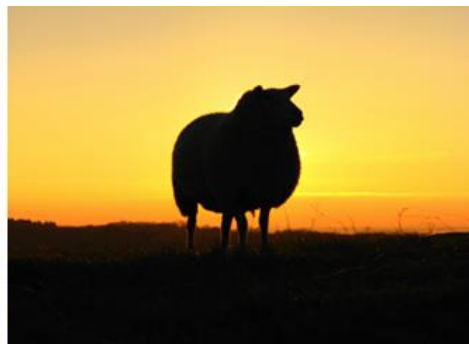


Integrated grass weed control



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Weed management

Weed control is more than just using herbicides.

Good control can be achieved by integrating a variety of control methods:

- Crop choice and rotation
- Cultivations vs min-till
- Crop establishment
- Chemical control.

Early action is key !

Stopping it early stops this



Grass Weeds = Yield Loss

Grass weed population for 5 % yield loss

| | weeds/m ² | £ lost /ha @£130/t @ 9t/ha |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Blackgrass | 12 | -£58 |
| Barren brome | 6 | -£58 |
| AMG | 2500 panicles | -£58 + drying costs |
| Cleavers | 4 | -£58 |

250 black grass/m = 50% yield loss

Black grass yield loss

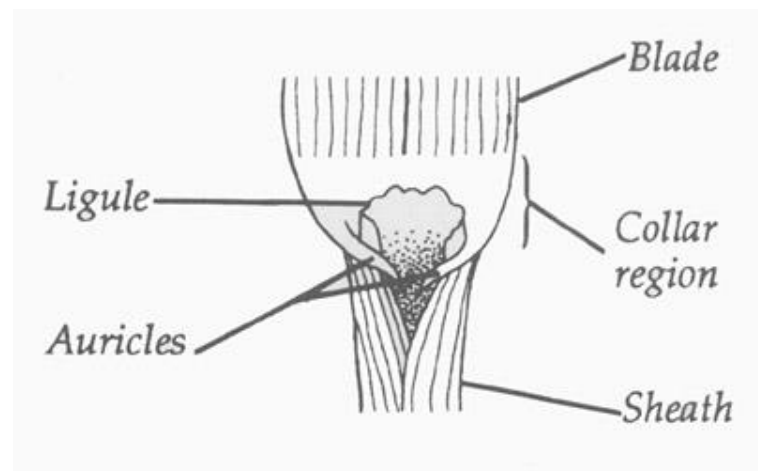


Know your enemy

- Understanding the weed biology is essential to be able to gain effective control.
- Crop competition
- Emergence pattern
- Dormancy
- Depth of weed seed germination
- Seeds existing in the seedbank or imported
- High seed production e.g. 100 seeds/hd

Identifying grass weeds

- Auricles – Small claw or ear-like outgrowths at the junction of the leaf sheath and blade.
- Ligules – Membranous extension at the junction of the leaf sheath and blade.
- Panicles – The compound flowering head or ear of a grass in which each spikelet has a distinct stalk attached to the main stem.



Quiz Time

Barren/sterile brome

- Annual tufted grass that can grow to 100cm in height.
- Leaf blades are green, turning purple and are finely pointed and covered in short hairs.
- Long-awned (15-30mm) loose flower head.
- In the young plant, ligule is very pointed.



Soft brome

- Loosely tufted, 10-100cm.
- Feels soft.
- Panicle is large, condensed and erect. Flowers hairy and awned.
- Very common, all cultivated land.
- Problem in cereals.



Image:
<http://www.bayercropscience.co.uk/your-crop/crop-diseases-weeds-and-pests/grass-weeds/soft-brome/>

Rye Brome

- Loosely tufted or solitary 20-120 cm.
- Flower head is an erect panicle, which droops or nods later.
- Spikelets are oval, many flowered and 1.2-2.4 cm long with short awns.



Black grass

- Annual grass with upright round slender stems.
- Few nodes and fine hairless leaves.
- Grows in tufts or single plants.
- Ligule is present and is finely toothed 2->5mm long.
- Green then dark purple flower head from May to August with multiple single flower spikelets producing 80–150 seeds/head



Annual meadow grass

- Most common grass weed flowering early germinating spring and autumn
- Leaf is folded in the stem, rather than rolled (boat-shaped leaves)
- Leaves light green, curved tip, central ridge underside, no auricles, the ligule is long (2-5mm) roundly pointed and smooth.



