

1981

# Spraytop/barley control, ryegrass herbicides, bromegrass control

J. E. Holmes

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1981 EXPERIMENTAL SUMMARY  
J.E. Holmes, Weed Agronomy

Trials reported

Spraytop control of bromegrass	80No50 80Ba45
Spraytop control of barley grass	80Na65 80No51
Barley grass control - evaluation of Fixaven and Mataven	81Lg40 81Ka44
Pre- and post-emergent application of ryegrass herbicides	81Lg37
<u>Bromegrass control</u>	
Evaluation of herbicides effect on brome and crop	81WH52
Evaluation of Glean	81Ba58 81A53 81WH51
Evaluation of Dual and Isopoturon	81A52
Evaluation of Dual and Hoegrass	81Ba59
Screening herbicides for brome control	81Ba57
Evaluation of Glean	81WH54 81N27
Tank mixes for minimum tillage	81M50 81A56 81N28 81Na41
Evaluation of Sencor, Diuron, Trifluralin tank mixes	81A57 81Ba60
Sencor for minimum tillage	81A55
Evaluation of SSH0860, Laso and Dual	81WH53
Evaluation 2,4-D Srayseed tank mixes	81A54
Evaluation of Glean in oats	81Ba61 81Ka42
Pasture manipulation - herbicide screening	81Nr3
Guar gum - activation of Roundup and Sprayseed	81Nr2

SPRAYTOP CONTROL OF BROMEGRASS  
80No50

Site

Dale Edwards, West Beverley

Trial details

Times of spraying: See results

Site direct drilled to Egret wheat following 2 L Sprayseed

Treatment and results

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Herbicide	Rate	Timing	Bromegrass plant/sq m 4/6/81 after opening rains	Wheat yield
* Plus wetter at recommended rate.				
Nil	-	-	361 a	1433
Gramoxone	550	2/10/80	13 b	1376
"	1100	2/10/80	12 b	1870
"	550	10/10/80	29 b	1943
"	1100	10/10/80	21 b	2020
"	550	17/10/80	30 b	1636
"	1100	17/10/80	11 b	1350
"	550	24/10/80	40 b	1443
"	1100	24/10/80	26 b	1643

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Comments

Spraytop at all rates to times controlled bromegrass effectively. No counts were made in the crop as numbers in all cases were much less than 10 sq m in all cases and the sampling error would have been too great.

The crop response appears to mirror reports of possibly improved nitrogen levels following Spraytop. The whole timing period corresponded to full head emergence but the pasture was only just beginning to dry out fully by the end of the trial.

SPRAYTOP CONTROL OF BROMEGRASS  
80Ba45

Site

Badgingarra Research Station

Trial details

Spraytop applied at times and rates specified in 100 L/hr water plus recommended wetter.

Treatments and results

Herbicide	Rate	Time	Bromegrass numbers emerging after after opening rains /sq.m.	Sub. clover 3/7/80/sq m
Nil	-	-	861	25
Gramoxone	550	6/10/80	47	85
"	1100	6/10/80	74	381
"	550	14/10/80	59	214
"	1100	14/10/80	461	185
"	550	20/10/80	246	243
"	1100	20/10/80	300	155
"	550	27/10/80	990	287
"	1100	27/10/80	960	89
			LSD 290	NS

Comments

A strong correlation between time of spraying and control achieved was evident. This corresponded to the haying off of the pasture. No effect on clover density could be detected from the count data. The site was not cropped. Spraytop will effectively control bromegrass provided timing is accurate.

CONTROL OF BARLEY GRASS - SPRAYTOP  
80No65

Site

Bob Lubchie, Darkan

Soil - flat, sandy clay tends to flooding

Trial details

Herbicide applied as per schedual in 100 L water. Site sown to wheat but flooded out.

Treatments and results

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Herbicide	Rate	Date	Barley grass counted 28/5 /81/sq.m.
Nil	-	-	428
Gramoxone	550	3/10/80	297
"	1100	3/10/80	113
"	550	11/10/80	211
"	1100	11/10/80	167
"	550	19/10/80	147
"	1100	19/10/80	100
"	550	31/10/80	146
"	1100	31/10/80	53
		LSD	200

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Comments

Barley grass control by Spraytop is not as good as that obtained with Bromegrass. However, at this stage this is one of the only methods of control other than cultivation available. There was a significant rate response in this trial with the higher rate being more effective.

BARLEY GRASS CONTROL BY SPRAYTOP  
80No51

Site

B. Doncan, Beverley

Trial details

Applied at times specified to barley grass pasture in early to late fill herding.

- Herbicide applied in 100 L/ha. Recommended rates of wetter used.
- Not harvested although planted to barley as site became badly waterlogged.

Treatments and results

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Herbicide	Rate	Date	Barley grass plants/ sq m after opening rains
Nil	-	-	417
Gramoxone	0.55 L	2/10/80	147
"	1.1 L	2/10/80	90
"	0.55 L	10/10/80	194
"	1.1 L	10/10/80	130
"	0.55 L	17/10/80	149
"	1.1 L	17/10/80	122
"	0.55 L	24/10/80	209
"	1.1 L	24/10/80	280
		LSD	195

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Comments

Spraytop reduced the level of barley grass, but not as well as is needed for a high level of control. There appears to be a problem of plants setting more seed after spraying or of rapid maturity of seed so that it is unaffected by Spraytop.

BARLEY GRASS CONTROL - EVALUATION OF MATAVEN AND FIXAVEN  
81Lg40

Site

W. Dykes, South Newdegate  
Soil - sandy

Trial details

Treatments applied 1/7  
Crop - sown to Gamenya

Treatments and results

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Treatment	Rate	Yield kg/ha
Nil	-	950
Fixaven	2 L	1101
"	5 L	753
Neoban	0.55 L	1101
"	1.1 L	1092
Mataven	4.5 L	913
"	6.5 L	894

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Comments

The expected barley grass density did not eventuate and this subsequent time of sprayings abandoned. Visually Mataven and the high rate of Fixaven had a slight effect in retarding crop maturity.



