



ROUNDUP READY[®] CANOLA TECHNOLOGIES

GROWER ACCREDITATION
WORKBOOK



ONLINE AND ON DEMAND
ACCREDITATION



TruFlex[®]
CANOLA





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ONE OF THE SMARTEST ROUTES TO HIGH YIELD POTENTIAL IS THROUGH EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL.

Crops grown from canola seed containing the TruFlex Roundup Ready herbicide tolerance technology can be safely sprayed over-the-top (OTT) with Roundup Ready herbicide products, providing excellent control of a wide range of weeds.

Here's how:



EXTENDED APPLICATION WINDOW[#]

TruFlex canola gives farmers weed control flexibility. The window of application for Roundup Ready Herbicides* extends past the six-leaf stage to first flower, providing farmers the flexibility to manage weather, time and weed challenges.



THE RATES FARMERS NEED TO GET RESULTS

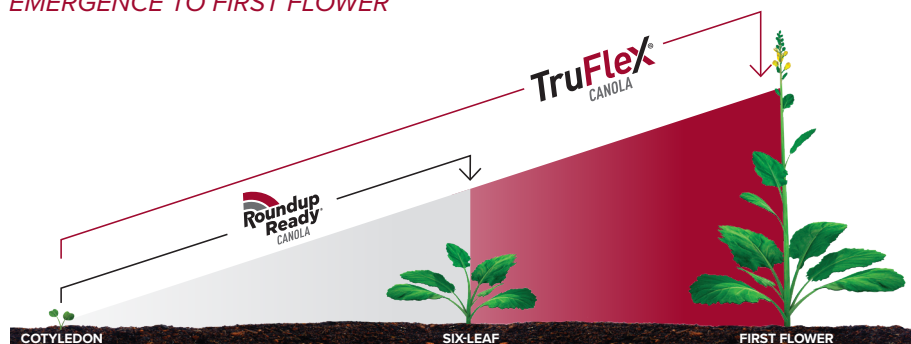
Increased flexibility in application rates allows farmers to target problem weed species at the right rate.



HIGHER YIELD POTENTIAL THROUGH CLEANER FIELDS[#]






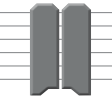



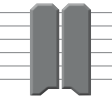

The ability to apply Roundup Ready Herbicides* through to first flower, provides greater flexibility for farmers.

TRUFLEX CANOLA EXTENDED SPRAY WINDOW – EMERGENCE TO FIRST FLOWER



When applying Roundup Ready Herbicides at the registered rates the window of application for Roundup Ready Herbicides extends past the six-leaf stage all the way to first flower.

THE RATES FARMERS NEED FOR THEIR WEED CHALLENGES

PRODUCT	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	 Roundup Ready CANOLA	 TruFlex CANOLA	 TruFlex CANOLA
 Roundup READY HERBICIDE <small>**PLANTSHIELD*</small>	690 g/kg glyphosate	 2 apps @ 0.9 kg/ha	 2 apps @ 1.3 kg/ha	 3 apps @ 0.9 kg/ha
 Roundup READY PL HERBICIDE <small>**PLANTSHIELD*</small>	540 g/L glyphosate	 2 apps @ 1.15 L/ha	 2 apps @ 1.67 L/ha	 3 apps @ 1.15 L/ha

[#]Compared to Roundup Ready® canola

*Roundup Ready® Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD® and Roundup Ready® PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD® Technology. Always refer to the label for full details.

FARMER REQUIREMENTS AND ACCREDITATION

ACCREDITATION

Accreditation is a part of the Bayer stewardship program. The accreditation is designed to provide farmers with the information needed to successfully grow TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola. The accreditation will cover:

- How the Roundup Ready Technologies work.
- Using Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD and Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology.
- How to control volunteer canola containing Roundup Ready technologies.
- Managing herbicide resistance and resources.
- Segregation of canola seed containing Roundup Ready technologies.
- How to buy canola seed containing Roundup Ready technology.

All farmers must successfully complete the accreditation course and sign a License and Stewardship Agreement (LSA) before taking delivery of any seed containing Roundup Ready Technologies. This course only needs to be completed once.

REGULATORY SYSTEMS

Australia's regulatory system is one of the most robust and rigorous in the world. Industry bodies, as well as regulatory authorities, help us set guidelines and requirements for growing our products. We work with these bodies to ensure responsible management of our technologies and to support long-term viability for the canola industry.

