



GREEN ON BROWN APPLICATION SNAPSHOT

Detect weeds in bare and stubble fields, day or night, using the Bilberry smart spraying system.

BASIC INFORMATION

Spray What You Can See

Cameras can be affected by high stubble loads, crop shading, and canopy closure. If they cannot see the weeds in question, they cannot spray them—it's as simple as that.

Target Weeds

This application has been trained to detect any weeds that are visually green, as well as those in grey and purple tones. Some of the most common detectable weeds are:

- Wild radish
- Brome grass
- Rye grass
- Lupin
- Sorghum
- Roly poly
- Tar vine
- Fleabane
- Skeleton weed
- Thistles
- Wildmill grass
- Feathertop rhodes
- Button grass
- Melons
- + More

Note: This is not a complete list of detectable weeds as all weeds are potentially detectable.

20

 km/h
optimal spraying speed

Best Light Time

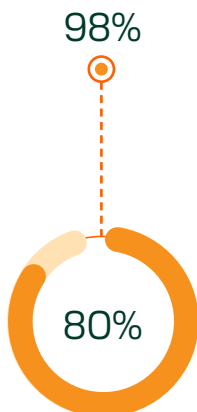
The Green on Brown application is usable day or night. The optional Night Vision Kit must be installed on your sprayer for usage in the dark.



KEY BENEFITS

Significant Savings

Average chemical savings for Bilberry users is about 80% but has been proven to be as high as 98% in some use cases. The fewer weeds there are in a field, the higher the savings will be.



Herbicide Resistance Management

Increasing herbicide resistance in weeds is a big issue for farms today. Utilising the Bilberry smart spraying system allows users to apply robust rates of herbicides to maximise weed control and reduce the risk of further herbicide resistance, all while increasing the profitability of the farming enterprise.

Agronomic Data

Understand your weed pressure levels and overall savings per session using weed maps produced based on in-field detections.

Get the most out of your Bilberry system
Additional reading [here](#).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Crop Stage

The green on brown application can be used in either bare or stubble-filled fields.

It is important to remember that in order for the weeds to be detected the cameras must be able to see the weeds.

Dense stubble or tall stubble has the potential to block the camera's ability to detect the weeds present in the field.

Weed Size

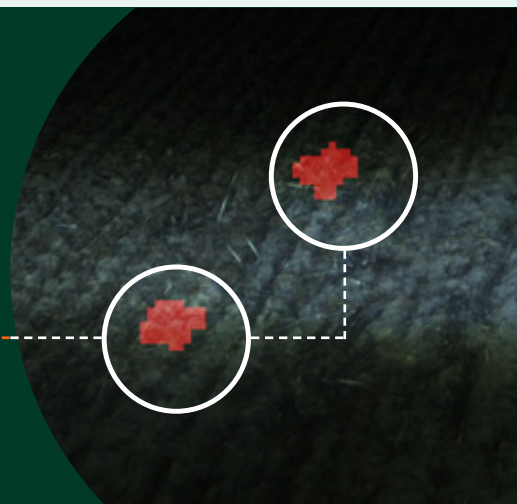
It is recommended that this application is used on weeds with a diameter of at least 5 cm.

Smaller weeds are also detectable, even at the cotyledon stage, but these weeds are often hidden by external elements in the field such as the crop itself, stubble or chaff.

Night Vision Kit Activation

For users who have the optional Night Vision Kit installed on their system, it is recommended that lights are turned on 1 hour before sunset and turned off 1 hour after sunrise.

Detected weeds are shown here highlighted in red 



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