CONTROL OF BARLEY GRASS - EVALUATION OF FIXAVEN AND MATAVEN  
81Ka44

Site

M. Doak, Woodanilling

Soil - sandy loam

Weeds - barley grass density at spraying 120 plants per sq m

Growth stage of barley grass two leaf stage plus some transplants tillering

Crop - wheat, Darken sown at 67 kg/ha with Agras No. 1 at 70 kg 16/6

Herbicides applied in 60 L per ha on 10/7, crop at 2.5 leaf stage

Conditions were good for crop growth

Treatments and results

Herbicide	Rate	Ratings* 30/7/81		Wheat yield kg/ha
		Barley grass	Crop	
Nil	-	0	5	1290
Fixaven	2 L	0	5	1392
"	4 L	3.5	4.5	1467
"	5 L	3.7	4.6	1505
Neoban	550 ml	0.5	5	1297
"	1100 ml	0.5	5	1278
Mataven	4.5 L	2.8	4.6	1420
"	6.5 L	3.3	4.7	1477

\* Weeds 0 = no effect

5 = 100%

Crop 0 = 100% control

5 = no effect and is equal to best on site

Comments

There appears to be no activity against barley grass from Neoban. The activity of Fixaven and Mataven appear due the Mataven component. This activity is expressed mainly as suppression of the weed. The activity is not sufficient to warrant further investigation with the advent of SSH0860. Crop tolerance to the herbicides is quite high although some slight retardation was noticed in maturity with the high rates of Mataven and Fixaven.

PRE AND POSTEMERGENT APPLICATION OF RYEGRASS CHEMICALS IN DIRECT DRILLING  
81Lg37

Site

M. Trestrail, Karlgarin

Trial details

Sown to wheat var Halberd 4/6/81

All pre-plant and pre-emergent treatments applied 4/6 post plant treatments incorporated by harrows

Hoegrass applied 6/7/81

Brominil M applied to whole trial for broadleaf control 5/8/81

No Sprayseed used as there was not sufficient pasture to warrant it

Treatments and results are set out below

Herbicide	Rate	Timing	Ryegrass number per sq m	Wheat number per sq m	Yield of wheat kg/ha
Nil	-	-	522	135	822
Hoegrass	0.75 L	Post	7	135	1933
"	1 L	Post	5	138	2294
Trifluralin	1 L	Pre-plant	40	114	1651
"	1.5 L	Pre-plant	29	108	1685
"	2 L	Pre-plant	33	85	1758
Yield	1.6 L	Pre-plant	40	123	1915
Trifluralin	1 L	Post-plant	243	138	1235
"	1.5 L	Post-plant	161	129	1351
"	2 L	Post-plant	128	129	1394
Yield	1.6 L	Post-plant	215	135	1428
Trifluralin	1 L	Pre-plant	42	101	1544
Deep ripped to 10 cm					
					LSD 5% 80.6

Comments

This trial demonstrates the relative efficiencies of the various ryegrass herbicides. Hoegrass at 1 L is required to deal with the high levels of ryegrass encountered in this trial. Yield performed well, as it has in many other trials. Trifluralin used in direct drilling appears not to be satisfactory in situations of high ryegrass challenge. However, in situations of the 50 to 100 plants per sq metre it could be considered. From the level of crop thinning measured in the trifluralin treatments applied pre-plant some of the reduced yields could be due to crop damage. Yield does not appear to cause the same degree of crop thinning. While the post-planting application of trifluralin is safer on the crop, it is not satisfactory when challenged with high levels of ryegrass.

BROMEGRASS CONTROL IN WHEAT - EVALUATION OF BROME AND HERBICIDE EFFECT ON CROP  
8WH52

Site

Wongan Hills  
Sandy soil

Trial details

Site cultivated and left ready for planting  
Brome grass applied to site at nominal density 17/6  
Pre-plant herbicides applied 17/6  
Sown with Gamenya at 200 kg/ha (accidental rate) 18/6  
Post-planting blanket treatment of hoegrass at 1 L to control ryegrass

Results and treatments

	Numbers/sq metre			kg/ha/dry matter g/sq m		
	Wheat	Rye*	Brome	Wheat yield	Wheat	Brome
Nil brome	412	236	4	1360	520	8
50/sq m	418	190	46	1248	464	24
100/sq m	370	148	86	1080	436	92
150/sq m	432	178	150	871	400	100
200/sq m	432	228	122	760	416	76
No crop + 200 brome	-	114	310	-	-	416
Glean 30 g**	416	16	164	1160	468	40
" 20 g**	366	52	162	1168	484	36
" 10 g**	402	90	90	1244	476	72
Hoegrass 4 L**	402	6	122	1257	492	32
Dual 4 L**	340	14	52	1026	460	28

\* Controlled by 1 L/ha hoegrass at 3-4 leaf stage  
Blanket to all treatment  
\*\* Applied pre-plant

Comments

This trial was designed to test a proposal that the effect of a herbicide could be measured on the crop in the presence of weeds by including several extra treatments which allowed the development of a competition curve.

Although the trial was badly damaged by planting at 3.5 times the normal rate, this appears to have been achieved. However, the high ryegrass population encountered although removed with Hoegrass could have inflated the yield response achieved by the herbicides which also controls ryegrass.

It should be noted the effect wheat has on brome grass establishment. Dual causes unacceptable crop damage.

BROMEGRASS CONTROL - EVALUATION OF GLEAN  
81Ba58

Site

Badgingarra Research Station

Trial details

Bromegrass planted at nominally 200 plants/sq m, 9/6, incorporated with combine  
Pre-plant treatment applied, 10/6

Post-plant treatment applied, 11/6

Post-emergent treatment applied 3/7, crop 2 leaf stage

Trial sown to miling wheat @ 50 kg/ha, 10/6

Site sand on gravel, became very wet at times

Treatments and results

Herbicide	Plant numbers per sq.m.			Yield Wheat kg/ha
	Ryegrass	Bromegrass	Wheat	
Glean 10 g PP	144	62	83	1228
" " POI	137	66	82	1309
" " P	156	66	85	1158
" " POE	80	57	88	1285
" 15 g PP	154	72	75	1224
" " POI	156	62	88	1365
" " P	109	63	80	1238
" " POE	38	59	89	1342
" 20 g PP	114	78	85	899
" " POI	92	65	90	1271
" " P	97	73	84	1201
" " POE	88	59	84	1111
" 25 g PP	131	68	72	1281
" " POI	141	62	84	1412
" " P	175	71	81	1144
" " POE	24	66	85	1276
" 30 g PP	71	75	70	1228
" " POI	112	54	72	1229
" " P	86	66	68	1106
" " POE	45	64	77	1276
Nil	163	53	78	1107

PP = Pre-plant  
POI = Post-plant incorporated  
P = Post-plant  
POE = Post-emergent

Comments

Interpretation of the results are difficult as:

- a) Miling has subsequently been shown to be the most susceptible wheat variety to Glean;
- b) Ryegrass at significant levels appeared over the whole site and the decision to remove it was not made due to inability to move over the site due to very boggy conditions and fears of possible interaction with Glean on bromegrass;
- c) Poor wheat growth due to any reason will reduce the overall effectiveness of any bromegrass suppression.