THE KEY REGULATORY BODIES INVOLVED IN BRINGING A GENETICALLY MODIFIED (GM) CANOLA TRAIT TO MARKET ARE:

OFFICE OF THE GENE TECHNOLOGY
REGULATOR (OGTR)

AUSTRALIAN PESTICIDES AND VETERINARY
MEDICINES AUTHORITY (APVMA)

FOOD STANDARDS AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
(FSANZ)

GENETICALLY MODIFIED (GM) CANOLA LEGISLATION

The Gene Technology Act 2000 and the Gene Technology Regulations 2001, and corresponding State and Territory legislation, underpin the national system for the regulation of live, and viable, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in Australia.

The objective of the Act is to protect the health and safety of people and the environment, by identifying risks posed by, or because of, gene technology, and by managing such risks through regulating certain dealings with GMOs.

Currently, TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola can be grown in accordance with applicable law only within the States of Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and mainland South Australia. In TAS and the ACT, due to the legislated moratoriums in place, farmers cannot plant, transport or store GM canola.

Growers need to be aware that there are restrictions around planting, handling and management of TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready Canola in some local government areas (LGAs) of SA. It is the grower's responsibility to check the requirements of an LGA prior to having any dealings with the Technology.

HOW DO THE ROUNDUP READY TECHNOLOGIES WORK?

ROUNDUP READY CANOLA

Roundup Ready canola plants have been made tolerant to applications of Roundup Ready Herbicides* through the use of gene technology.

In susceptible plants (non-Roundup Ready canola plants) glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup®, blocks the production of the EPSPS enzyme which is essential for the production of amino acids that are the building blocks for proteins in the plant. As a result the plant dies.

Bayer has utilised gene technology to insert two genes that make Roundup Ready canola plants tolerant to applications of glyphosate:

- The CP4 gene produces a separate enzyme which enables amino acid production to continue even in the presence of glyphosate.
- The GOX gene produces an enzyme which metabolises glyphosate to AMPA and glyoxylate, inactivating the herbicide.

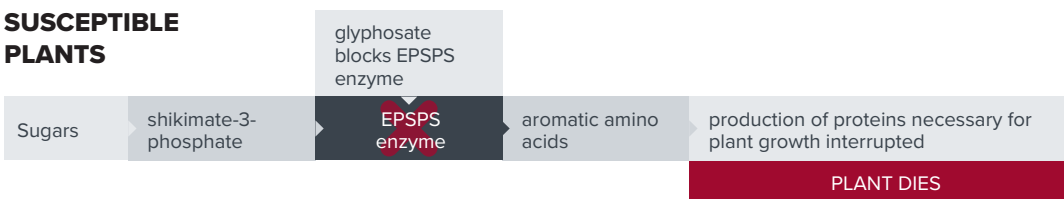
The level of expression of the two proteins that give the plants tolerance to glyphosate varies based on the growth stage of the plant. These differences have led to the current herbicide application guidelines which is covered later in this workbook.

TRUFLEX CANOLA

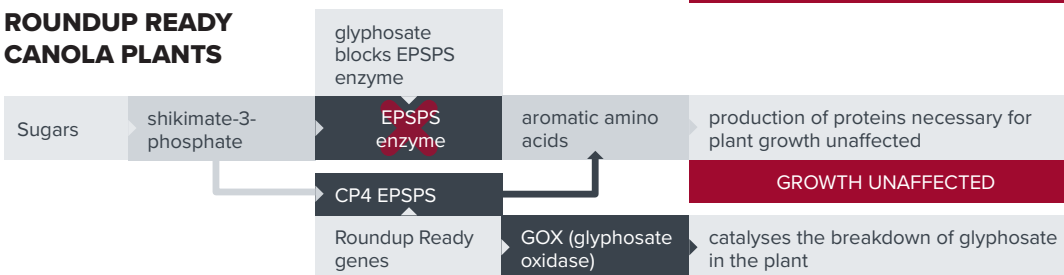
TruFlex canola is Bayer's second-generation herbicide tolerance trait offering farmers greater weed control flexibility through an extended glyphosate application window up to first flower and an opportunity to apply Roundup Ready Herbicides* at more robust rates for enhanced weed control.

TruFlex canola plants have also been made tolerant to applications of Roundup Ready Herbicides* through the use of gene technology. TruFlex canola builds on the Roundup Ready technology. It contains the same CP4 EPSPS gene but the gene expression is enhanced by the addition of a new promoter sequence.

