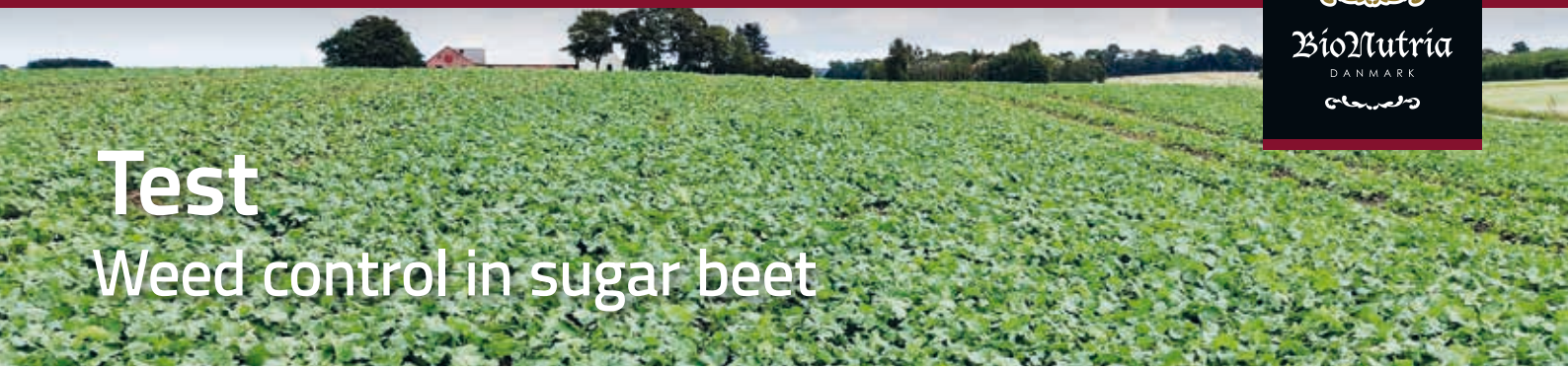

Test
Weed control in sugar beet

The half-life of phenmedipham is very fast at high pH values.

Weed tests in sugar beet therefore show the same trend as other tests, i.e. that lowering the pH of the spray water increases both safety and effect while avoiding nozzle stoppages.

The spraying conditions in the experiments were optimal, resulting in high efficiency of the individual spraying. The difference between the individual treatments is therefore smaller than they would have been under less optimal conditions.

Preliminary conclusion

In the tests, Bio pH Control increased the effect of the herbicides used by 12.5% and, when delaying application by three hours, the effect was improved by as much as 66.6% by lowering the pH with Bio pH Control.

Phenmedipham	Directly sprayed		
	Whole in %	Half in %	pH
Phenmedipham + Metamitron + Oil + Bio pH Control in %	90	70	3
Phenmedipham + Metamitron + Oil in %	80	70	7.5
Added effect of Bio pH Control in %	12.,5	0	

Phenmedipham	Sprayed after 3 hours		
	Whole in %	Half in %	pH
Phenmedipham + Metamitron + Oil + Bio pH Control in %	80	50	3
Phenmedipham + Metamitron + Oil in %	50	30	7.5
Added effect of Bio pH Control in %	60	66.6	

Dosage whole:
Phenmidipham 1 L + Metamitron 1 kg + 0.25 L oil.

Dosage half:
Phenmidipham 0.5 L + Metamitron 0.5 kg + 0.25 L oil.

Treatment with Bio pH Control (left) and without Bio pH Control (right). Both were treated after 3-hour delay. Three treatments were made at approximately 7-day intervals.

The test in sugar beets was conducted by Agrolab 2023.

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