Glean appears to suppress bromegrass rather than reduce plant numbers and ratings showed that brome plant sizes were reduced.

EVALUATION OF GLEAN - BROMEGRASS CONTROL  
81A53

Site

Avondale Research Station  
Sloping sandy loam  
Cultivated  
Bromegrass planted 16/6, and cultivated in  
Treatment applied: Pre-plant 17/6  
Post-plant 17/6  
Post-plant incorporated 17/6  
Post-emergent 2/7  
Trial planted 17/6 to Gamenya at 50 kg/ha  
Weed present: Bromegrass 46/sq m  
Ryegrass 10/sq m  
Wild oats variable 0 - 20/sq m  
Docks 10/sq m

Treatments and results

	Ryegrass	Docks	Plants/sq m Bromegrass	Wheat	Yield Wheat kg/ha
Glean 10 g PP	1.7	3.3	28.7	94	1718
" " P	2.3	1.3	36.0	83	1375
" " POI	4.0	8.7	33.3	81	1718
" " POE	7.7	12.7	34.0	85	1648
" 15 g PP	4.0	1.0	27.7	98	1756
" " P	1.3	0.7	34.3	89	1478
" " POI	0	1.7	42.0	84	1521
" " POE	4.7	4.0	44.3	84	1676
" 20 g PP	3.3	3.3	51.7	80	1332
" " P	0	0.3	45.0	83	1492
" " POI	3.7	3.0	33.0	84	1648
" " POE	3.5	13	34.5	90	1375
" 25 g PP	2.7	3.0	33.0	84	1309
" " P	1.7	0.3	27.3	88	1427
" " POI	4.0	3.0	33.3	84	1605
" " POE	9.3	40	45.7	86	1262
" 30 g PP	0.7	0.3	44.0	81	1665
" " P	4.0	2.0	46.7	102	1441
" " POI	4.0	3.0	28.7	88	1549
" " POE	15.3	6.7	35.0	91	1427
Nil	4.1	9.7	46.3	87	1441

PP = Pre-plant  
POI = Post-plant incorporated  
P = Post-plant  
POE = Post-emergent

Comments

a) Control of bromegrass

At no rates or times did a high level of bromegrass control become apparent. This is expected as the chemical only suppresses the plant.

b) The method of application appears to be not greatly significant, however the additional incorporation by pre-plant and post-plant incorporated treatments improved yields.

c) It was noticeable that any very wet areas such as seepages caused down-hill movement of Glean.

BROMEGRASS - EVALUATION OF GLEAN  
81WH51

Site

Wongan Hills Research Station

Trial details

Crop - Gamenya at 200 kg/ha (sown on coarse side of combine by mistake) sown 18/6

Weeds - Bromegrass planted at 200/sq m

- Ryegrass 50/sq m

- Doublegees at 4/sq m

Treatments applied - Pre-plant 17/6

- Post-plant 18/6

- Post-plant incorporated 18/6

- Post-emergence 20/7 2.5-3 kg

Blanket treatment - hoegrass at 1 L 27/7

Treatments and results

	Plants/sq m			Weed rating	Wheat /sq m	Yield Wheat kg/ha
	Brome	Rye	Doublegee			
Glean 10 g PP	83	45	6	2.66	456	1587
" " P	149	49	4	2.33	357	1483
" " POI	122	31	5	2.16	394	1751
" " POE	93	58	5	2.16	383	1568
" 15 g PP	81	41	4	3.33	408	1554
" " P	83	68	5	2.83	416	1530
" " POI	119	78	11	2.33	358	1587
" " POE	70	12	6	2.66	420	1521
" 20 g PP	96	15	1	2.58	439	1554
" " P	83	10	0.33	2.66	483	1530
" " POI	122	63	3	3	375	1469
" " POE	65	124	7	2.33	368	1521
" 25 g PP	96	17	7	2.5	435	1587
" " P	119	5	1	3	440	1544
" " POI	97	38	5	2.66	345	1591
" " POE	80	92	1	1.91	390	1648
" 30 g PP	110	41	6	2.91	452	1540
" " P	128	19	8	2.5	322	1568
" " POI	68	4	4	3	404	1850
" " POE	80	86	8	2	355	1469
Nil	98	41	4	0	459	1595

PP = Pre-plant  
POI = Post-plant incorporated  
P = Post-plant  
POE = Post-emergent



Comments

This trial was planted at a very high seeding density and this appears to have swamped any other effect.

The post-emergent treatments appear to have had less of an effect on the weeds present. Ratings made six weeks after planting show visual retardation of broomegrass to 10 g/ha, but this was slight. Twenty to 25 g ha rates showed substantial reductions in the growth of broomegrass.