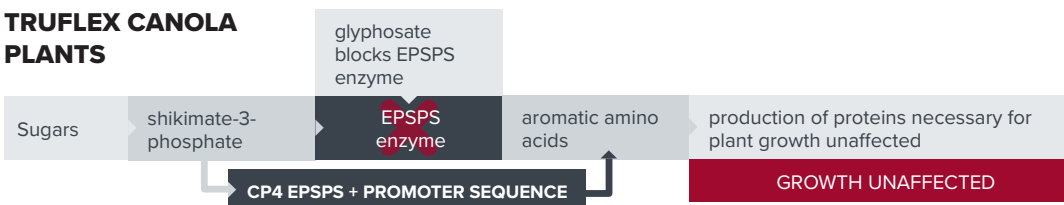
SUSCEPTIBLE PLANTS



ROUNDUP READY CANOLA PLANTS



TRUFLEX CANOLA PLANTS



*Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD and Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology.

SEGREGATION OF CANOLA CONTAINING ROUNDUP READY TECHNOLOGIES

COEXISTENCE

Successful coexistence of all agricultural systems is achievable and depends on appropriate agronomic practices, communication, cooperation, flexibility and mutual respect for each system among farmers.

The Bayer system supports the successful management of segregation on farm. In order to gauge the need for appropriate management practices, farmers should be aware of the planting intentions of their neighbours. Farmers are responsible for implementing practices to satisfy their specific marketing conditions or certification.

ADVENTITIOUS PRESENCE

Adventitious Presence is the unintentional mixing of trace amounts of seed, grain or other products of one plant variety with another variety. This can occur through a variety of ways including:

- Pollen movement.
- Volunteers.
- Mixing during harvesting, transport, storage and processing.
- Human error and accidents.

Expecting an Adventitious Presence standard of 'absolute zero' is neither realistic nor economically possible. In line with global and industry approved levels, in Australia the maximum acceptable level of GM canola allowed in non-GM canola seed to be accepted as non-GM is:

Commercial seed production	Planting seed production
0.9%	0.5%

SEPARATION DISTANCES

Pollen movement between canola crops will always occur. Although the risk is very low, the development of canola plants tolerant to more than one herbicide could occur through cross-pollination between crop varieties.

MINIMUM DISTANCES FOR MANAGING ADVENTITIOUS PRESENCE OF GM GRAIN TO BE LESS THAN 0.9%, BETWEEN GM CANOLA AND:

Commercial seed production	Planting seed production
Non-GM canola and all other canola	Foundation seed canola (or farmer saved seed)
5 metres	400 metres

MANAGING ADJACENT CANOLA CROPS (WITHIN 5 m)

If non-GM and GM crops are to be grown in adjacent paddocks (within 5 m of each other), and there is a supply chain requirement to deliver and declare the grain separately, the following management practices must be adopted:

EITHER

1. Slash or cultivate a narrow band (at least 5 m) of the GM crop prior to the onset of flowering.
2. If the crops are grown within the same farming operation, a narrow band (at least 5 m) of the non-GM crop can be harvested and processed as part of the GM canola crop and subsequently managed as per the GM canola paddock for volunteer control.

Where a farmer grows a GM canola crop along a boundary fence line that is adjacent to a neighbouring canola crop (or within 400 m of a seed production crop), the farmer

should notify the neighbour and discuss any relevant matters. The area immediately adjacent (at least 5 m) to the GM crop should be treated as per the GM canola paddock for subsequent volunteer control. Movement of pollen can occur beyond 5 m, with isolated low frequency events occurring over greater distances. The level of pollen movement declines rapidly with increasing distance. Farmers should ensure provisions for this are included in their weed management plans.

AUSTRALIAN OILSEEDS FEDERATION CANOLA TRADING STANDARDS AND DELIVERY

Farmers are required to declare all TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola loads as per the following standards.

CS01 (canola)

- GrainCorp and CBH code CAG1.
- Includes all canola, conventional and herbicide-tolerant canola including TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola.

CS01–A (non-GM canola)

- GrainCorp and CBH code CAN1.
- Same quality and trade parameters as CS01 (CAG1) canola with the additional requirement for an adventitious presence of OGTR approved events at 0.9% or below.

DELIVERY

TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola need to be delivered and marketed as CS01, identifying its GM status. The variety must also be specified. For specific site requirements or procedures, farmers should contact their local grain receival site. **Please note that mixed loads must be treated as GM canola (CS01/CAG1).**

It is each farmers responsibility to contact their local grain handlers prior to planting to confirm their nearest delivery site.

