Control of ryegrass with pre-emergent herbicides

This trial was funded by GRDC and conducted in collaboration with the Birchip Cropping Group and the University of Adelaide.

Key findings

- Boxer Gold IBS + PSPE or Trifluralin IBS + Avadex Xtra IBS + Dual Gold PSPE gave the best pre-emergent annual ryegrass control in 2009.
- Boxer Gold or Dual Gold applied PSPE significantly improved ryegrass control in the crop row.

Why do the trial?

Hart has conducted many years of research on pre-emergent herbicides and the control of annual ryegrass. A summary of the results generated (Table 1) shows that good control of group D (trifluralin) resistant ryegrass can be achieved. It has also shows that older herbicides can be just as effective as some of the newer, more expensive herbicides.

Table 1: Ryegrass % control for pre-emergent herbicide treatments at Hart in the years from and including 2003 to 2008.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
Rate of Trifluralin 480 L/ha	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Number in the nil (plants per sq m)	564	145	282	95	31	65	197
Herbicide treatment			% ryegrass	s controlled			
Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifluralin 480 IBS	86	60	80	49	70	17	60
Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS			45	52	57		51
Dual Gold 0.5L/ha IBS			55	42	47		48
Trifluralin480 + Glean 10g/ha IBS	93	76	83				84
Trifluralin480 + Avadex Xtra 1.0L/ha IBS	83	71	85		70		77
Trifluralin480 + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS			81	54	69	74	70
Trifluralin480 + Dual Gold 0.5L/ha IBS		76	85	52	64	52	66
Trifluralin480 + Avadex Xtra 1L/ha + Dual	93	75	90	59	76		79
Gold 0.35L/ha IBS	00	10	00	00			
Trifluralin480 IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha PSPE	90	86	87				88
Trifluralin480 IBS + Dual Gold 0.5L/ha PSPE	96	90	91	52	83	67	80
Trifluralin480 IBS + Dual Gold 0.25L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35 L/ha PSPE		79	94	44	77		74
Boxer Gold @ 2.5L/ha				72	81	76	76
Sakura (BAY-191 118g/ha)				88	80	79	82
LSD (0.05)	17	21	15	17	16	27	

However, regardless of herbicide efficacy a common paddock observation is the lack of annual ryegrass control within the crop row. Techniques to improve the control of ryegrass within the crop row include modifying seeding equipment to leave a layer of treated soil in the row or to apply pre-emergent herbicides after sowing and before emergence (PSPE), in a separate spray application. In past trials PSPE treatments specifically using S-metolachlor (Dual Gold) have produced good ryegrass control, depending on soil moisture. Hence, this trial aims to compare the effect of different pre-emergent herbicides applied pre sowing and post sowing on wheat establishment and ryegrass control and to specifically improve the control of ryegrass in the crop row.

How was it done?

Plot size	1.4m x 10m	Fertiliser	DAP @ 70 kg/ha + 2% Zn
Seeding date	22 nd May 2009	Variety	Catalina wheat @ 70 kg/ha

The trial was a randomised complete block design with 3 replicates and 16 herbicide treatments (Table 2). Active ingredients of the herbicides used in the trial are listed in table 3.

To ensure even ryegrass establishment across the trial ryegrass seed was broadcast at 25 kg/ha ahead of seeding and tickled in with a shallow pass with the seeder prior to herbicide application. The ryegrass used was harvested from paddocks in 2007 and is approximately 30% resistant to trifluralin.

The seeding equipment used was a 6 row plot seeder on 225mm (9") spacing with narrow points and press wheels.

Pre-sowing herbicides were applied within 1 hour of sowing and incorporated by sowing (IBS), the post sow pre-emergent (PSPE) herbicides were applied 3 days after sowing following 12mm of rain the previous night. Follow up rain was negligible until 12 days later, when 25mm was received.

Crop emergence was measured by counting plants along 2 metres of row in each plot.

Ryegrass was counted within the seed row, on the shoulder of the furrow and on the rise between 2 furrows. 0.1 of a square metre was counted in each of the 3 areas in every plot.

Table	2: Pre	e-emeraent	herbicides.	rates	and	timinas
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	Treatment
1	Nil
2	Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS
3	Avadex Xtra 3.0L/ha IBS
4	Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS
5	Trifluralin480 1.4L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.5L/ha IBS
6	Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha PSPE
7	Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha PSPE
8	Boxer Gold 2.5L/ha IBS
9	Boxer Gold 1.5L/ha IBS + Boxer Gold 1.0 L/ha PSPE
10	Boxer Gold 1.5L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha PSPE
11	Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Boxer Gold 1.5L/ha IBS
12	NUL1493 0.75L/ha IBS
13	NUL 1493 0.5L/ha IBS + NUL 1493 0.35L/ha PSPE
14	Sakura 118g/ha IBS
15	Sakura 118g/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha PSPE
16	Sakura 118g/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS

Table 3: Pre-emergent herbicides and active ingredients

Herbicide	Active ingredients
Trifluralin 480	trifluralin 480g/L
Dual Gold	S-metolachlor 960g/L
Avadex Xtra	tri-allate 500g/L
Boxer Gold	S-metolachlor 120g/L + prosulfocarb 800g/L
NUL-1493	experimental
Sakura (BAY-191 850WG)	pyroxasulfone

Results

No herbicide treatment significantly affected wheat plant establishment compared to the untreated. However, in previous trials, the herbicides NUL1493 0.75L/ha IBS and Avadex Xtra 3.0L/ha IBS have caused significant crop damage. The average crop density achieved in 2009 was 117 plants per square metre.