BROMEGRASS CONTROL - EVALUATION OF DUAL TO ISOPOTURON  
81A52

Site

Avondale Research Station

Sandy loam

Bromegrass topdressed to 150 plants/sq m 16/6

Site cultivated, prior to bromegrass seeding

Planted to Gamenya wheat 50 kg 17/6

Herbicide applied - Pre-plant 17/6

- PPI 17/6

As per treatments - Post-plant 17/6

- Post-emergent 2/7

Weeds on site - Bromegrass

" - Wild oats (patchy)

- Ryegrass, some dock and capeweed

Site became quite wet and somewhat uneven

Treatment and results

		Wheat	Plants sq/m Bromegrass	Ryegrass	Wheat kg/ha
Dual 4 L	PP	34	22	0	899
" "	PPI	43	26	9	730
" "	Pre	74	60	0	1121
" 5 L	PP	49	35	0	828
" "	PPI	52	28	0	852
" "	Pre	77	46	0.6	1215
" 6 L	PP	38	36	0.6	862
" "	PPI	27	18	1	687
" "	Pre	57	24	0	1097
Isopoturon 1 kg	PP	83	37	2	1888
" "	Pre	84	42	4	1850
" "	Post	82	37	0.6	2053
" 2 kg	PP	86	36	0.2	2100
" "	Pre	92	44	9	1605
" "	Post	90	30	0.3	2142
" 3 kg	PP	84	22	0.3	2001
" "	Pre	91	62	13	1293
" "	Post	83	26	1	1930
Glean 25 g	PP	94	47	32	1897
" "	PPI	88	46	21	1803
" "	Post	89	47	14	1535
Nil		86	49	16	1438

PP = Pre-plant  
PPI = Pre-plant incorporated  
Pre = Pre-emergent  
Post = Post-emergent

Comments

Isopoturon was screened against ryegrass in 1976. It performed fairly promisingly but was not continued with.

Observations show it to have some activity against wild oats, and silver grass. In this trial it did not perform well against brome grass. However, the yield exercise showed that it should be screened again over a range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. It is a major European herbicide for wheat. Dual does not have sufficient crop tolerance nor brome grass control to continue with.

Glean appear to be somewhat less effective than Isopoturon, with the post-emergent treatment not performing well.

CONTROL OF BROMEGRASS - EVALUATION OF DUAL AND HOEGRASS  
81Ba59

Site

Badgingarra Research Station

Trial details

Site cultivated

Bromegrass hand planted to achieve nominal 200/sq m - site cultivated 9/6

Pre-plant and pre-plant incorporated applied 10/6

Site sown to miling wheat 10/6

Post-plant treatment applied 10/6

Weeds on site - Ryegrass 250/sq m

- Bromegrass 116/sq m

- Few other weeds, not significant

Results and treatments

		Plants sq/m				
		Bromegrass	Ryegrass	Clover	Wheat	Yield Wheat kg/ha
Dual	4 L PP	60	49	11	69	1102
"	" PPI	71	35	11	39	866
"	" POP	49	17	4	86	1400
"	5 L PP	43	27	4	59	1866
"	" PPI	57	12	6	31	804
"	" POP	48	12	4	80	764
"	6 L PP	56	21	3	53	835
"	" PPI	46	27	5	35	462
"	" POP	48	12	4	80	764
Hoe	2 L PP	75	33	15	112	1244
"	" PPI	91	47	1	121	1377
"	" POP	71	10	11	110	1244
"	3 L PP	68	31	19	112	1400
"	" PPI	73	22	12	114	1200
"	" POP	77	7	3	93	1173
"	4 L PP	73	37	10	115	1466
"	" PPI	64	20	10	103	1693
"	" POP	91	3	12	112	1488
Glean	20 g PP	98	175	13	97	888
"	" PPI	103	169	1	100	960
"	" POP	110	157	0	109	903
Nil		110	241	9	112	822

PP = Pre-plant  
PPI = Pre-plant incorporated  
POP = Post-plant

Comments

This site was waterlogged at stages during the season.

Dual appears to be safest on the crop when applied post-plant. However, unacceptable crop damage occurred at all rates and times.

Hoegrass controls ryegrass quite well in the pre-emergent mode. There appears to be a significant control action against brome grass as well. The action appears to be that of suppression. This needs further evaluation. Glean was disappointing. However, the variety is now known to be susceptible to Glean.

One problem with this site was the high level of ryegrass. As all these herbicides have ryegrass activity so the evaluation of the effect of the brome grass is difficult.

SCREENING HERBICIDES FOR BROME GRASS CONTROL  
81Ba57

Site

Badgingarra Research Station

Crop - Milling wheat, planted 11/6/81 at 5 kg

Site cultivated prior to planting

Post-planting treatment applied 11/6/81 in 0.8 l/ha water

Post-emergent treatment applied 3/8/81

Treatment and results

			Ryegrass	Ratings Brome grass	Yield Wheat kg/ha
Nil					973
SSH0860	0.75 kg	Pre-sowing	4.6	4.7	1622
SSH0860	1 kg	Pre-sowing	4.8	4.9	1537
SSH0860	1.5 kg	Pre-sowing	4.6	4.7	1715
Lasso	2 l	Post-sowing	4.3	0	1137
Lasso	3 l	Post-sowing	4.8	2	1511
Tribunil D	850 g	4-5 leaf	0	0	1022
Tribunil D	1250 g	4-5 leaf	0	0	1111
Tribunil D	1650 g	4-5 leaf	0	0	1000
Tribunil	850 g	4-5 leaf	0	0	1124
Tribunil	1250 g	4-5 leaf	0	0	1022
Tribunil	1650 g	4-5 leaf	0	0	1017
Barban	550 ml	4-5 leaf	0	0	884

Rating 5 = 100%

0 = Nil

Ryegrass numbers - 230/sq.m.

Brome grass numbers - 50/sq.m.

Comments

Lasso controlled ryegrass, but not brome grass. At 3 l, some brome grass reduction was noted. Crop tolerance appeared to be satisfactory.

SSH0860 controled ryegrass and brome grass, without a great deal of difference due to rates. This indicates that testing should commence at rates of 0.25 to 0.375 kg and up.

It was very marked that when a nozzle blocked in the 1.00 kg rate of SSH0860, strips occurred.

No useful effects were noted with the other products against brome grass.

