CROPLAN® SEED AGRONOMISTS CAN HELP YOU SELECT INDUSTRY-LEADING WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES TO OPTIMIZE PERFORMANCE IN YOUR FIELDS.

Your unique field environment calls for one-of-a-kind wheat solutions. That’s why it’s important to work with your CROPLAN® seed agronomist, who has the expertise to help you match the right seed to your local conditions.

MANAGING WINTER WHEAT TO OPTIMIZE EVERY ACRE

“We’ve had outstanding results with CROPLAN® winter wheat seed. It cleans well at harvest and its winterhardness stands up to our tough climate. We also appreciate its disease-resistance package, since our lower ground tends to trap moisture in the canopy on cold, damp mornings. Between the Answer Plot® Program and our WinField agronomist, we’ve been able to choose the best products for our fields and have seen excellent yields.”

– Mike Peterson
Appleton, Wisconsin

CROPLAN® WHEAT VARIETIES BY THE NUMBERS

The key below shows what CROPLAN® wheat varieties mean.

HRS: Hard red spring wheat
HRW: Hard red winter wheat
SRW: Soft red winter wheat

Class of Wheat (first number) | Last Number of Year Introduced (2014) (second number) | Unique to Variety (last two numbers)
---|---|---
HRS 3 | 000 series | HRS 3000
HRW 4 | 000 series | HRW 4000
SRW 9 | 000 series | SRW 9000

THE RIGHT GENETICS

High-performing CROPLAN® wheat seed is backed by the expertise and insights to help you reap optimal yield potential from each field. Extensive testing and screening by CROPLAN® seed agronomists help match the best seed options for your fields. Planting two or three varieties and a range of maturities and genetics are vital to successful wheat yields. Your CROPLAN® seed agronomist uses local expertise, research data and cutting-edge tools to help you pick the right wheat variety, so each field’s optimal yield potential can be reached.

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WINTER WHEAT GROWING REGIONS

1 Region 1
2 Region 2
3 Region 3
4 Region 4

PLANNING

The Right Crop Protection
Weed History

The Right Genetics
Seed Viability

The Right Population
Seeding of Wheat

The Right Soil Type

The Right Plant Nutrition
N, P, K

The Right Plant Nutrition
N, P, K Top-Dressing

The Right Crop Protection
Preemergence Weed Control

Planning

PLANTING

The Right Crop Protection
Postemergence Weed Control

The Right Plant Nutrition
Additional N plus NutriSolutions® “Fusion” Tissue Testing

The Right Soil Type

The Right Population
Seeding of Wheat

The Right Plant Nutrition
N, P, K

In-Season

HARVEST

Postemergence Weed Control

Additional N plus NutriSolutions® “Fusion” Tissue Testing

The Right Soil Type

The Right Population
Seeding of Wheat

The Right Plant Nutrition
N, P, K

Planning

Results may vary. Because of factors outside of Winfield Solutions’ control, such as weather, pest control application and any other factors, results to be obtained, including but not limited to yields, financial performance or profits, cannot be predicted or guaranteed by Winfield Solutions.

WINTER WHEAT R7® PLACEMENT STRATEGY TIMELINE

Region 1

Region 2

Region 3

Region 4

Results may vary. Because of factors outside of Winfield Solutions’ control, such as weather, pest control application and any other factors, results to be obtained, including but not limited to yields, financial performance or profits, cannot be predicted or guaranteed by Winfield Solutions.
THE RIGHT SOIL TYPE

Placing wheat varieties in the right soil type and growing region helps them reach their optimal yield potential. Some varieties, such as R925, are more consistent on variable soils; while others, such as R923, have outstanding yield potential on highly productive clay-loam soil. Soil type can also affect the height of a wheat plant, so knowing each variety’s genetic height potential and tillering differences will help you place it in a field that allows the variety to express its optimal growth and yield potential. The R7® Tool helps CROPLAN® seed agronomists analyze soil and water conditions within each field so you can confidently match the right seed to every acre.

R7® TOOL
SOIL-TYPE MAP

It’s important to know the predominant soil type of each field to select the best wheat varieties. The R7® Tool lets you view both traditional soil-type maps and satellite soil-variability maps. This specific information can help you determine the right variety for each field.

THE RIGHT PLANT POPULATION

Optimal plant population for winter wheat affects many things, primarily yield. Other factors affected include the ability to naturally compete with weeds, the ease of timing fungicide applications or preharvest burndown, bridging, and handling stress based on moisture received. Many elements come into play when picking a seeding rate goal. One of the biggest is seed size; others include germination, use of seed treatment, tillage practices (no-till or conventional), planting date, seeding depth and seeding equipment.

EXAMPLE OF SELECTING A PROPER PLANTING POPULATION

• If the target population for HRS 3419 (RTF 7) = 32 live plants per square foot,
  • And field loss with treated seed is 20 percent (or 6.4 seeds),
  you would need to plant 38.4 seeds per square foot
  • And germination is 96 percent (4.9 percent loss, or 1.5 seeds),
  you would need to plant 40 seeds per square foot
  • And square feet in an acre totals 43,560 (x 40 seeds per square foot)
  • And 1.74 million seeds per acre
  • We have reached our goal of 32 live plants per square foot, or 1.20 pounds of wheat per acre

SEEDING RATE CHART

Assume Field Loss 20% Germ: 96%
THE RIGHT CROP PROTECTION

To help achieve high wheat yields and optimize your input investment, it’s important to protect your crop from weed competition while reducing yield-limiting disease outbreaks.

