



Give your cereals a storybook ending
with Moddus[®] plant growth regulator.



syngenta[®]

Fast facts about Moddus



For use on:

- Spring wheat
- Winter wheat
- Barley
- Oats
- Rye



Application timing:

The application timing of Moddus fits well with the T1 timing of herbicides and/or fungicides in cereals.



Use rates:

- In spring wheat, winter wheat and rye: 0.83-1.03 L/ha (0.34-0.42 L/ac) treats 48-60 acres/case
- In oats: 0.34 L/ac (0.83 L/ha) treats 60 acres
- In barley: 0.42 L/ac (1.03 L/ha) treats 48 acres



Water volumes:

- Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage
 - Ground: Use a minimum of 10 gal/ac (100 L/ha)
 - Air: Use a minimum of 5 gal/ac (50 L/ha)



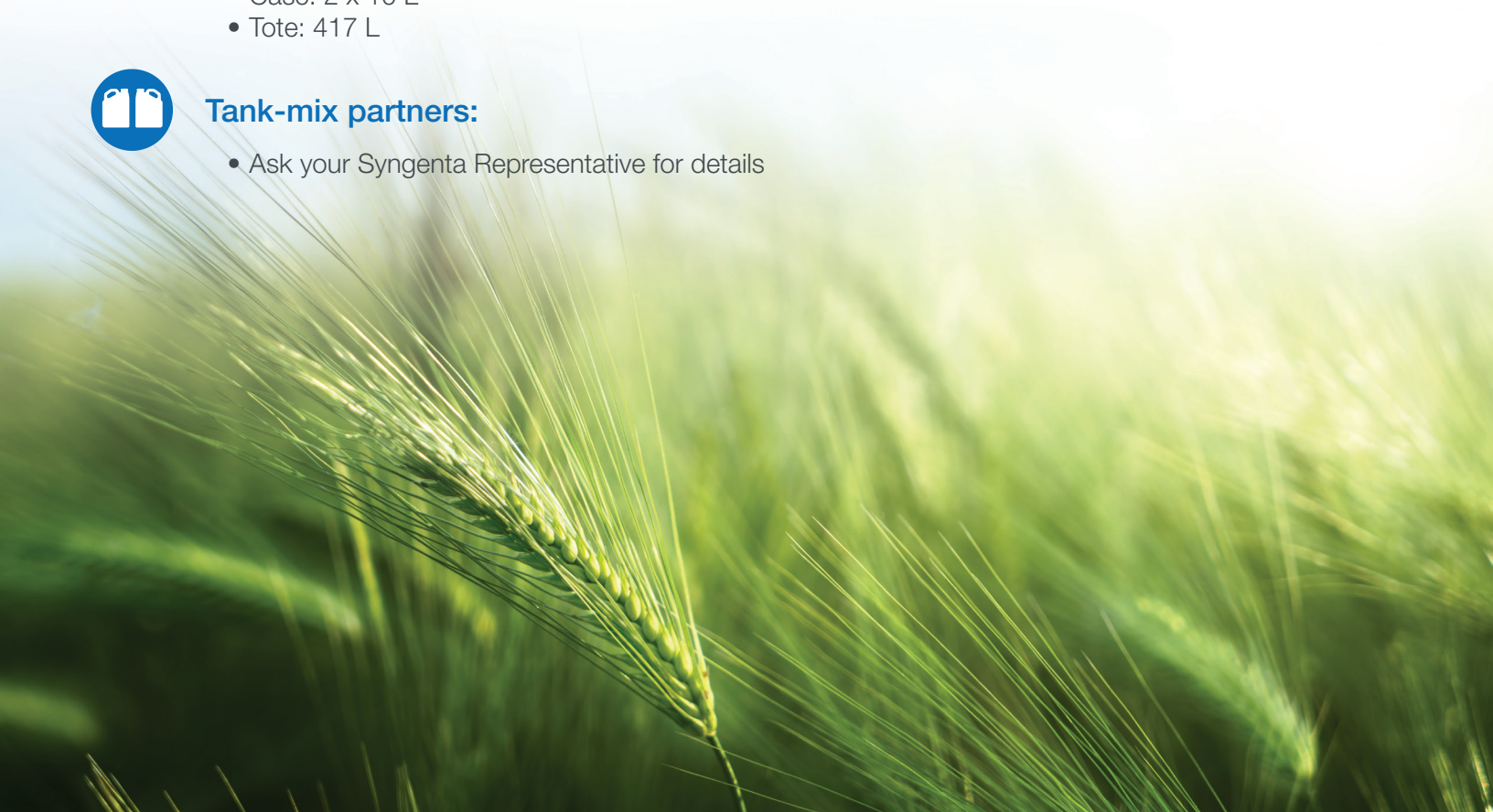
Packaging:

- Case: 2 x 10 L
- Tote: 417 L



Tank-mix partners:

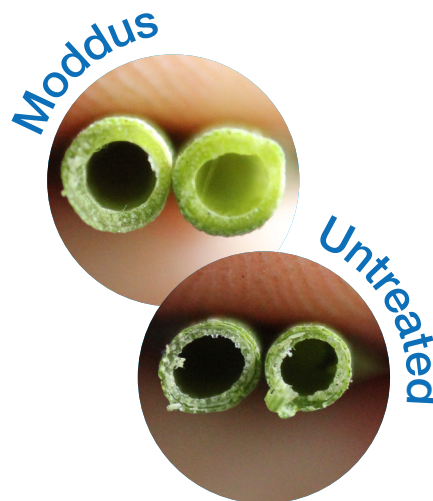
- Ask your Syngenta Representative for details



Moddus plant growth regulator (PGR) lets you manage your cereals the way you want – and with less lodging.

Moddus is formulated with trinexapac-ethyl, an active ingredient that inhibits production of a plant hormone called gibberellic acid. It has been used for many years around the world to manage lodging, allowing growers to strive for higher yields. Gibberellic acid stimulates rapid stem and root growth, so limiting the amount available to a growing cereal plant reduces stem elongation, resulting in thicker, stronger stems that mitigate the likelihood of lodging.

There is even a visual difference when you cut treated and untreated cereals, as you can see here. Stems treated with Moddus are slightly larger in diameter and the stem walls are thicker, resulting in a sturdier crop.



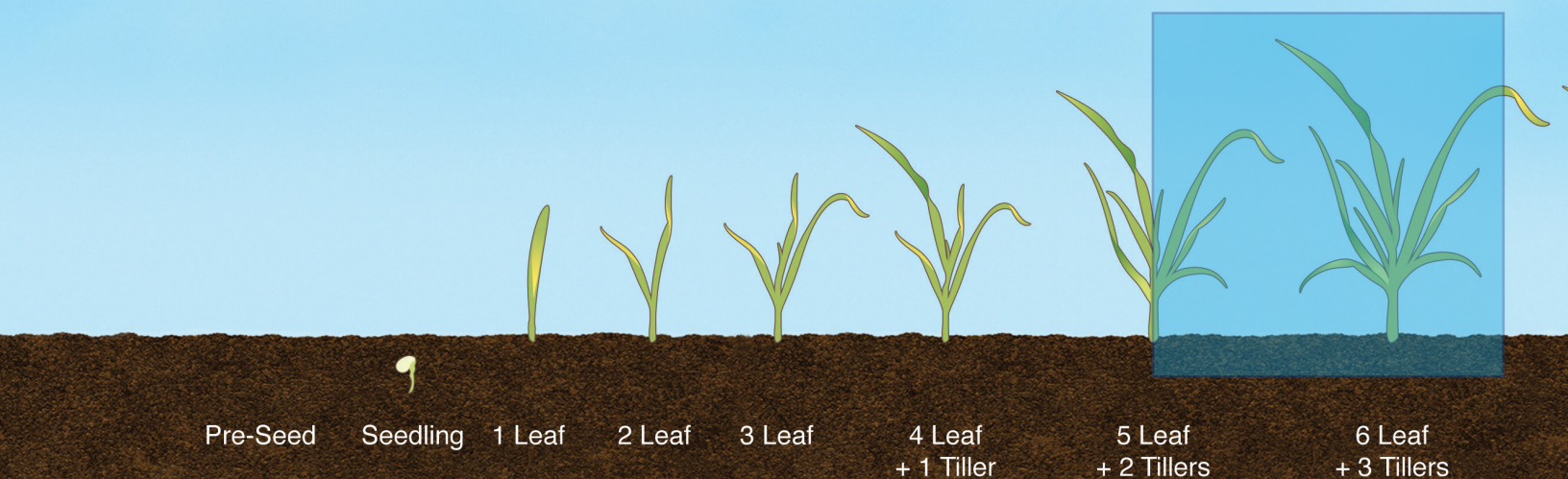
Source: Small plot trials, Red Deer, AB, 2016.

