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Herbicide programs for delayed permanent water rice

Establishing drill sown rice using a sequence of flush irrigations prior to permanent inundation provides a favourable environment to the establishment of competitive populations of a range of grass weed species. In south eastern Australia Echinochloa spp (barnyard grass) and Leptochloa fusca (silvertop grass) are the principal weeds of drill sown rice.

In seeking to maintain drill seeded rice in a weed free condition for approximately 60 days post seeding, local agronomists recommend a combination of pre and post sowing knockdown (paraquat and glyphosate) and residual (clomazone and pendimethalin) herbicides, often sequenced with selective post emergence treatments (cyhalofop-butyl profoxydim or propanil plus thiobencarb).

Optimisation of sequences, application timing, rates of these treatments and management consequences for herbicide resistance management will be discussed in this paper.

In-flood applications of saflufenacil for annual sedge and broadleaf weed control in water-seeded rice

Water seeded rice crops in south eastern Australia require herbicide interventions to control a range of annual weeds (eg: Cyperus difformis, Damasonium minus, Sagittaria montevidensis, Alisma plantago aquatica) to ensure optimum crop yield potential.

MCPA sodium, bensulfuron-methyl , thiobencarb, bentazon plus MCPA, carfentrazone and benzofenap are all recommended for this purpose.

Saflufenacil is a protox inhibitor herbicide (HRAC group G) that has been field tested in Australian rice since 2007. Application rates and timing, weed species susceptibility and crop selectivity of saflufenacil to water seeded rice will be presented in this paper.