To find the nearest GM canola receival site visit roundupreadycanola.com.au

The GM Canola Market Wire is a regular newsletter with commentary on GM canola marketing fundamentals, including information on canola pricing, current domestic market demand and export market updates.

Sign up at roundupreadycanola.com.au

Bayer maintains a list of known GM canola segregations for the upcoming harvest delivery period – go to roundupreadycanola.com.au/receival-sites/

GETTING THE MOST FROM THE ROUNDUP READY TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

TRUFLEX CANOLA – USING ROUNDUP READY HERBICIDES*

Roundup Ready Herbicides* can be safely applied at any stage up to, and including, the first flower stage of TruFlex canola.

Up to two applications of up to 1.3 kg/ha or 1.67 L/ha may be made in any one crop of Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD or Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology, respectively.

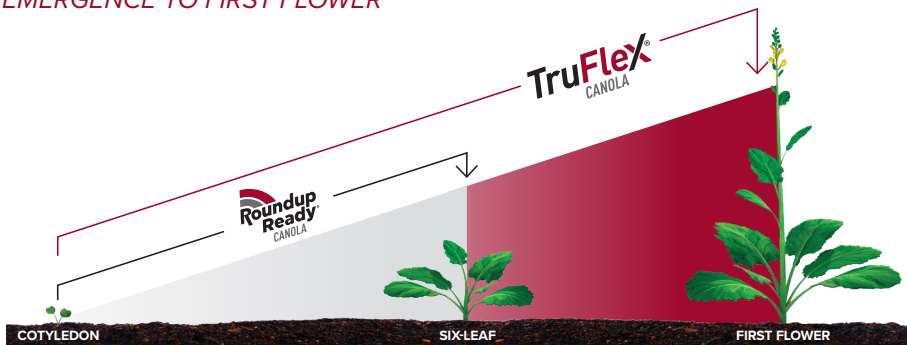
Up to 3 applications of up to 0.9 kg/ha or 1.15 L/ha may be made in any one crop of Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD or Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology, respectively.

Provided that the applications occur within the correct timing window (up to first flower stage).

Always read and understand the label before spraying.






For full copies of the Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD and Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology labels visit crop.bayer.com.au.

TRUFLEX CANOLA EXTENDED SPRAY WINDOW – EMERGENCE TO FIRST FLOWER



When applying Roundup Ready Herbicides at registered rates the window of application for Roundup Ready Herbicides extends past the six-leaf stage all the way to first flower.

THE RATES FARMERS NEED FOR THEIR WEED CHALLENGES

PRODUCT	ACTIVE INGREDIENT			
 **PLANTSHIELD*	690 g/kg glyphosate	2 apps @ 0.9 kg/ha	2 apps @ 1.3 kg/ha	3 apps @ 0.9 kg/ha
 **PLANTSHIELD*	540 g/L glyphosate	2 apps @ 1.15 L/ha	2 apps @ 1.67 L/ha	3 apps @ 1.15 L/ha

ROUNDUP READY CANOLA – USING ROUNDUP READY HERBICIDES*

Roundup Ready Herbicides* can be safely applied at any stage up to, and including, the six true leaf stage, prior to bud formation, on a Roundup Ready canola crop.

Up to two applications of Roundup Ready Herbicides* can be made to a Roundup Ready canola crop, provided the following conditions are met:

- Each application of Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD does not exceed 0.9 kg/ha.
- Each application of Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology does not exceed 1.15 L/ha.
- Both applications occur within the correct timing window (up until the six leaf stage and prior to reproductive development).

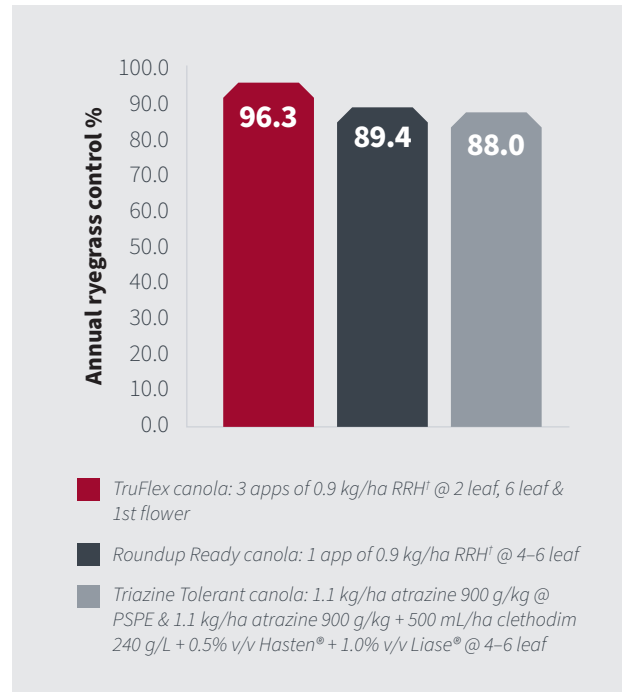
Always read and understand the label before spraying.