EVALUATION OF GLEAN  
81WH54

Site

Wongan Hills Research Station

Trial details

Planted 8/6 to Gamenya at 50 kg/ha  
Pre-planting treatment applied 3/6  
Post-planting applied 9/6  
Direct drilled treated with Sprayseed @ 2 l/ha on 5/6

Treatment and results

Treatment	Direct Drilling		District Produce	
	Pre-plant	Post-plant	Pre-plant	Post-plant
Wheat Yield kg/ha				
Nil	1883	1883	1960	1960
Glean 10 g	2033	1693	2321	2255
Glean 20 g	2000	1888	2410	2290
Glean 30 g	1500	1733	2455	2176
LSD 184 kg Ryegrass Numbers/sq.m. 15/7				
Nil	562	562	429	429
Glean 10 g	346	222	288	146
Glean 20 g	288	416	282	187
Glean 30 g	185	220	156	90
Wheat Plant Numbers/sq.m. 15/7				
Nil	96	96	93	93
Glean 10 g	110	104	97	101
Glean 20 g	98	107	92	93
Glean 30 g	100	100	93	80

Comments

Analysis showed only that wheat yields were significantly affected by the rate of Glean. At 30 g there appears to be some crop damage. The direct drilled plots were affected by web worm early, despite spraying for them. The very high numbers of ryegrass plants counted in the Glean plots declined rapidly later in the season.

Application pre- or post-planting does not appear to be significantly different.



EVALUATION OF GLEAN  
81N27

Site

Newdegate Research Station

Soil

Sandy over clay

Trial details

Planted 27/6 to Gamenya

Pre-plant sprayed

Direct drilled and treated with Sprayseed 27/6

Pre-emergent treated 1/7/81

Treatments and results

			Wheat Number /sq m	Rye Number /sq m	Wheat Yield kg/ha
Nil		DD	135	49	816
10g Glean	PP	DD	139	14	847
20 g	PP	DD	137	10	790
30 g	PP	DD	139	9	1101
10 g	Pre	DD	133	24	997
20 g	Pre	DD	136	13	1045
30 g	Pre	DD	136	18	790
Nil		C	137	79	917
10 g	PP	C	138	21	828
20 g	PP	C	134	17	838
30 g	PP	C	126	11	809
10 g	Pre	C	137	49	884
20 g	Pre	C	136	18	812
30 g	Pre	C	139	19	658

PPC = pre-emergent, immediately prior spraying

PP = pre-plant

DD = direct drilling

C = conventional - cultivated prior to planting

Comments

As the site was under water for some time, Glean being quite mobile spread over the whole site and tended to suppress the growth of ryegrass on all plots.

There does not appear to be a great difference in the activity of Glean on direct drilled to district practice. Ryegrass control was somewhat better on the pre-plant treatments.

Ryegrass control was good at all levels of Glean. No yield response was noted due to the low level of ryegrass numbers.

TANK MIXES FOR MINIMUM TILLAGE  
81M50/ EX 3806

Trial details

Sown 27/5. Wheat var Gamanya  
Pre-sowing treatment applied 27/5  
Post-emergent treatment applied  
All mixtures supplied pre-plant tank mixed

Pasture at planting, some large capeweed and Erodium plus seedlings of ryegrass, capeweed and Erodium.

	Rate/ha	Plants/sq.m.			Wheat Yield kg/ha	
		Wheat	Rye	Bl.		
SS only	2 l	113	42.8	11	1202	cdef
SS & Hoe & Brom*	2 l + 0.75 + 1	180	91.9	10.3	1698	ab
Glean	10 g	113	60.3	5.5	1666	abc
Glean	20 g	145	47.7	5.5	1722	ab
Glean	30 g	146	78.0	5.5	1833	ab
Trifluralin	1 l	114	10.9	6.6	1476	bcde
Trifluralin	1.5 l	122	36.8	9.6	1708	ab
Yield	1.1 l	141	16.8	4	1680	ab
Yield	1.6 l	124	8.6	4.4	1758	ab
Dual	4 l	71	25.3	10.4	1185	def
Dual	6 l	NC	NC	NC	277	h
Sencor	300 g	87	45.6	0.3	1370	bcdef
Sencor	500 g	89	67.5	1.7	935	fg
SSH0860	1 kg	123	44.7	1.9	1486	bcde
SSH0860	1.5l kg	190	35.9	4.1	1995	a
Lasso	2.1 l	105	23.1	7.6	1569	abcd
Nil		135	248	29.6	1180	def
Hoe + Brom*	0.75 + 1 l	103	82.8	29.7	1430	bcde
Hoe*	0.75	115	72.8	30.6	1027	efg
SS + Hoe*	0.75	136	18.4	7.5	1493	bcde

LSD at 5% 39 2.6 406  
CV 16.8%

\* Post-plant, SS = Sprayseed, Brom = Brominil m, Hoe = Hoegrass

Note: If Sprayseed not mentioned in treatment, the treatment was direct drilled without it.

Comments

SSH0860, Glean, Yield, trifluralin also were the best overall performers. SSH also controlled barley grass. Lasso appears to antagonise Sprayseed when tank mixed with it.

The count data shows that little crop damage occurred with the high rate of trifluralin.

The site was somewhat variable as to the weed population.

TANK MIXES FOR MINIMUM TILLAGE  
81A56/3806 EX

Site

Avondale Research Station

Trial details

Pre-plant treatment applied 16/6

Trial sown with combine 16/6

2 l Sprayseed applied to all treatments and tank mixed with pre-plant herbicide for pre-plant treatments.

Post-emergent treatment 18/8/81.

Site counted

Rating made

	Rate	Wheat No./ sq.m.	Crop rating	Weed Control Rate	Wheat Yield kg/ha
Nil		107	4.4	0	1879
Glean	10 g	96	5	4.6	2430
Glean	20 g	88	4.9	5	2136
Glean	30 g	96	4.7	4.9	1962
Trifluralin	1 l	102	4.8	5	1718
Trifluralin	1.5 l	84	4.8	4.8	2530
Yield	1.1 l	104	4.7	4.8	1953
Yield	1.6 l	91	4.9	4.5	2483
Dual	4 l	56	3	-	1477
Dual	6 l	33	2.5	-	1271
Sencor	300 g	57	4.1	4.5	1836
Sencor	500 g	95	3.3	5	1947
SSH0860	1 kg	119	4.8	5	2283
SSH0860	1.5 kg	103	4.8	5	2271
Lasso	2.1 l	122.5	4.3	4	1929
Hoe*	0.76 l	99	4.9	4.5	2271
Hoe + Bromil*	0.75 + l	108	4.7	5	1965
Bromil	1 l	87	4.8	4.5	1883

LSD      717

\* Rating 0 = 100% death  
5 = best on site

\* Post-plant application of Hoegrass & Brominil m, late due to water logged conditions.

