SPRAY STRATEGIES FOR MULTIPLE HERBICIDE RESISTANT RADISH

YUNA

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ABSTRACT

Growers in the Northern Agricultural Region (NAR) of Western Australia are faced with significantly higher wild radish control costs due to herbicide resistance issues with many of our major herbicide groups. Chemistry in groups B, C, F and I are struggling on many radish populations and growers are now increasingly turning to pyrasulfatole (group H) found in products like Precept and Velocity to control these hard to kill populations.

There is some anecdotal evidence suggesting that older chemistry such as 2,4 D if used at the right timing may provide adequate radish control if used in sequence with our newer chemistries.

BACKGROUND AND AIM

To see if herbicide strategies can be developed that will reduce the heavy reliance that growers in the Northern Agricultural Region now place on the key active pyrosulfatole, found in the products Velocity and Precept.

TRIAL DETAILS

Four experiments were conducted in 2012. This research examined the effectiveness of 2 times of spraying, early 2-3 leaf stage of wheat crop, and 3 weeks later i.e. 5-6 leaf stage of wheat crop on wild radish control. Multiple herbicides and herbicide mixes were used to see if different sequences and mixes of both older (cheaper) and newer (expensive) herbicides could provide adequate control of known herbicide resistant wild radish populations

RESULTS

The trials clearly showed that high levels of control of resistant radish populations could be achieved with a 2 spray program that used both old and new chemistries. The trials clearly showed that growers don't need to use 2 applications of pyrasulfatole in one crop to achieve satisfactory control if small weeds are targeted with robust herbicide rates and good spray coverage.

Growers should be using a 2 spray regime on bad wild radish paddocks as a matter of course. Growers should be targeting radish as early as possible i.e. from the 2 leaf stage of the cereal crop and be coming back 3-4 weeks later with a second application using alternative modes of action to those used in the first spray. An example of this would be to use Velocity at 2 leaf stage of the crop and follow up with 24,D amine plus Ecopar as a second spray application.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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A comprehensive report of the project findings will be available at www.grdc.com.au

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TRIALS REPORTS

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