All treatments produced significant control of ryegrass between the crop rows and ranged between 60% (Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS) and 89% control (Sakura 850WG 118g/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS) (Table 4). Treatments giving better than 85% control ryegrass between the crop rows were:

- Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.5L/ha IBS
- Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Boxer Gold 1.5L/ha IBS
- NUL1493 0.75L/ha IBS
- Sakura 850WG 118g/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS.

All treatments containing Dual Gold produced lower ryegrass control in the inter-row (76%) highlighting the solubility and movement of this herbicide.

Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS produced 31% control on the shoulder of the press wheel furrow, however, this difference was not significant, with all treatments averaging 59% control. The greatest control in this area of the plot came from NUL1493 0.50L/ha IBS + NUL 1493 0.35L/ha PSPE or Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha, averaging 75% control (Table 4).

Ryegrass control in the crop row was generally poorer compared to the other areas measured, averaging only 56% compared to 79% control on the inter-row. This matches paddock observations. However, all PSPE treatments (averaging 70% control) were significantly better compared to IBS alone (averaging 51% control) at controlling ryegrass in the crop row. Of the IBS treatments Avadex Xtra 3.0L/ha IBS, NUL1493 0.75L/ha IBS and Sakura 850WG 118g/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS produced the best in-row control averaging 63%.

Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS produced the worst control of the treatments in all areas of the crop row (41% overall control compared to the untreated) (Table 4). This result was expected as the ryegrass sown was 30% resistant to trifluralin. The treatments listed below all achieved at least a 75% reduction in the ryegrass plant population across the whole row.

- Trifluralin 480 1.4L/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS + Dual Gold 0.35L/ha PSPE
- Boxer Gold 1.5 IBS + Boxer Gold 1.0 PSPE
- NUL1493 0.75L/ha IBS
- NUL1493 0.5L/ha IBS + NUL1493 0.35 PSPE
- Sakura 118g/ha IBS + Avadex Xtra 1.6L/ha IBS

A further 3 treatments produced at least 70% control across the whole row (Table 4).

Overall, for the control of Group D resistant ryegrass there are a number of effective preemergent herbicide options available. For the greatest control of in-row ryegrass PSPE applications are the most effective. However, these present a higher risk to crop safety, depending on soil type and rainfall after application.

Treatment	Ryegrass bo	etween crop vs	Ryegrass c shoi	on crop row ulder	Ryegrass i	n crop row	Overall	control
	plants/m²	% control	plants/m²	% control	plants/m²	% control	plants/m²	% control
1 NIL	553		243		163	ı	320	
2 Tri 1.4L IBS	220	60	167	31	180	0	189	41
3 Ava 3L IBS	107	81	120	51	67	59	98	69
4 Tri 1.4L + Av 1.6L IBS	143	74	97	60	93	43	111	65
5 Tri 1.4L + DG 0.5L IBS	73	87	100	59	80	51	84	74
6 Tri 1.4L + Av 1.6L IBS + DG 0.35L PSPE	123	78	63	74	40	75	75	76
7 Tri 1.4L IBS + DG 0.35L PSPE	170	69	137	44	60	63	122	62
8 BG 2.5L BS	120	78	93	62	107	35	107	67
9 BG 1.5L BS + BG 1.0L PSPE	97	82	73	70	33	80	68	79
10 BG 1.5L BS + DG 0.35L PSPE	107	81	06	63	73	55	06	72
11 Tri 1.4L + BG 1.5L IBS	83	85	120	51	06	45	98	69
12 NUL 1493 0.75L IBS	73	87	87	64	57	65	72	77
13 NUL 1493 0.5L IBS + NUL 1493 0.35 PSPE	87	84	60	75	43	73	63	80
14 Sak 118g IBS	147	73	103	57	87	47	112	65
15 Sak 118g IBS + DG 0.35L PSPE	133	76	103	57	40	75	92	71
16 Sak 118g IBS + Av 1.6L IBS	63	89	83	66	57	65	68	79
LSD (0.05)	85	48	83	66	140	75		

Table 4: Pre-emergent herbicide treatments, ryegrass plant number and % control at Hart in 2009. Plants per square metre values are expressed as the number of ryegrass plants in a square metre between the crop rows, on the crop row shoulder Crop row or in the