



DANDELION

SIMPLE PERENNIAL



TAPROOTS CAPABLE OF
SURVIVING WINTER



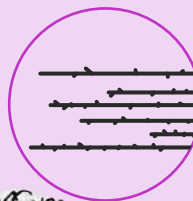
SPREADS VIA
2,500 SEEDS
PER PLANT, PER YEAR

Why in-season control doesn't cut it

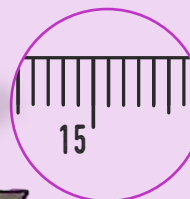
Seeds typically germinate within the same year, in late June or early July. Most spraying regimens miss the seedlings altogether. Of the plants that are sprayed, only the leaves are destroyed, leaving the hardy taproot to regenerate later.

CANADA THISTLE

PERSISTENT PERENNIAL



MAINLY REPRODUCES VIA
HORIZONTAL ROOTS



CAN SPROUT NEW PLANTS EVERY
5 – 15 CM OF ROOT

Why in-season control doesn't cut it

The powerful, creeping root system spreads laterally. Typical herbicides may kill the leaves, but leave the fast-spreading root system intact to sprout more plants. To fully eliminate thistle, you must injure and exhaust the stubborn root system.

FALL APPLICATION GETS TO THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

Both dandelion and Canada thistle work in the fall to move sugars into their roots systems. This allows them to overwinter and quickly get back to creating havoc in your fields come spring. A systemic herbicide that is applied post-harvest infiltrates the plant, and translocates along with the stored sugars, killing weeds from the root up. Systemic herbicides are superior because they can move into the root system. This ensures the roots are stopped in their tracks, even in late developing seedlings. You can rest assured that you're actually reducing the tough root systems, so they don't come creeping back in spring.



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