

Spray-topping with Sinmosa®

Pasture Management before Spray-topping

To optimize an even head emergence it is important to graze paddocks heavily during early spring growth. If stock numbers are low it is better to concentrate them on some selected paddocks. Little or not grazed paddocks can be spray-topped as well. However, because of more scattered seed head emergence, efficacy won't be as robust (consider the higher 800 ml/ha Sinmosa rate or two applications).

Timing and Rates

Timing is critical! Generally Sinmosa is best applied between the end of flowering and hard dough stage, ideally at the milky dough stage. However, extended periods of head emergence, especially if different species are involved, can make timing difficult. (see table below)

Application

Sinmosa requires good coverage of the seed heads! It can be applied in water volumes of 50-100 L/ha, however, using the higher end of the spectrum is more likely to give robust results. The calibrated ground rig should be raised 50 cm above the tallest seed heads to ensure a double overlap of nozzles.

The addition of a wetter 1000 product at 100 ml/100L will make the outcome more robust. This is especially recommended when the lower 400 ml/ha Sinmosa rate is used close to 100 L/ha of water.

Apply with a MEDIUM spray quality up to 85 L/ha. If desired, this can be relaxed to MEDIUM/COARSE above 85 L/ha spray volume.

The use of a double angled nozzle set-up could help to improve coverage on the back of seed heads.

Management after Application

Stock can be returned 1 day after treatment. Allow 7 days for horses.

Heavy grazing will assist in control because it will remove late tillers. Regrowth depends upon soil moisture and rainfall. Stock will prefer palatable regrowth, but if the new growth is too much, consider a second application.

Withholding Period: DO NOT graze or cut sprayed vegetation for stock food for at least 1 day, or graze horses for 7 days after application. Remove stock from treated areas 3 days before slaughter.

Spray-topping with Sinmosa – rate and timing, based on practical field situations

Situation	Weed	Sinmosa Rate	Optimum Timing	Range of Most Effective Timings
One dominant grass species (relatively even head emergence) heavy grazing	Annual Ryegrass Brome Grass Silver Grass Barley Grass	400 ml/ha	Milky dough	Late flowering – hard dough
	Saffron Thistle		Early stem elongation	
Mixed grass species Wide range of growth stages Lack of grazing	Annual Ryegrass Brome Grass Silver Grass Barley Grass	800 ml/ha or consider 2x400ml/ha	Milky dough	Majority of late heads have emerged, but advanced heads have not started to hay off yet



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