



Byron DuBois of Springbrook Farms, Pittsgrove New Jersey, uses Spin-Aid® Herbicide on all of his 500 acres of processed spinach. *"I have been using Spin-Aid as long as I can remember."* Weeds commonly seen in the South Jersey fields are Lambsquarters, Pigweed and Chickweed. *"I am a real stickler about getting early control of weeds. If weeds get out of control, we need to hire a hand weed crew, which is costly and difficult to find. As soon as I see weeds emerging, I do my first application of Spin-Aid at 3 pints per acre."* Byron follows up 7-10 days with a second 3 pint per acre application to make sure he gets any additional weeds that emerge; after that, the plant canopy is wide enough to fight off any other ones that might appear.

A typical crop cycle on his New Jersey farm is 65 days from seed to final harvest. Byron planted the spinach seed the week of August 19th. He made his first application of Spin-Aid on Saturday, September 7th at 7 pm. *"I find its best to apply Spin-Aid after the sun goes down."* Spin-Aid is a photosynthetic inhibitor, so daylight enhances its activity. Nighttime applications, therefore, reduce the chance of crop injury.

Byron acknowledges that there are not many alternatives for broad leaf weed control available for spinach growers, however, *"Applying Spin-Aid early on, when the weeds are really small gives really good control of most of the weeds I need to deal with."*



Byron K DuBois



Byron showing Lambsquarter treated with Spin-Aid three days prior. Weeds this size are treated before they get out of control.



Spinach planted the week of August 19th treated with 3 pints/acre of Spin-Aid on Sept. 7th, is in excellent condition on Sept. 10th.



Two weeks (Sept 24th) and an additional 3 pints/acre application on Sept 12th later, the Spinach is thriving.