**KEY POINTS**

1. **Protecting the top three leaves and head are critical to building high yield.**
2. **Thorough coverage with fungicide treatments is essential. Adding MasterStak® adjuvant reduces fine droplets, thereby improving fungicide spray deposition, canopy penetration, and spray dropout sticking and spreading.**
3. **Whether you’re protecting wheat varieties that have poor disease tolerance or pushing yield potential in high-management acres, fungicide treatments help guard your crop against destructive diseases.**

COST-EFFECTIVE FUNGICIDE TREATMENTS

An application of Topaz® fungicide or Onset® 3.6L fungicide can limit yield-reducing diseases and provide economic benefits. Under heavy disease pressure, early fungicide applications made during the fifth-leaf stage and around flag leaf have been effective in preserving yield potential going into winter. Onset® 3.6L fungicide treatments applied at Feekes growth stage 10.51 to target fusarium head blight can be especially beneficial for retaining wheat quality and reducing docking.

**TIPS FOR WEED-RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

The following best-management practices will help combat and prevent weed resistance.

- **Rotate crops to change the timing of seeding and harvest, and the competitive ability of the crop.**
- **Plant different crops in order to use different herbicides.**
- **Use two or more effective herbicide modes of action in the tank mix to control the same weed.**
- **Optimize herbicide performance for complete control by applying at recommended use rates and correct weed sizes, and with appropriate adjuvants.**
- **Use the right equipment and the recommended nozzles, pressure settings and spray volumes.**
- **Monitor fields frequently for weeds.**
- **Use an integrated approach, don’t just rotate chemistry.**

WINFIELD® HERBICIDES FOR WINTER WHEAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Active Ingredients</th>
<th>Herbicidal Group</th>
<th>Weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raze®</td>
<td>(Fluroxypyr) (Flucarbazone) (MCPE)</td>
<td>Group 4 (Phenoxy) Group 2 (Pyridine) Group 6 (PSII)</td>
<td>Annual broadleaf weeds, Grass and broadleaf weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolve®</td>
<td>(Fluroxypyr) (Flucarbazone) (MCPE)</td>
<td>Group 6 (PSII)</td>
<td>Annual broadleaf weeds, Kochia, dandelion, thistles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild®</td>
<td>(Fluroxypyr) (Flucarbazone) (MCPE)</td>
<td>Group 4 (Pyridine) Group 4 (Phenoxy)</td>
<td>Annual broadleaf weeds, Kochia, dandelion, thistles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivore®</td>
<td>(Fluroxypyr) (Flucarbazone) (MCPE)</td>
<td>Group 2 (Pyridine) Group 4 (Pyridine)</td>
<td>Annual broadleaf weeds, Kochia, dandelion, thistles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raze®</td>
<td>(Metolachlor) (Fluroxypyr)</td>
<td>Group 2 (MCPE) Group 4 (Pyridine)</td>
<td>Annual broadleaf weeds, Grass and broadleaf weeds, Kochia, dandelion, thistles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxx®</td>
<td>(Fluroxypyr) (Flucarbazone)</td>
<td>Group 5 (AOClabe)</td>
<td>Annual broadleaf weeds, Grass weeds, Wild oats, foxtails, dandelions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WENFIELD® CEREALS**

**RENDELL® CEREALS**

**THE RIGHT HARVEST**

- Harvest and straw management provides the foundation for next year’s crop.
- A timely harvest is critical to ensuring milling wheat quality, as is air-drying grain naturally. Wheat is generally harvested at 14 to 20 percent moisture, with air-drying in the bin occurring after that.
- Successful storage depends on grain being kept uniformly clean and cool, with moisture at 12 percent for long-term storage.
- Dryacide® 100 insecticide protects stored grain from insects that can damage grain quality and quickly eat up profits. It may be used in an empty bin and applied to stored grain such as corn, wheat, barley, seeds and feed.
- Preharvest and postharvest burndowns are great times to add Sterling Blue® herbicide to help keep Roundup®-resistant kochia weed banks from building.
- Proper timing of preharvest burndown is when the stem directly under the wheat head turns from green to yellow.

PROTECT YOUR SEED INVESTMENT

High-performing WinField™ products can help you win in the field and the marketplace. Contact your local WinField expert or visit winfield.com for more information. Always read and follow label directions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Seedling Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>T=Low</td>
<td>B=High</td>
<td>T=Low</td>
<td>B=Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>T=Medium</td>
<td>B=High</td>
<td>T=Medium</td>
<td>B=Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>T=High</td>
<td>B=High</td>
<td>T=High</td>
<td>B=Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comparison ratings are with glyphosate-resistant only. These ratings reflect trends observed in research trials, which will change based on various factors, including varieties, growing conditions, and production patterns.