Wild oat

- Germinates mainly in the spring but seedlings can be found in autumn
- Looks similar to other cereals when young but leaves twist anticlockwise
- Leaf margins tend to be hairy towards the base, and leaves are broad, flat and blue-green.
- No auricles, the ligule is medium to long and slightly pointed.



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Seed numbers/plant

| Weed | Potential seed numbers |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Blackgrass | 100/hd * 20 = 2000 |
| Annual Meadow Grass | 100-500 |
| Bromes | 50-2000 |
| Italian Rye Grass | 100/head * 3 = 300 |

Seed Survival

| Weed | % Decline | Longevity |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Brome | 90 | < 5 years |
| Black Grass | 75 | < 5 years |
| Annual meadow grass | X | > 5 years |
| Italian rye grass | X | > 5 years |
| Wild Oats | X | > 5 years |

Mechanical control (plough)



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Rotational control

- Different crop types e.g. oilseed rape
- Spring crops allows autumn/spring stubble management and or ploughing
- Grass ley 2yrs



Drilling date

Delayed autumn sowing:

- Allows more seeds to emerge and be controlled by glyphosate
- Residual pre-emergence herbicides can be more effective
- Avoid peak emergence
- Black grass in later drilled crops is less competitive





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Cultural methods in Black grass

| Method | Number of experiments | % reduction achieved | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Mean | Range |
| Ploughing | 25 | 69% | +82% to -95% |
| Delayed autumn drilling | 19 | 31% | +71% to -97% |
| Higher seed rates | 16 | 26% | 7% to 63% |
| Competitive cultivars | 5 | 22% | 8% to 45% |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| Spring cropping | 6 | 90% | 78 to 99% |
|------------------------|---|------------|-----------|

Herbicides

| Pre-emergence | Product | Crop | AMG | Brome | Wild Oats | Blackgrass |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----------|------------|
| Chlorotoluron | Tower | | *** | | ** | ** |
| Pendimethalin (PDM) | Stomp/Anthem | WW/WB | *** | | * | ** |
| Flufenacet | Liberator/Crystal | WW/WB | *** | ** | * | ** |
| Prosulfocarb | Defy | WW/WB | *** | * | | * |
| Tri-allate | Avadex Excel | WW/WB | *** | * | ** | ** |
| Post-emergence | | | | | | |
| Flupyrsulphuron -methyl | Lexus SX | WW | ** | | | ** |
| Meso + idosulphuron-methyl | Atlantis/Pacifica | WW | *** | ** | *** | *** |
| Pyroxsulam | Broadway Star | WW | | *** | *** | |
| Pinoxaden | Axial | WB/SB | | | *** | ** |
| Clodinafop-propargyl | Topik | WW | | | *** | ** |

Herbicide Cost

| Pre-emergence | Product | £/ha Full Rate |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Chlorotoluron | Tower | 24 |
| Pendimethalin (PDM) | Stomp/Anthem | 18 |
| Flufenacet | Liberator/Crystal | 37 |
| Prosulfocarb | Defy | 33 |
| Tri-allate | Avadex Excel | 37 |
| Post-emergence | | |
| Flupyrsulphuron -methyl | Lexus SX | 14 |
| Meso + Idosulphuron-methyl | Atlantis/Pacifica | 35 |
| Pyroxsulam | Broadway Star | 31 |
| Pinoxaden | Axial | 49 |
| Clodinafop-propargyl | Topik | 28 |

Brome Trials East Hermiston BASF/SRUC



- Treatments using different herbicides
- Trial sown on 13 October 2015
- Pre em treatments applied on the 14 Oct 15
- Post em (Broadway Star) was applied on GS12-13 treatments applied on the 25 Nov 15
- Head counts recordings 23 Jun 16
- Trial sprayed off 24 Jun 16

