

HARVEST WEED SEED CONTROL WEED CONTROL STARTS AT HARVEST

How does the Seed Control Unit (SCU) mill control weeds?

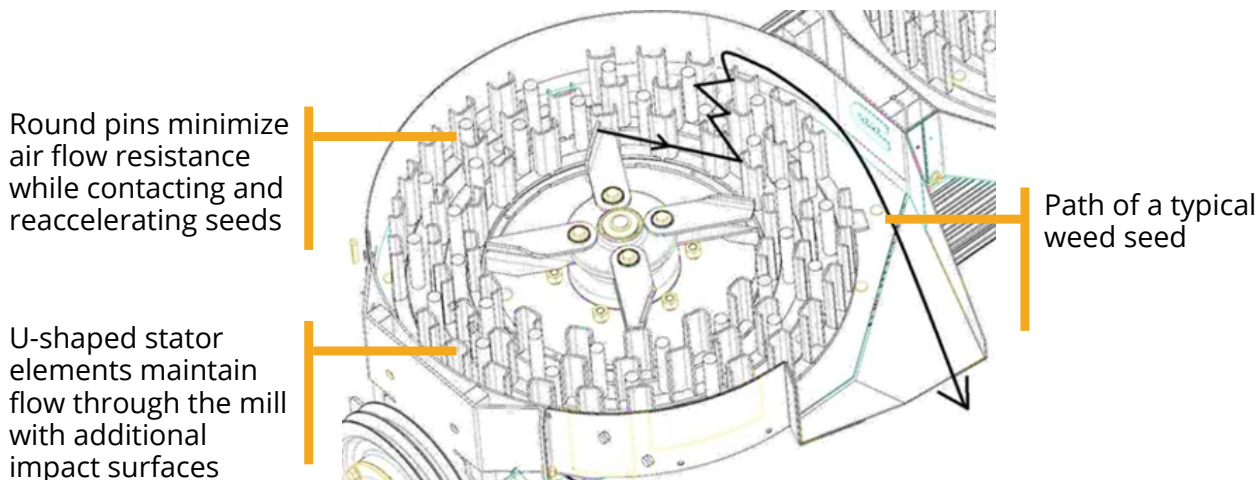
Science tells us that seed is no longer viable if it's hit at least 4 times at a high enough velocity. The seed does not have to be crushed, sheared, or ground up to be devitalized. Harvest weed seed control (HWSC) mills like the Redekop SCU are designed to provide that impact to weed seeds that pass through your combine.

The Redekop SCU is made up of two side-by-side impact mills that spin in opposite directions. Each mill includes a rotor that turns at a fixed 2850 rpm, and a stator made of U-shaped elements. The rotor and stator components are

fully reversible allowing twice the life of the components and two seasons of use. Material is discharged near the middle of the assembly.

Each rotor includes 2 rings of 16 round pins and fan blades in the middle to draw chaff and weed seeds into the system and accelerate them against the stator elements.

The design and engineering of the Redekop SCU has taken care to reduce the power requirements while maximizing the impact surfaces and achieving kill rates of up to 98%.



What will HWSC do to weed populations in my field?

The Redekop SCU lowers your weed populations by reducing your weed seed bank (the weed seeds dormant or actively growing in your soil). Short term, you can expect weed populations to be significantly reduced. Many growers see a notable reduction in weed density the year following the use of the SCU at harvest.

How significant a reduction will depend on the starting weed pressures, the type of weeds, and harvest timing. Repeated use of the SCU on a field over multiple harvests will have a significant impact on the size of your weed seed bank. Growers can expect to reduce their reliance on other weed control options which will save on sprayer passes, labour, equipment depreciation, and fuel.

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What weeds does the SCU control?

You can expect the Redekop SCU to kill up to 98% of all weed species, including volunteers, that pass through your combine.

Kill rates vary somewhat across species. Industry experts and Redekop conduct trials on some of the most common weed pressures globally including: annual ryegrass, brome grass, Canada thistle, common stinkweed, green foxtail, kochia, lamb's quarters, Palmer amaranth, radish, wild buckwheat, wild oats, volunteer canola, and many others.

Timing is important. If weeds mature and drop their seeds prior to harvest, HWSC technology will not have an impact. Weeds that grow and produce seed below your cutting height at harvest will also be missed by the HWSC mills. Kill rates can also be impacted by combine speed, weed density, crop moisture, humidity, and yield.

How does HWSC fit into my weed control strategy?

HWSC is emerging as a key part of today's diverse weed control strategy.

- HWSC lets you be more strategic with other forms of weed control – whether that means reducing tillage, eliminating a sprayer pass, or reconsidering your herbicide mix.
- For farms with herbicide resistant weeds, HWSC is increasingly important as other control options are limited.
- Adding the Redekop SCU to your combine means you can incorporate pre-emergent weed control without an extra pass of your field.
- HWSC mills offer mechanical weed control without tillage. This fits well with organic and conventional operations as well as for the management of resistant weeds.

Does HWSC make sense for me?

If you're using conventional weed control (herbicide application, tillage, burning, etc) to manage weed pressures, HWSC can be a viable addition to a diverse weed control strategy. HWSC becomes even more important for fields facing resistant weeds where rotations and herbicide options are being impacted.

Capital and operating costs for the Redekop SCU average \$5 CDN per acre* so even in fields with low weed pressures, a moderate increase in yield of 1-2% makes it a sound investment for most farms.

*Varies by crop, weed pressure, and other input costs.