For full copies of the Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD and Roundup Ready PL Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD Technology label, visit crop.bayer.com.au.

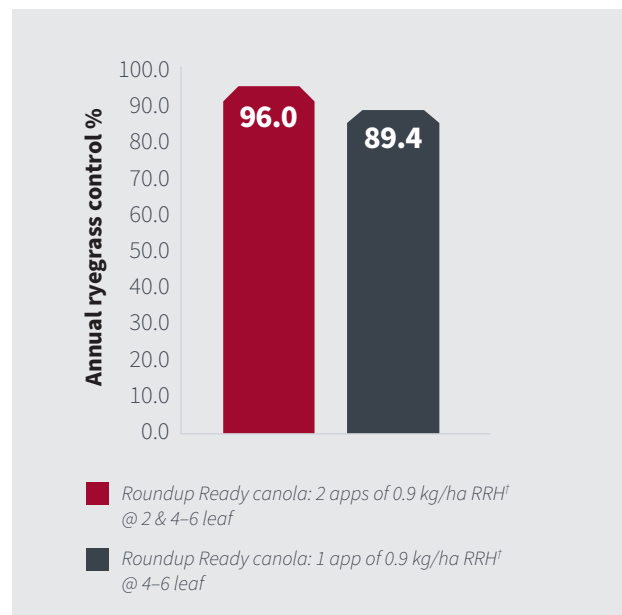
BENEFITS OF MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS WITH FLEXIBLE SPRAY WINDOWS

The best weed control is achieved with a multiple spray strategy to target staggered germinations of weeds. Weed control benefits of multiple applications are highlighted in the level of annual ryegrass control at 10 canola trial sites in WA, VIC and NSW.