### Comments

This trial site proved very variable, both with respect to weeds and water logging. The weeds present were wild oats (less than 2/sq.m.) ryegrass less than 40/sq.m., Docks, less than 1/2 per sq.m., and odd capeweed. The distribution of the weeds was also patchy. However, in the waterlogged areas dense infestations of Spargula appeared. Products which appeared to be the best overall performers was SSH0860, Glean, Yield, and Hoegrass and Brominil, Dual is too toxic. Sencor moves with moisture crossed into the next plot in some places. It appears to be too toxic to wheat. No incompatibility with Sprayseed noted.

TANK MIXES FOR DIRECT DRILLING  
81N28

Site

Newdegate Research Station

Loamy sand over clay

Planted 22/7/ to Gamenya at 50 kg

Treatment applied 22/7

All products tankmixed with 2 l Sprayseed

Nil plots sprayed with Sprayseed

Weeds present - at planting, odd capeweed, some clover, mostly ryegrass

Weeds in crop - annual ryegrass, not sufficient others to assess herbicide effectiveness

Treatments and results

	Rate/ha	Wheat	Plants/sq.m.		Rating		Wheat Yield kg/ha	
			Rye	Wheat	Wheat	Rye		
Nil	-	121	253	3	0	799	e	
Glean	10 g	131	176	4.9	5	1563	a	
Glean	20 g	116	118	4.7	4.7	1346	abcd	
Glean	30 g	122	50	4.9	4.9	1261	abcd	
Trifluralin	1 l	104	33	4.7	4.4	1355	abcd	
Trifluralin	1.6 l	113	25	4.6	4.4	1073	bcde	
Yield	1.1 l	136	65	4.7	4.6	1365	abcd	
Yield	1.6 l	121	22	4.4	4.9	1421	abc	
Dual	4 l	85	8	4	5	1271	abcd	
Dual	6 l	54	2	2.5	4.3	960	de	
Sencor	300 g	115	22	3.9	4.3	1035	cde	
Sencor	500 g	101	13	1.2	4.5	772	e	
SSH0860	1 kg	124	18	4.7	5	1534	a	
SSH0860	1.8	127	10	4.9	5	1468	ab	
Lasso	2 l	113	64	4.8	4.2	1299	abcd	

LSD at 5%                                      19.8                      7.33                                      346

Rating weeds 0 = No control  
5 = 100%  
crop 0 = 100% death  
5 = best on site

Comments

Glean and SSH performed well, followed by Yield and trifluralin. There was not a great difference between Yield and trifluralin. Sencor and Dual showed excessive crop damage.

HERBICIDES FOR DIRECT DRILLING  
81Na41/File 3806 EX

Site

Bruce Fenton, Corrigin

Trial details

Soil - yellow-brown loamy sand  
Trial planted 3/6/81  
Pre-plant treatments 3/6/81  
Post-plant treatments, 3/6/81  
Post-emergent treatments, 23/7/81  
All treatments except post-plant and post-emergent  
Tankmixed with Sprayseed at 2 l  
Nil sprayed with Sprayseed at same rate

Weeds present - Ryegrass at 150 plants/sq.m.  
- Some variable levels of radish, mustard, capeweed and clover.  
Not sufficient to count, but able to rate.

Treatments and results

Treatment	Rate	Wheat No./ sq.m.	Ratings 11/11			Grass Control 2/7 %	Wheat Yield kg/ha
			Wheat	Grass	Bl.		
Nil		116	3.5	0	0	0	1848 g
Glean	15 g	119	4.95	4.8	5	94	2320 bc
Glean	25 g	109	5	4.9	5	96	2182 cd
Glean	35 g	125	4.9	5	5	98	2110 de
Trifluralin	1 l	101	4.9	4.3	0	90	2110 de
Trifluralin	1.5 l	97	4.9	4.7	0	96	2106 de
Trifluralin*	1.5 l	114	3.9	1	1.5	76	2039 de
Yield	1.1 l	88	4.7	4.4	0	96	2199 cd
Yield	1.5 l	104	4	4.6	0	97	2066 de
Yield*	1.6 l	104	4.5	2	0	78	2008 ef
SSH0860	1 kg	107	5	5	5	89	2359 ab
SSH 0860	1.5 kg	118	5	5	5	86	2479 a
Hoegrass*	0.75 l	123	4.7	5	0	47	2275 bc
Brominil M**	1 l	116	4.5	3	5	62	1648 h
Brominil M**	0.75	109	4.8	3	3	35	1879 fg
Hoegrass**	+1 l						
Dosanex	3 kg	106	5	3	3	90	1879 cd
Lasso	2.2 l	87	4.5	3.7	0	90	1772 gh

LSD 138.2  
CV 3.96%  
DMR groupings at 5%

\* Post-plant  
\*\* Post-emergent



Comments

SSH appears out standing followed by Glean. At the higher rates, some reduction in yield occurred in Glean. Trifluralin is not significantly different from Yield.

The Hoegrass and Brominil treatment failed to perform as expected. There may have been some application error.

Lasso caused a substantial reduction in crop numbers, but the crop vigour appeared to recover. However, a substantial yield loss occurred.

Dosanex is no longer available but performed well. SSH and Glean appeared to be considerably better than any other pre-plant treatment. Probably because of their broad spectrum weed control. Glean at 15 g performed well and the label recommendation of 20 g per ryegrass should be quite satisfactory.

MINIMUM TILLAGE TRIAL MIXES -  
EVALUATION SENCOR, DIURON, TRIFLURALIN  
81A57

Site

Avondale Research Station

Sandy loam, fairly steep with some wet patches through the trial

Herbicides applied 17/6

Planted 17/6 to Gamenya

All plots treated with 2 l Sprayseed

If other herbicides added, they were tankmixed with Sprayseed

Weeds present - ryegrass, wild oats, doublegee and Silvergrass

Treatments and results

Herbicide	Rate	Crop* rating	Ryegrass* rating	Wheat Yield kg/ha
Nil		3.9	0	1600
Diuron	1 l	5	4.8	1976
Diuron	1.5 l	1.5	5	333
Sencor	300 g	4.5	4.8	1943
Sencor	500 g	1	4.9	783
Trifluralin	1 l	4.5	4.8	1840
Trifluralin	1.5 l	4.6	4.8	1616
Trifluralin	1 l	4.3	5	1810
Diuron	1 l			
Trifluralin	1 l	4.5	5	1716
Diuron	1.5 l			
Trifluralin	1 l	4.3	5	1805
Sencor	300 g			

\* Rating 0 = 0% control or 100% crop damage  
5 = 100% control or best crop on site

Comments

The trial site was quite variable as to weed density, and water logging. The contrast between the tank mix Trifluralin and Diuron 1.5 l, and Diuron 1.5 l indicates as possible spraying fault. Either one may have not been mixed or applied correctly.

