



ROUGH POPPY MANAGEMENT

Herbicide Demonstration 2013

ROUGH POPPY MANGEMENT

KEY POINTS

- * Rough poppy is a weed which is becoming an increasing issue in western NSW as it is developing resistance to group B herbicides, is tolerant of many in crop herbicides and seed heads cause rejections of grain samples.
- * Post emergent herbicide treatments gave extremely varied weed control in this trial, but many were better than expected due to the drier than normal September and October.
- *Velocity, Jaguar and various Diuron mixtures provided the best control during the earlier part of the season.
- *Later in the season other herbicides such as MCPA and Ally, and 2,4-D ester also exhibited excellent weed control.

BACKGROUND

Rough poppy is an emerging problem weed that is rapidly developing resistance to group B herbicides (eg Ally) and is extremely tolerant to many common herbicides used in crop. Rough poppy plants utilise moisture and nutrients, and seed heads are also an issue in grain samples, in some cases causing rejection.

day before, but the crop and weeds were fresh, and there was very little wind.

Rough poppy weeds ranged in size from 5-20cm in diameter.

Herbicides were applied at 80L/ha water rate, with XR110012 flat fan nozzles achieving a fine/medium droplet.

TRIAL DETAILS

A trial was established in a bad block of rough poppy at "Queens Park" Hillson. The paddock was sown to wheat, and hosted approximately 10-50 rough poppy plants/m² across the trial.

11 herbicide treatments were applied on 15 August 2013, onto a crop of Sunvale at 2nd node. The crop stage was later than label requirements for some of the herbicides and as a result some crop phytotoxicity occurred (particularly with Diuron and Jaguar), which was expected.

Conditions were moist following 3mm of rain the





Figure 1: Treatments used in the trial

Treatment	Herbicides	Wetter	Rate/ha
1	LVE MCPA 700		500mL
2	MCPA Amine 750 + Diuron		500mL + 280g
3	LVE MCPA 700 + Lontrel™ 750	BS1000 @ 0.2%	500mL + 100g
4	MCPA Amine 750 + Ecopar®		500mL + 400mL
5	Jaguar®		1.0L
6	Precept® 300	Adigor @ 0.5%	0.75L
7	Precept® 300 + Diuron	Adigor @ 0.5%	0.75L + 280g
8	Velocity®	Adigor @ 0.5%	0.67L
9	2,4-D Amine 700		0.8L
10	2,4-D LV Ester 680		0.8L
11	LVE MCPA 700 + Ally®	BS1000 @ 0.2%	500mL + 5g





Figure 2: Gear ready to apply herbicide treatments and (below) rough poppy in an unsprayed section of the trial at crop maturity.





RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There was a large variation in weed control between herbicide treatments. There was also a variation in weed control measured on 10 September and 18th October (figure 4). This highlighted the fact that some herbicides took longer to work than others. This was especially the case with MCPA + Ally.

The herbicides Velocity, Jaguar and mixtures of various products with Diuron provided the best control when assessing the trial in September. Smaller rough poppy weeds (<5cm diameter) were instantly killed with these herbicides. This was not the case with many of the other herbicide treatments, and smaller rough poppy weeds were still alive.

Once the weather warmed and the crop became competitive with the rough poppy survivors, some other herbicide treatments started to catch up. This was especially the case with MCPA + Ally, and 2,4-D LV Estercide, and to a lesser extent 2,4-D amine. It was noted that 2,4-D LV Estercide was consistently providing superior weed control to 2,4-D Amine at the equivalent rates.

In summary, control would have been much better across all herbicide treatments if smaller weeds were targeted, but that was not the aim of the trial, as we wanted to push the boundary for each herbicide.

If controlling smaller weeds stand out herbicide treatments in this trial would have been Velocity, Jaguar and mixtures of MCPA or Precept with Diuron.

It was extremely obvious that survivors in the MCPA + Ally treatments were resistant to Ally, and were able to produce viable seed.

Figure 4: Rough Poppy control scores after herbicide application

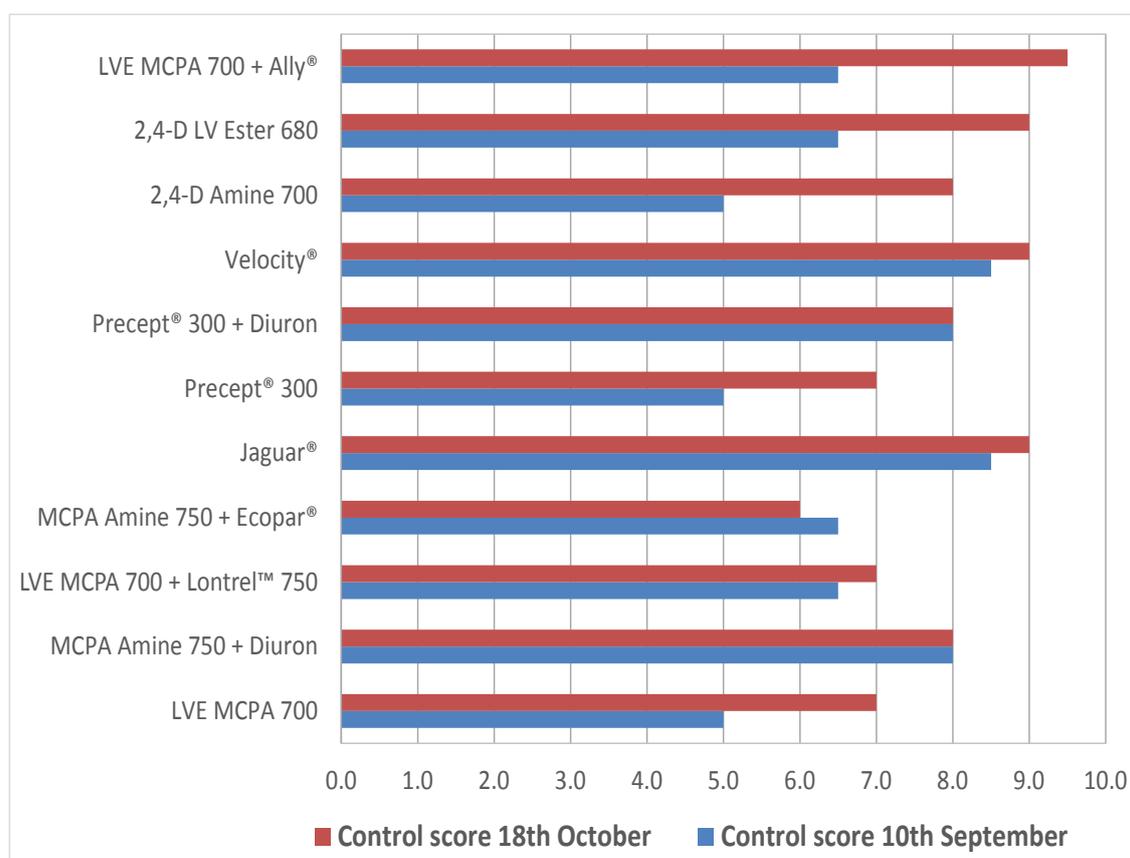


Figure 5: Rough Poppy in the trial



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