HERBICIDE TOLERANT CANOLA WEED CONTROL TRIAL



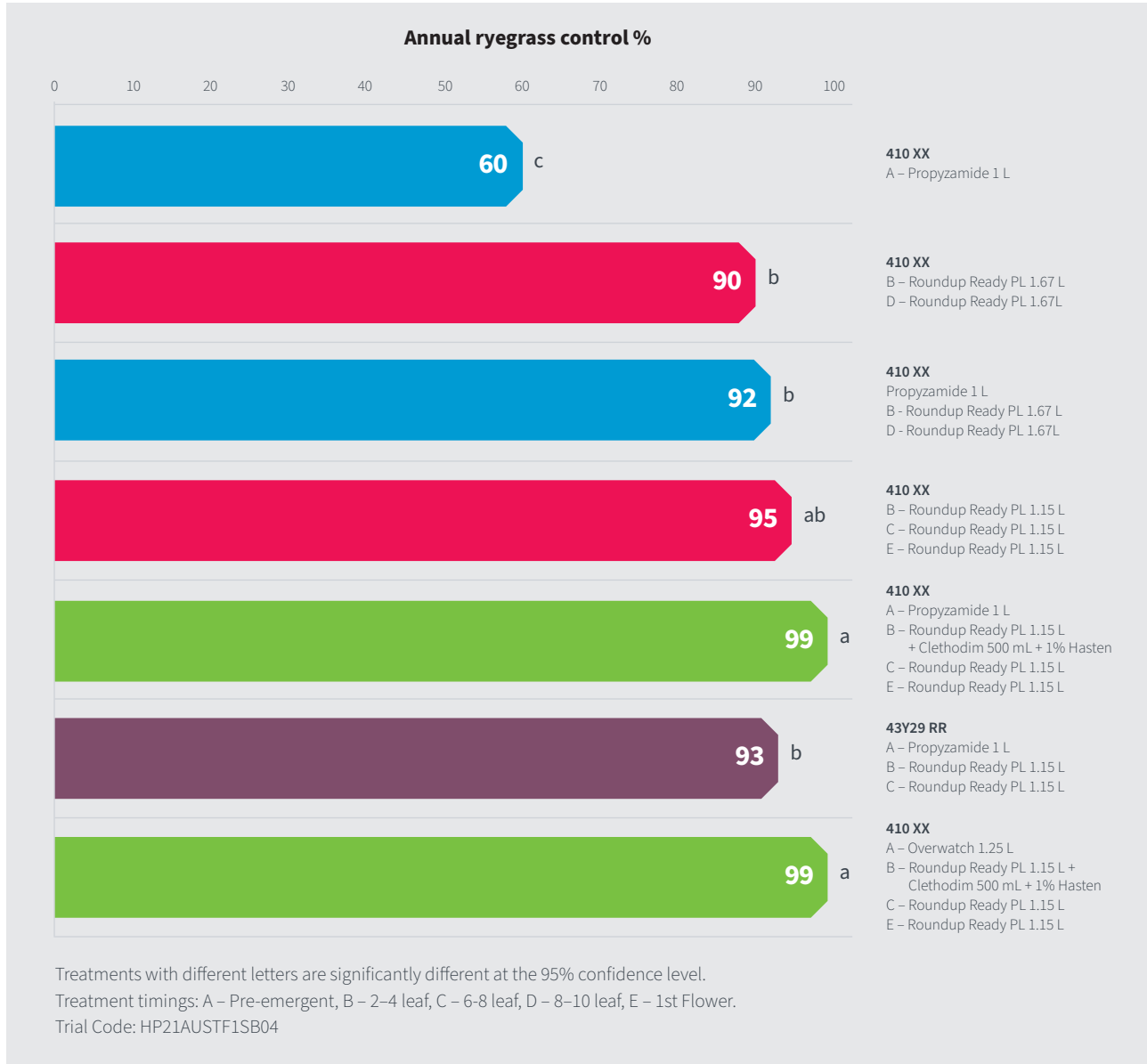
ROUNDUP READY CANOLA WEED CONTROL TRIAL – 1 VS 2 SPRAYS



Source: Bayer canola trial sites during the 2017 and 2018 seasons at Lake Bolac, Yarrawonga, Temora, Horsham, Badgingarra, Kendenup, Esperance, Cunderdin, Kojonup and Calingiri.

*Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD.

HERBICIDE TOLERANT CANOLA SYSTEMS TRIAL, AVERAGE ANNUAL RYEGRASS CONTROL, TARLEE SA 2021



CONTROLLING VOLUNTEER CANOLA

In any cropping system, seeds from the previous season's crop have the potential to germinate and compete for valuable resources such as water and nutrients, as well as being a potential host for disease and insects. For farmers, the key to preventing volunteers from becoming a problem is to plan ahead and use the right tools.

KEY POINTS

Volunteer canola can be difficult to control when it is established so it is best treated when small:

- Glyphosate will not provide satisfactory control of Roundup Ready or TruFlex canola volunteers, and may not adequately control non-Roundup Ready canola volunteers.
- The majority of volunteer seeds germinate the year following the canola crop (Gulden *et al*, 2003). Take the opportunity to manage glyphosate resistance by using alternative herbicides alone or in addition to glyphosate.
- Always use a full rate of an appropriate tank-mix herbicide.
- Adventitious presence is possible and farmers should consider that canola volunteers in their paddocks may be tolerant to herbicides other than the herbicide-tolerant canola they planted. This is primarily a problem in summer fallows where TruFlex canola or Roundup Ready canola volunteers are present, as they will not be controlled when straight glyphosate is used.

For more information download the industry canola volunteer control guide from australianoilseeds.com

Gulden, R.H., S.J. Shirliffe, and A.G. Thomas. 2003. Secondary seed dormancy prolongs persistence of volunteer canola in Western Canada. Weed Sci. 51:904–913.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

PROTECTING AN IMPORTANT TOOL – GLYPHOSATE

Herbicide resistant weeds have been a reality for decades – no herbicide is immune, including glyphosate. While the problem is significant, it is also manageable. In Australia, glyphosate resistant populations of several weed species have been found. Farmers view glyphosate as a critically important weed control tool and want to make sure that the benefits it delivers are preserved and maintained. Where glyphosate resistance has occurred, it has been effectively managed by good agronomic practices. There are actions that every farmer can take to help prevent or manage glyphosate resistant weed populations on their farm. By acting now we can ensure the long-term sustainable use of glyphosate in Australian farming systems, by minimising the risk of weeds (particularly annual ryegrass) developing resistance to glyphosate based herbicides.

Naturally occurring weed populations, for example annual ryegrass, may possess biotypes with resistance to glyphosate. Farmers should be aware of this prior to using glyphosate based herbicides and should aim to prevent the development of resistant populations. If suspected resistant biotypes are present, these should be sampled and tested.