Ideal timing for Moddus: Growth stage (GS) or BBCH 30-32

Why is BBCH 30-32 timing important?

There are two types of lodging that threaten cereal crops: root lodging and stem lodging. Here in Canada, stems are usually to blame for a lodged crop – that's why it's vital that you stage your crop properly.

A Moddus application at BBCH 30-32 is ideal. Apply Moddus too early or too late and you'll miss your chance to strengthen and thicken stems where they're most vulnerable to lodging.



A strong, standing crop has more potential to reach maximum yield and quality.

With Moddus working to mitigate the threat of lodging, you have the freedom to manage your cereal crops the way you want – plant your preferred varieties, choose the optimum fertility program, seeding rates and crop inputs you want to be better positioned to capture upsides from seasons with plentiful rainfall for maximum return on investment (ROI).

Moddus can also help you maximize harvest efficiencies, saving time, money and effort at the end of the season.

Be honest: which part of the field would you rather harvest?



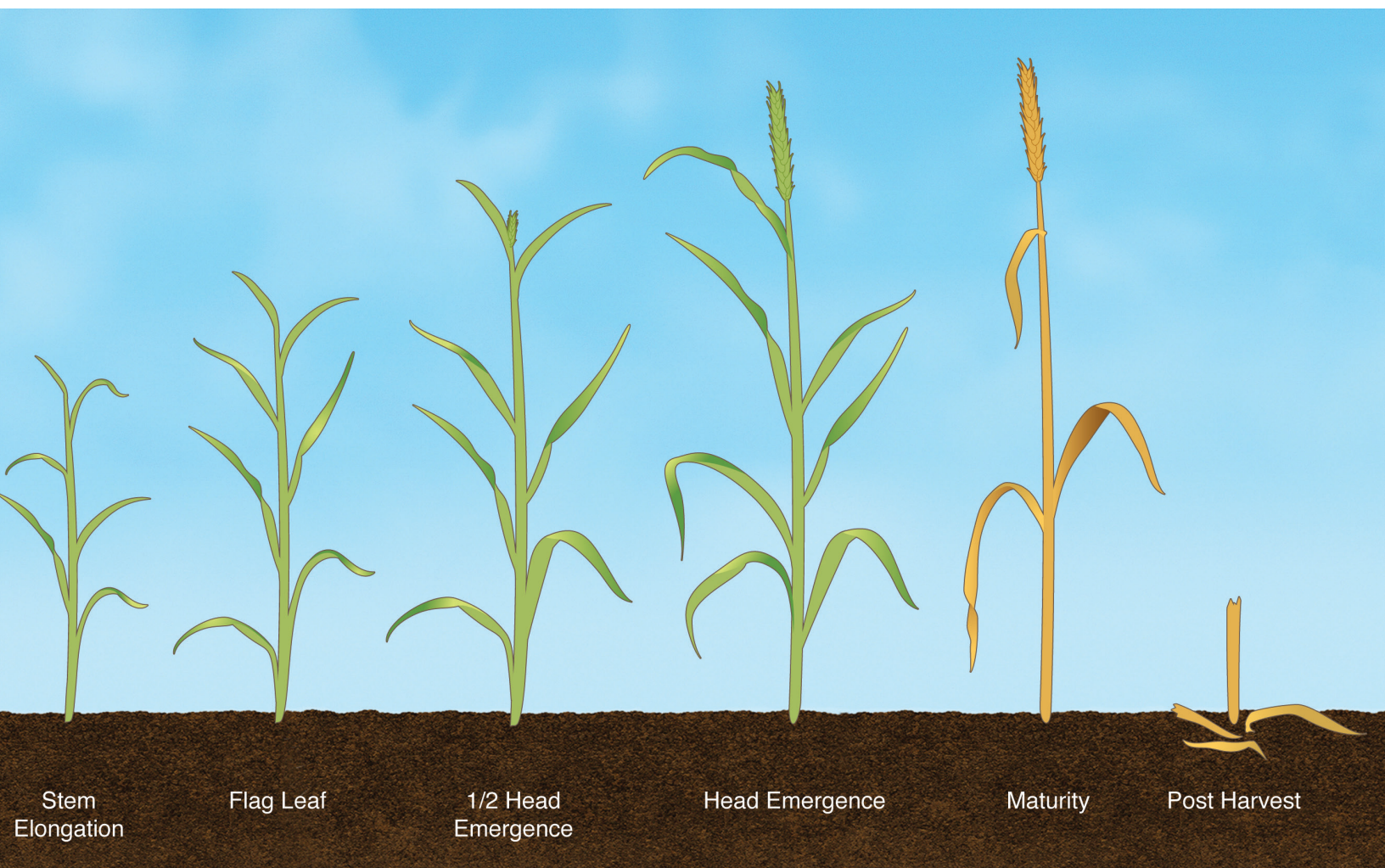
Did you know? Variety selection, seeding rate, fertility levels and rainfall can all contribute to lodging.



