Monza Compatibility Trial

Aim: To determine the effect that additions of herbicides and insecticides has on Monza efficacy on brome grass.

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Location: Goodlands

Background: Brome grass is becoming a problem weed in many cropping focused programs. Monza suppresses brome grass and is best used early when the brome is 1 to 3 leaf. This trial site was selected after a blowout of brome grass in 2003.

Mixes allow supplementary control of weeds such as radish and capeweed, eliminating the need for a second pass. It is important not to compromise Monza efficacy. The only products on the label compatible with Monza are Archer/Lontrel (up to 300 mLs), MCPA LVE (up to 350 mLs) and Tigrex (up to 750 mLs).

Trial Details:

Plot replication	3 reps x 12 treatments
Soil type	Red sandy loam
Sowing date	24th May
Conditions at sowing	Moist, friable
Machinery	Borgault bar & box, 10" k/p with press wheels.
Seeding rate	60 kg/ha of Clearfield STL
Fertiliser	80 kg/ha Agstar Extra, 50 L/ha Flexi N IBS
Herbicides and Insecticides	1.1 L/ha TriflurX, 0.8 L/ha Roundup Powermax.
Paddock History	2003 = wheat

Results:
Monza performance was not compromised with any of the mixes (Table 1). There are significant differences in the early assessments but the final assessment (in bold) indicates no Monza efficacy issues with brome grass control. Control is improved with the LVE MCPA at 500 mL/ha treatment, however this is not statistically significant at the final assessment.

Crop phytotoxicity and crop yield were not measured in this trial, only brome grass control. Some of the treatments, particularly Paragon (bleaching similar to Tigrex) and Dimethoate at 750 mLs (leaf loss), have caused crop phytotoxicity after application in other trials.

Table 1: % Control of brome grass at different intervals after application

Treatments	% Control 13 days after		% Control 35 days after		% Control 47 days after		% Control 73 days after		% Control 115 days after	
Monza 25 g/ha + LVE MCPA 500 mL/ha *	73	a	92	ab	83	a	67	a	77	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Bromicide MA 1400 mL/ha *	60	bc	89	bc	77	a	68	a	75	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Dimethoate 750 mL/ha *	70	ab	87	c	67	a	67	a	75	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Paragon 250 mL/ha *	55	c	90	bc	73	a	70	a	74	a
Monza 25 g/ha + LVE MCPA 350 mL/ha *	65	abc	94	a	87	a	68	a	73	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Bromicide MA 700 mL/ha *	63	abc	88	bc	72	a	65	a	73	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Archer 300 mL/ha *	70	ab	87	c	70	a	64	a	72	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Associate 2 g/ha *	73	a	88	bc	73	a	65	a	72	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Associate 5 g/ha *	62	bc	87	c	65	a	67	a	71	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Dimethoate 90 mL/ha *	68	ab	89	bc	70	a	67	a	71	a
Monza 25 g/ha + Sonic 120 mL/ha *	67	ab	88	bc	68	a	65	a	68	a
Monza 25 g/ha *	65	abc	87	c	72	a	65	a	68	a
LSD (P=.05)	9.6		3.2		12.8		5.8		9.8	
Standard Deviation	5.7		1.9		7.7		3.5		5.8	
CV	8.73		2.17		10.39		5.22		8.09	

* All treatments applied with DC-Trate @ 2 %v/v

Note

- Associate = metsulfuron, Archer = clopyralid, Sonic = cypermethrin.
- If two numbers have the same letter, then we cannot be confident that the differences between the two are due to the treatment imposed and the difference may be due to chance.
- Wheat at application was 2 to 3 leaf; brome grass stage at application was 1 to 4 leaf.
- Treatments were applied on the 18th June.
- The mixes that do not appear on the label are not an endorsement for use of any of these mixes. This is experimental work only.

Summary:

- Monza efficacy on brome grass has not been reduced by the addition of these herbicides and insecticides, at the final assessment.
- Some of the treatments were significantly different at the early timing, but the final assessment showed no significant difference.

- The only compatible products on the label are MCPA LVE (350mLs), Archer/Lontrel (300mLs) and Tigrex (750mLs). Always follow the label.
- Crop phytotoxicity and crop yield were not measured.

Technically reviewed by: Mike Jackson, Peter Carlton.

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