

# Grass Control and Identification

Various herbicides are effective on some grasses but not others

Higher rates may be needed for some species

Need to identify some grasses and grass-like plants to determine the best herbicide

Look at common herbicides and the species that need to be identified

# Grass Control and Identification

**Glyphosate** – Leaf absorbed, translocated, non residual, post emergence herbicide

Good control of annual winter grasses at

1-2 L/ha (\$5-10)

Summer grasses often need

2 L/ha (\$10)



Windmill grass



Stinkgrass



Witchgrass

HG3926

# Grass Control and Identification

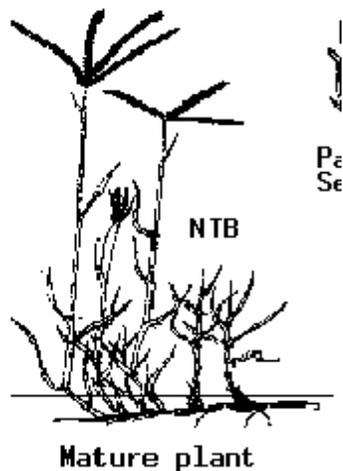
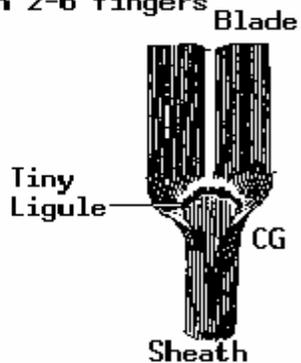
## Glyphosate

Good control of most perennial  
grasses at 4-6 L/ha (\$20-30)

Couch needs multiple applications  
or 6-8 L/ha (\$30-40)