Brome Trials East Hermiston

BASF/SRUC



| Treatment | No. of Brome Heads/ m2 on 23/06/16 |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Control No Herbicide | 967 |
| Pre – emergence only | 533 |
| Post- emergence only | 210 |
| Pre and post em | 20 |
| Pre-em was Liberator plus Piconia Post-em Broadway Star | |

Brome Trials East Hermiston BASF/SRUC



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The European Agricultural Fund
for Rural Development
Europe investing in rural areas



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

Brome key control measures

- Good ploughing in the rotation
- Spring cropping / break crops
- Delayed drilling and glyphosate pre drilling
- Cleaning machinery
- Shallow cultivation encourages chit.
- Field margins strategy
- Seed zero tolerance
- Appropriate herbicide strategy

Wild Oats

- High longevity of seeds
- Avoid build up of seed bank
- Wild oats best control timing can be difficult
- Several herbicide options such as Pinoxaden, plus some of the brome/blackgrass sprays in Wheat
- Roguing where populations allow

Annual Meadow grass

- Reduce seed production by early control
- Good ploughing strategy
- Delay drilling helps but keep the crop competitive
- Rotations
- Good seed beds
- Pre-em herbicides

Herbicide resistance

*“The majority refer to **black-grass**, but queries have been raised in the last two years on **brome** species and **annual meadow-grass**”
(Weed Resistance Action Group June 2015)*

Herbicide Resistance

| Pre-emergence | Product | Mode | Blackgrass Resistance |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Chlorotoluron | Tower | Ureas | partial |
| Pendimethalin (PDM) | Stomp/Anthem | | partial |
| Flufenacet | Liberator/Crystal | | partial |
| Prosulfocarb | Defy | Thiocarb | partial |
| Tri-allate | Avadex Excel | | partial |
| Post-emergence | | | |
| Flupyrsulphuron -methyl | Lexus SX | ALS | Yes |
| Meso + idosulphuron-methyl | Atlantis/Pacifica | ALS | Yes |
| Pyroxsulam | Broadway Star | ALS | ? |
| Pinoxaden | Axial | dim/den | ? |
| Clodinafop-propargyl | Topik | fop | Yes |

Heavy-land estate E. England - 1100 ha

2006 Effective control of black-grass

- Wheat herbicides £65/ha
- OSR herbicides £72/ha

2015 BG has ALS & enhanced metabolism resistance

- Wheat herbicides £134/ha (£78 pre-ems)
- OSR herbicides £103/ha
- Wheat area reduced by 13% to control BG but wheat herbicide bill has increased by £34k

New crops lower earning potential

Total cost of BG to business £72k/yr (est.)

Bromes and BG

Common Threads

- Reliance only on herbicides for control is not sustainable
- Resistance is/maybe present and increasing
- Agronomic practices are favouring BG and Br
- Milder winters may be favouring BG and Br
- BG and Br are spreading to new regions and becoming more widespread in 'core' regions
- Don't be in denial

Seed Standards – Cereals



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CS, C1, C2 / kg

- Corncockle - 6
- Wild raddish - 6
- Wild oat – 1
- Total - 14

C1, C2 HVS / kg

- Corncockle - 2
- Wild raddish - 2
- Wild oat – 0
- Sterile brome – 2
- Couch – 2
- Total
 - C1 HVS - 2
 - C2 HVS - 4



Scot
Ria

Sowing 5ha field @ 175 kg/ha you could also be sowing > 12,000 BG or brome seeds

Application Technology



Herbicides Sterile Brome

- A minimum of **two spray** programme in WW mixtures of:

- Pre-em flufenacet, pendimethalin/DFF
- Prosulfocarb / picolinafen

Post-em – (ALS inhibitors) **WW ONLY**

Pyroxsulam (Broadway Star) + PDM

Pacifica, Attribut, Monitor

Winter Barley: Pre em only

WOSR: Kerb

The Ideal Field Margin for Brome Control!

- Sow a perennial grass mixture
- Not cultivated
- Avoid herbicides/drift
- Mowing before seed has shed
- Plough between the field and the margin if bromes are spreading
- BUT Mowing not allowed under greening rules (until after 31 August)

Protecting Water and Environment



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- Integrated pest management – Think cultural control first then herbicides.
- 6m buffer strips next to watercourses
- Use greening rules / AECS.

Thank You