Crop damage was quite variable along the higher rates Sencor plots, and Diuron mature plots and correlates very closely to shallow planting.

Ryegrass control was good. Silver grass was controlled by Sencor, trifluralin and Diuron, but its overall distribution was fairly variable. These mixtures appear to have promise, but careful attention to planting depth will be needed for crop safety. A depth of 50 mm is required.

No problems observed with the mixtures + Sprayseed activity.

MINIMUM TILLAGE TANK MIXTURES -  
EVALUATION OF SENCOR, DIURON AND TRIFLURALIN  
81Ba60

Site

Badgingarra Research Station

Soil

Sand over gravel.

Trial details

Direct drilled 11/6 to milling wheat.

Pasture

Annual ryegrass	1-3 leaf	15%
Clover	to 2 leaf	20%
Capeweed	to 4 leaf	30%
Bromegrass	1-2 leaf	10%
Silvergrass	1-1 leaf	15%
Balance bar ground		

All herbicides tankmixed and applied in 2 l sprayseed to all plots, on 11/6

Weeds in crop, ryegrass with odd bromegrasses and mustard and capeweed.

Treatments and results

Herbicide	Rate	Numbers/sq.m.		Wheat Yield kg/ha
		Wheat	Rye	
Nil		145	201	1185
Diuron	1 l	167	142	1277
Diuron	1.5 l	148	92	1603
Sencor	300 g	141	127	1395
Sencor	500 g	117	69	606
Trifluralin+	1 l	158	51	1322
Diuron	1 l			995
Trifluralin+	1 l	145	63	995
Sencor	300 g			
Trifluralin+	1 l	134	50	1686
Diuron	1.5 l			
Trifluralin	1 l	211	74	1548
Trifluralin	1.5 l	512	59	1365
Brominil m	1 l	151	210	1015

263

Comments

The soil did not freely crumble at planting and incorporation was not very good. The degree of ryegrass control is not good.

Diuron appeared better than Sencor. Senior at 500 g caused crop damage. The mixtures require further evaluation.

TESTING SENCOR FOR MINIMUM TILLAGE  
81A55

Site

Avondale Research Station

Trial Details

1st Herbicide application - 16/6

Weeds present

Wild oats        3-4 leaf stage

Capeweed        4 leaf

Erodium         6 leaf

Ryegrass        3-4 leaf

2nd Herbicide application - 2/7

Weeds - 2 leaf larger

Planted 2/7/1981 to Gamenya at 50 kg. All Sencor treatments included wetting agents.

Treatments and results

Herbicide	Rate	Days Pre Plant	Wheat Number	Crop	Ratings			Wheat Yield
					SG	Bly	Rye	
Nil		-	20	2	0	0	0	524
Sencor	200 g	0	56	33	4.5	4	3.3	2172
Sencor	200 g	14	56	3.7	5	3	2.6	1772
Sencor	400 g	0	88	4.7	5	3.8	3.6	1930
Sencor	400 g	14	62	4.7	5	4.7	4.6	2064
Sencor	600 g	0	75	3.6CD	5	4.5	4.6	1475
Sencor	600 g	14	97	5CD	5	4.9	4.9	2102
Sencor	800 g	0	76	1CD	5	4.6	4.6	1381
Sencor	800 g	14	88	4CD	5	4.9	4.6	1741

CD = Crop damage, SG = Silvergrass, Bly = Barley grass, Rye = Ryegrass

Ratings 0 = no effect on weeds or 100% death of crop

5 = 100% weed control or best crop on site

265

Comments

Sencor at 400 g + wetting agent is sufficient to kill all of the pasture prior to planting. Possibly 300 g would be sufficient. However if applied the same day as planting slight crop damage becomes apparent. At 600 g, the effect of 14 days pre planting is quite pronounced.

The nil plot was not sprayed with any herbicide. This was an oversight as it should have been sprayed with Sprayseed.

Planting depth is very important with Sencor. Planting at less than 25 mm caused crop damage. Silver grass appears quite sensitive to Sencor.

EVALUATION OF DUAL, SSH0860 AND LASSO  
81WH53

Site

Wongan Hills Research Station

Soil

Sandy. Wongan sand, previously cultivated.

Weed

Odd transplant erodium, ryegrass, Odd double gee, capeweed etc., and barley grass - overall very low numbers. Herbicide applied as per schedule 9/6. Gamenya wheat planted 9/6. Incorporation with harrows.

Treatment and results

Herbicide	Rate	Method	Numbers/sq m			Wheat Yield kg/ha
			Rye	Bl Weeds	Wheat	
Dual	4 l	PP	2	2	75	1111
Dual	4 l	PoP	11	2	81	1394
Dual	4 l	PoPI	13	2	93	1601
Dual	6 l	PP	0.3	4	70	1218
Dual	6 l	PoP	3	3	103	1772
Dual	6 l	PoPI	7	1	86	1662
SSH	1 kg	P P	1	0	98	1742
SSH	1 kg	PoP	3	0.33	115	2043
SSH	1 kg	PoPI	10	1	89	1959
SSH	1.5 kg	PP	7.3	0	109	2149
SSH	1.5 kg	PoP	20	0	87	1813
SSH	1.5 kg	PoPI	8	1.33	101	2048
SSH	2 kg	PP	1	0	105	2180
SSH	2 kg	PoP	2	0	93	1661
SSH	2 kg	PoPI	3	2	90	2024
Lasso	2.1 l	PP	7	2	97	1813
Lasso	2.1 l	PoP	14	1	98	1601
Lasso	2.1 l	PoPI	22	2	80	1817
Nil	-	-	79	8	103	1408
					LSD	427

PP = Pre Plant  
PoP = Post Plant  
PoPI = Post Plant Incorporated

Comments

Dual is too drastic on the crop for further work.

