of TROY 480 to Avoid Unacceptable Risks to Water

The best use guide for bentazone produced by the Voluntary Initiative can be downloaded from their website www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk.

BASIS points for the technical information provided by this series of updates are CP/43974/1516/g. To claim them email assistant@basis-reg.co.uk.

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UPL Europe Ltd., The Centre, 1st Floor, Birchwood Park, Warrington WA3 6YN
T: +44 (0) 1925 819999 F: +44 (0) 1925 817425

www.upleurope.com