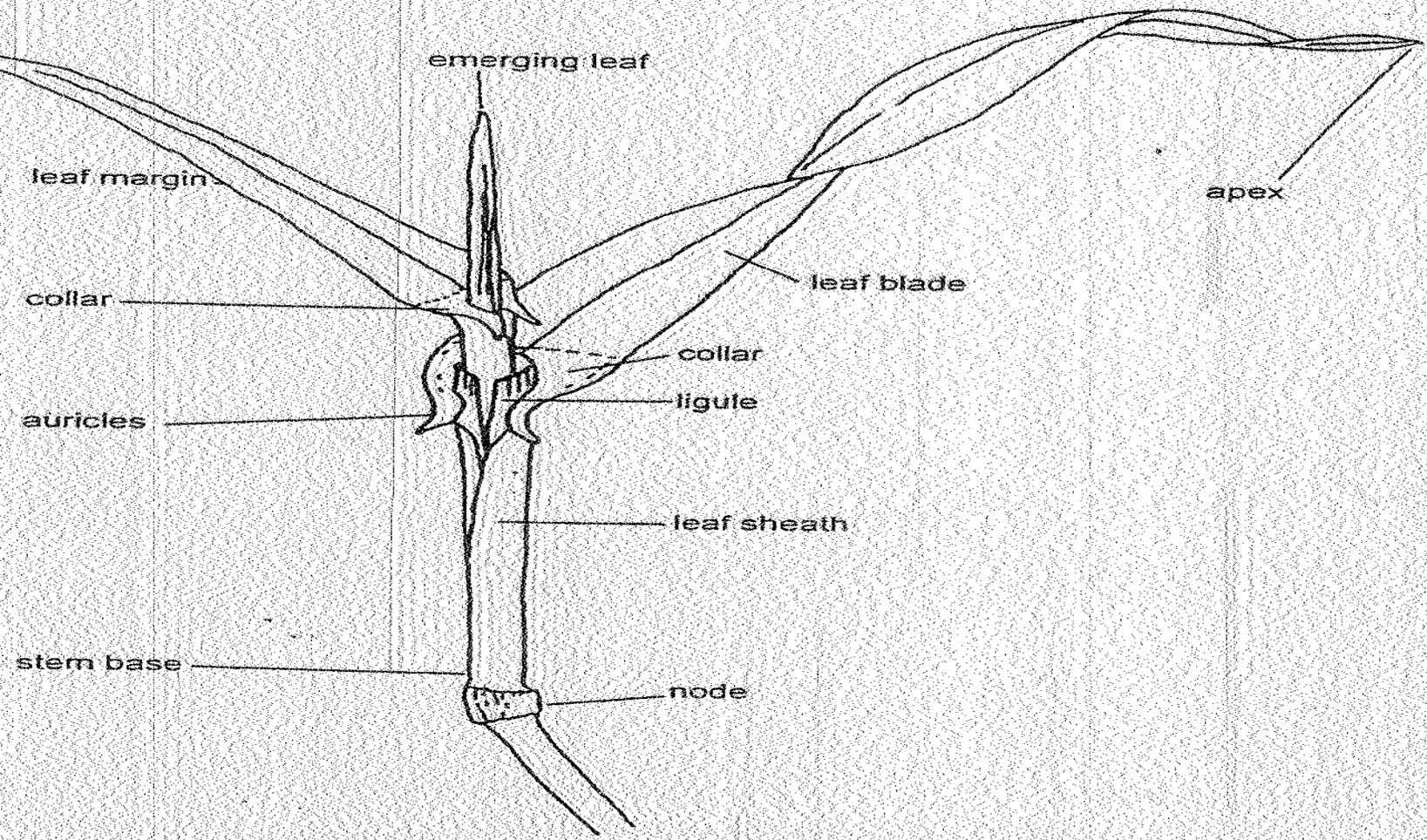
## Couch

Perennial grass  
Prostrate stems root at nodes  
Tough scaly rhizome roots  
Seed head with 2-6 fingers



Lovegrass – a tussock forming grass

# PARTS OF A GRASS PLANT



# Grass Control and Identification

**Spray.Seed** – Leaf absorbed, contact , non residual,  
post emergence herbicide

Good control of most annual grasses at  
1-3 L/ha (\$11-33)

Poor control of perennial grasses

# Grass Control and Identification

Trifluralin – Root absorbed, residual, poorly translocated pre emergence herbicide

Good control of Annual Ryegrass at

1-2 L/ha for about a month (\$6.60-13.20)

Variable suppression of other annual grasses such as Brome Grass, Silver Grass, Wild Oats.

Poor control of Barley Grass

Volatile – requires incorporation

Poor control of emerged or perennial grasses

# Grass Control and Identification

Avadex – Leaf absorbed, residual, poorly translocated pre emergence herbicide

Good control of Wild Oats, and adequate control of Annual Ryegrass at

1-2 L/ha for about a month (\$12-24)

Variable suppression of other annual grasses such as Brome Grass, Silver Grass.

Poor control of Barley Grass

Volatile and requires incorporation to form a band that emerging grass leaves will have to pass through

Poor control of emerged or perennial grasses

Wild Oat has large black seeds

# Grass Control and Identification

Trifluralin + Avadex

500 mL + 500 mL/ha (\$9.60)

Root and leaf absorbed

Additive

Broader spectrum

30% more expensive than trifluralin

Use where Wild Oats are present or where  
grass seed is mixed through the soil

# Grass Control and Identification

Diuron + Dual (metalachlor) – root absorbed with some leaf absorption, poorly translocated, mainly pre emergence herbicide

Doesn't require incorporation

Marginal wheat tolerance

# Grass Control and Identification

**Metribuzin + trifluralin**— mainly root absorbed with some leaf absorption, metribuzin translocated trifluralin isn't, pre and early post emergence herbicide

Requires incorporation

Eagle Rock wheat and barley is tolerant to useful rates

Good control of a range of grasses (Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Barley Grass) and Toad Rush

Some suppression of Silver Grass and Wild Oat

# Grass Control and Identification

**Glean** – root and leaf absorbed, translocated, pre and early post emergence herbicide

Doesn't requires incorporation

Good control of a range of some grasses (Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass) and a range of broadleaf weeds but not Wild Radish

Doesn't control group B resistant Annual Ryegrass

Use on minimum input low yielding crops

# Grass Control and Identification

**Logran BPower**— root and leaf absorbed, translocated,  
pre and early post emergence herbicide

Doesn't requires incorporation

Annual Ryegrass and a range of broadleaf  
weeds (suppresses Wild Radish)

Doesn't control group B resistant Annual  
Ryegrass

Use on high yielding crops

# Grass Control and Identification

## Niches for Pre em Ryegrass Herbicides

Trifluralin – Knife point, continuous crop, AB resistant Ryegrass

Treflan plus Avadex – History of trifluralin, Wild Oats

Metribuzin – Brome grass areas, Eagle Rock Wheat

Metribuzin plus trifluralin - Brome + Ryegrass areas, Eagle Rock Wheat

Logran BPower – High yielding crops, in pasture rotations

Chlorsulfuron (Glean) – Low input, low yielding crops

Diuron + metolachlor (Dual) – Disk seeders, continuous crop, trifluralin history, mixed crop species, Silver Grass, water weeds.

Oryzalin + trifluralin (Duet, Yield) - Silver grass areas.

Pendimethalin (Stomp) – Where incorporation delayed

Monza – Where Wheat follows Barley or early sown crops where Barley Grass and Brome are likely to be a problem

Triallate (Avadex) - Wild Oat areas