Photo taken in Ayr, ON, in 2018.



Photo captured in Amherstburg, ON, in 2020.



Is your crop ready for a Moddus application?

1. Identify the main stem. Count leaves on the main stem.

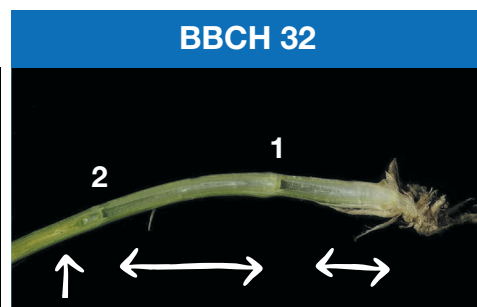
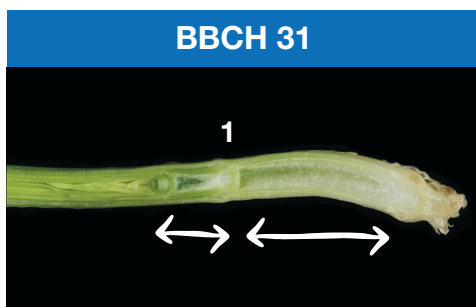
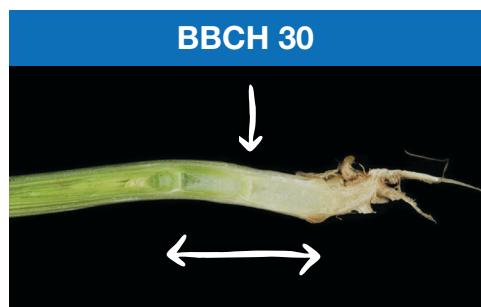
- Leaves grow on alternate sides of the main stem, with odd numbered leaves growing on the left side and even numbered leaves growing on the right side.
- Your crop is at BBCH 30-32 when you can see five or six leaves.
- Be sure to include any missing or dead leaves in your count.

2. Count nodes and internodes on the main stem.

- Nodes are small bumps that can usually be seen or felt along the main stem and are counted up from the plant's root.
- Internodes are the smooth stretches of plant tissue between nodes.
- At BBCH 30, you should see one node and one internode measuring no more than 1 cm long from the base of the plant.
- At BBCH 31, the first internode will be at least 1 cm long, while the second internode will measure less than 2 cm long.
- At BBCH 32, the first internode will be at least 1 cm long, the second internode will be more than 2 cm long, and you should see two nodes on the main stem.
- You should be able to observe nodes in the above-ground portion of the plant. If your plants have the correct numbers of leaves and tillers but you can't find any nodes, slice along the length of the main stem to confirm that stem elongation is occurring.



Cereal crop at optimal timing for Moddus application



- ↓ Position of first node with no internode greater than 1 cm
- ↔ Tip of developing head is 1 cm or more from stem base

- 1 First node
- ↔ First internode is 1 cm or more
- ↔ Second internode is less than 2 cm

- 1 First node
- 2 Second node
- ↑ Developing head
- ↔ Second internode is more than 2 cm
- ↔ First internode is 1 cm or more

Need more staging tips?

Visit Syngenta.ca/ModdusStaging for a video demonstration!

This season, write a new story with Moddus.

To learn how Moddus can help your next cereal crop stay standing strong, visit **Syngenta.ca/Moddus**. You can also contact your local Syngenta Representative, call our Customer Interaction Centre at 1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682), or follow @SyngentaCanada on Social Media.

Whatever you need, we're here to help!

Performance evaluations are based on internal trials, field observations and/or public information. Data from multiple locations and years should be consulted whenever possible. Individual results may vary depending on local growing, soil and weather conditions. Always read and follow label directions.

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