The Resistance Management Plan (RMP) aims to reduce the likelihood of glyphosate resistance developing. It does not provide a guarantee that there will be no resistance to glyphosate.

UNDERSTANDING GLYPHOSATE RESISTANCE RISK

Each paddock planted to TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola has a unique glyphosate resistance risk profile. This is based on the paddock's history of various management strategies, throughout the previous crop rotation and historical usage of glyphosate.

As part of sound integrated weed management practices, farmers are encouraged to assess their glyphosate resistance risk profile prior to planting TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola.

FACTORS THAT DECREASE RISK

- ✓ The double knock technique.*
- ✓ Strategic use of alternative knockdown herbicide groups.
- ✓ Full disturbance cultivation at sowing.
- ✓ Effective in-crop weed control.
- ✓ Use alternative herbicide groups or tillage for inter-row and fallow weed control.
- ✓ Non-herbicide practices to prevent formation of viable weed seed.
- ✓ Use of crops with high levels of weed competition.
- ✓ Use of late season weed control and in-crop spray-topping with alternative herbicide groups.
- ✓ Farm hygiene to prevent movement of resistant weed seeds.
- ✓ Applying stewardship plans when growing glyphosate tolerant crops.
- ✓ Ensuring no weed seed returns to the seed bank.

**Definition: A glyphosate double knock must be a full label rate of glyphosate followed either by a full label rate of paraquat or a full cut cultivation within 1–14 days. Weeds should be treated at very small growth stages (refer to label) to get maximum efficacy from the paraquat treatment.*

FACTORS THAT INCREASE RISK OF HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEEDS DEVELOPING

- ✗ Continual reliance on glyphosate before seeding.
- ✗ Lack of tillage.
- ✗ Lack of effective in-crop weed control.
- ✗ Frequent glyphosate-based chemical fallow.
- ✗ Inter-row glyphosate use (unregistered).
- ✗ Frequent late season weed control and in-crop spray-topping with glyphosate.
- ✗ Over-reliance on glyphosate tolerant crops.
- ✗ High weed numbers.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR TRUFLEX CANOLA AND ROUNDUP READY CANOLA

Incorporating a range of cultural and herbicide management practices will help avoid the build up of herbicide resistant weed populations, and will maximise the control of weeds that may be resistant to glyphosate. The implementation of these practices should result in a reduction in the weed population entering the subsequent phase of crop rotation.

1. Aim to enter the TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola cropping phase of the rotation with a low weed burden.
2. Integrate as many different weed control options (chemical and cultural) as possible throughout all phases of the crop rotation.
3. Make every herbicide application count – use registered application rates at the correct weed growth stage and assess effectiveness.
4. Rotate herbicides with different modes of action throughout the crop rotation.
5. Regularly monitor the effectiveness of resistance management practices.
6. Test weed populations for herbicide resistance status as part of ongoing integrated weed management.
7. If planting into a paddock with suspected glyphosate resistance farmers must have a plan to manage such weeds.

Incorporating weed control management practices which rotate away from glyphosate herbicide, in the year immediately following TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola, is the simplest and most effective way to minimise the risk of weeds developing glyphosate resistance. However, rotating away from glyphosate herbicide use in the year following TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola is not always practical or feasible. Farmers need options that allow the continued use of glyphosate, while taking proactive action to minimise the risk of resistance development. These options should include a range of those specified in Table 1. Farmers should aim to include the management practices specified in the table where possible and appropriate, as part of an integrated weed management plan.

TABLE 1 – WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR OTHER PHASES OF THE CROP ROTATION.

TACTIC	ANNUAL RYEGRASS CONTROL LEVEL LIKELY (RANGE) (%)
Mowing	95 (90–98)
Double knock*	90 (80–95)
Hay, silage, green manure	90 (80–98)
Strategic grazing	75 (30–95)
Pasture manipulation to reduce grasses	75 (50–90)
Weed seed collection or destruction at harvest	60 (45–75)
Pre-sowing cultivation	50 (35–70)
High seeding rates	40 (25–50)
Strategic burning	40 (10–90)
Minimise burial of seed	40 (20–50)
Autumn tickle followed by control	35 (15–55)
Swathing/windrowing	35 (10–80)
Herbicide group rotation	Group and situation specific

*Definition: A glyphosate double knock must be a full label rate of glyphosate followed either by a full label rate of paraquat or a full cut cultivation within 1–14 days. Weeds should be treated at very small growth stages (refer to label) to get maximum efficacy from the paraquat treatment.

