



# Creature Feature

## Double trouble

These notoriously difficult-to-control weeds have different lifecycles and emergence patterns, and can complicate herbicide choices for that field.

### Cleavers (*Galium aparine*)

A highly-adaptive, creeping, and competitive annual (or winter annual), even in low numbers, cleavers' different emergence times can complicate in-crop control. As the most rapidly spreading weed in Western Canada, control of cleavers is further complicated by widespread resistance to Group 2 products.



Cleavers seed pods and whorl of leaves.

### Kochia (*Kochia scorparia*)

This is an aggressive spring annual with the ability to germinate in cooler temperatures. It takes advantage of poorer soils and gaps in the crop stand and grows rapidly, meaning it is often able to get ahead of the crop and cause major yield losses. Resistance to Group 2 (ALS/AHAS) and Group 9 (glyphosate) products has further complicated control options.



Kochia seedling

## ESTEEM™



### ESTEEM™

Your Resistance Management Tool

- Control of cleavers, including Group 2-resistant biotypes
- Control of kochia, including Group 2 and glyphosate-resistant biotypes
- Wide range of tank-mix partners  
Product information
- Crops: Wheat (spring, durum) and barley
- Crop Stage: 3-leaf stage to just prior to flag emergence
- Two rates to choose from depending on weed spectrum

## DID YOU KNOW?

- The botanical name for cleavers, *Galium*, means "milk" in Greek and was chosen for the weed due to its former use in curdling cheese.
- In Japan, the seeds of the kochia weed are used for a food garnish called tonburi.

### Want to learn more?

Check out ESTEEM™ at [ADAMA.com](http://ADAMA.com)