Lasso controls ryegrass, but not as well as SSH0860. SSH0860 appears well tolerated by the crop, does not seem to be affected by the method of application, and controlled all weeds on site including transplanted erodium.

The 1.5 kg level appears somewhat poorer. There was a partial sprayer of malfunction with this rate.



## EVALUATION OF 2,4-D - SPRAYSEED MIXES

### Aim

To examine effects of 2,4-D added to Sprayseed to enhance control of cape weed.

### Sites

Avondale 81A54  
Newdegate 81N26

### Treatments at each site

2,4-D Amine 150, 300, 600, 900 mls/ha.  
Sprayseed 0.5, 0.75, 1 and 2 l/ha

Two times of spraying

Early	Avondale	Newdegate
Late	Avondale	Newdegate

Wheat Variety Gamenya planted into site after spraying.

### Results

At no site or time of spraying was there any improvement of the kill achieved by Sprayseed on capeweed by the 2,4-D. Likewise no damage apparent to the crop planted in the trial.

### Comments

Capeweed susceptibility to sprayseed varies quite rapidly after rain. Plants which are survivors from an early breach and are present at the opening rains will survive more than 2 to 4 l of Sprayseed. However several weeks later after these plants have recovered from the stress they can be killed with very low rates of Sprayseed. This series of trials were conducted on large but unstressed capeweed and no useful effects were noted.

EVALUATION OF GLEAN ON OATS  
81Ba61

Site

Badgingarra Research Station

Trial details

Site sown to oats  
Sprayed 1st 28/8/1981  
2nd 24/9/81

No harvest made, crop extremely poor.  
Weeds present - Ryegrass, radish and turnip

Treatment and results

Herbicide Treatment	Ratings					
	1st time of spraying			2nd time of spraying		
	Crop	Rye	Bleaf	Crop	Rye	Bleaf
Nil	2	1.66	0	1	1.2	0
Glean 15 g	3	2	3	2	1.6	3
Glean 20 g	3.5	2.3	4	2	2.5	4
Glean 30 g	3	2.6	4	2	2	4
Glean 40 g	3	2.6	4	2.5	2	4

Rating 0 = No effect on weeds or 100% crop damage  
5 = 100% control of weed or excellent crop

Comments

The crop appeared to tolerate this herbicide applied at the early and mid tillering stage.

This is somewhat late for Glean and the weed control data showed this.

The crop did not appear to show and adverse effects from the herbicide. The site was not harvested due to its extremely variable and generally poor growth.

RYEGRASS CONTROL IN OATS EVALUATION OF GLEAN  
81Ka42

Site

G. Moir, Amelup

Trial details

Soil - red clay loam

Crop - oats cultivated in, infested with ryegrass as the most significant weed. Significant amount of barley mixed with the oats.

Crop stage at application 3-4 leaf stage at 138/sq m

Ryegrass stage 2-4 leaf stage at 288/sq.

Glean applied 3/7/1981 with wetter.

Treatment and results

Herbicide	Rate	Ryegrass heads/sq m 5/11/81	Oats panicals 5/11/81	Barley Heads sq m 5/11/81	Yields kg/ha
Nil	-	131b	107	23	1418
Glean	10 g	55a	117	22	1612
Glean	20 g	45a	123	18	1550
Glean	25 g	65a	114	25	1578
Glean	30 g	40a	121	25	1716
Glean	40 g	36a	108	21	1719

NS

LSD 151 kg

Comments

The oats appeared to tolerate Glean at the higher rates with out showing a great deal of visual damage. The yields were not affected. However the recommended timing for post emergent application of Glean is slightly earlier than what was achieved. It could be expected that a better control of ryegrass could be achieved with application in the 0.5-1.5 leaf stge of the ryegrass. Glean appears to be satisfactory for the control of ryegrass in oats.

PASTURE MANIPULATION - HERBICIDE SCREENING, PP009, FERVIN  
 RM217, Kerb  
 81Nr3/3805EX

Site

Northam Research Station

Trial details

1st spraying 5/8/1981  
 2nd spraying 26/8/81

Site

Mixed silvergrass, barley grass, pasture with 5-20% clover. Very wet during winter.

Treatment	Rate/ha	Rating			
		1st Time		2nd Time	
		Blg G.	SG	Blg G	SG
PP009	0.4 l	1	0	3	0
	0.5 l	2	0	2.5	0
	0.6 l	4.8	0	4.4	0
	1 l	5	0	5	0
RM217	0.5 l	3	0	4.2	
	1 l	4.9	0	3.7	0
	1.5 l	5.5	0	4.6	0
Fervin plus wetter	0.75 kg	4.7	0	4.4	0
	1 kg	5	0	4.2	1
	1.5 kg	4.9	0	4.7	0
Kerb	0.25 kg	1	0	NA	NA
	0.5 kg	1	1	NA	NA
	0.75 kg	3.5	2	2	2
	1.00 kg	4.5	5	4.4	3

Rating 0 = no effect  
 5 = 100% control

Comments

No treatment appeared to damage clover present. No broadleaf plants appeared controlled. RM217 is no longer available. PP009 Fervin and RM217 appear not to control silvergrass at all. Kerb performed as expected as to the age of the pasture.

GUAR GUM - ACTIVATION OF ROUNDUP AND SPRAYSEED  
81NR2/3806EX

Site

Mixed pasture, Northam Research Station

Trial details

Treatments applied 26/8/81

- Rating
- Pasture mixed Barley grass, silvergrass, clover, capeweed and Patersons curse.

Treatment and results

Volume/ha	25 l			100 l		
Guar Rate (ppm)	0	250	1000	0	250	1000
Herbicide	Rate					
Sprayseed	0.75 l	1	1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Sprayseed	1.25 l	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.8
Roundup	0.5 l	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
Roundup	1 l	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8

Rating 0 = no effect  
5 = 100% kill of pasture

Comments

Visual ratings did not show any response with the addition of guar gum. There appeared to be some reduction in activity in the 25l, but this was due impart to the effect of guar gum blocking the nozzle filters.