RECORDS

It is important that farmers keep paddock records, which outline the pre-planting, in-crop and post-harvest activities undertaken, and management practices implemented, to minimise the risk of developing glyphosate resistant weed populations. To facilitate good record keeping practices, farmers should use appropriate record keeping systems.

All farmers should maintain paddock records annually regardless of their proposed management practice intentions during and post-harvest of TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola.

WHAT RECORDS SHOULD BE KEPT

1. All farmers should maintain records annually for each paddock they plant to TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola.
2. Glyphosate herbicide should not be used in the year following TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola unless this is not feasible or practical. Where it is not feasible or practical, alternate management practices should be implemented. Alternate management practices should be derived from those listed in Table 1.
3. Prior to planting TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola, farmers should record the pre-planting details pertaining to their field history.
4. During the season and post-harvest, the farmer should record all other relevant details. These include management practices implemented, following harvest of the TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola crop and continuing through to in-crop weed control practices undertaken in crop grown in the same field after TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola.

MONITORING HERBICIDE EFFICACY

The farmer or the agronomist should inspect paddocks between 14 and 28 days after spraying Roundup Ready Herbicides* to monitor the effectiveness of the herbicide application. During these inspections, any surviving weeds that are normally sensitive to glyphosate application should be identified. The outcomes of the inspections and any remedial actions to be undertaken should be recorded. As per the Roundup Ready Herbicides* label requirements, farmers must report all cases of confirmed or suspected resistance to glyphosate to Bayer.

TESTING OF SUSPECTED RESISTANCE

If a spray failure to Roundup Ready Herbicides* occurs, it is essential to determine if this was due to resistance. Possible reasons for spray failure other than resistance can include poor spray application or weed emergence after the glyphosate application. Any weeds that are suspected to be glyphosate resistant should be tested to confirm this.

WEEDSMART

WeedSmart is an initiative that promotes the long-term sustainability of glyphosate use and herbicide use generally in Australian agriculture. This program centres on providing farmers and agronomists with all the latest tools, and resources, to manage herbicide resistance. Commitment to the *WeedSmart* initiative has come from research and development organisations, advisors and agronomists, chemical companies, and agribusiness and farmer representative bodies who share a common goal to safeguard the industry's future. Central to this initiative is the campaign hub located at weedsmart.org.au.



ACCESSING CANOLA SEED CONTAINING TRUFLEX AND ROUNDUP READY TECHNOLOGIES

Prior to taking delivery of any TruFlex canola seed and/or Roundup Ready canola seed for the first time, farmers need to contact their local Technology Service Provider (TSP). TSPs can be found at roundupreadycanola.com.au. Farmers will then need to:

1. Complete an accreditation course. Farmers can contact their local TSP or Bayer to access the accreditation course.
2. Sign a License and Stewardship Agreement (LSA). Farmers can contact their local TSP or Bayer to get a copy of the LSA.
3. Keep a copy of the signed LSA for reference.

PURCHASING SEED

Once accredited and having signed an LSA, farmers can visit their local TSP and place order(s) of TruFlex canola and/or Roundup Ready canola seed.

Visit roundupreadycanola.com.au or truflex.com.au for all the latest information on TruFlex canola and Roundup Ready canola.

A SIMPLIFIED OFFER FOR FARMERS

There is no longer a separate technology fee for Roundup Ready canola and TruFlex canola. Farmers will only pay the seed bag price when purchasing seed containing the trait technologies.

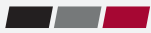
These changes have been developed based on feedback from farmers and Technology Service Providers (TSPs) and simplify the offer, by eliminating the need for separate invoicing of seed and trait.



WARRANTY & REPLACEMENT SEED

If a relevant seed company provides warranty/replacement seed free of charge, either in the same or future seasons, there are no additional fees that farmers need to pay for the Bayer traits contained in the seed.

If growers need to replant their canola and warranty/replacement seed is not provided free of charge by the relevant seed company, then growers will need to pay the full bag price, including the Bayer trait fees contained within the bag price.



To find your local Bayer representative,
visit **crop.bayer.com.au**

roundupreadycanola.com.au
truflex.com.au

Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd ABN 87 000 226 022
Level 4, 109 Burwood Rd, Hawthorn VIC 3122
Email: canola.business@bayer.com
Technical enquiries: 1800 804 479

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