



1978

## Ryegrass control

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Western Australia

EXPERIMENTAL SUMMARY 1978

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Time of Spraying - Ryegrass control

Site: A. Bell - Katanning, 78Ka39

Crop: Clipper barley

Summary of trial, times of spraying and yields.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Crop Stage</u>	<u>Yield kg/ha</u>
1. Nil	-	-	902
2. Hoegrass	2/8	7 leaf	1059
3. Hoegrass	30/8	early tillering	793
4. Hoegrass	11/10	early heading	833

Hoegrass rate, 1 l/ha plus wetter at 0.5%.

This trial was upset by weather conditions so that spraying was delayed. No statistical analysis has been conducted due to the loss of part of the trial.

The data is consistent with most time of spraying results. There appears to be some damage by the chemical on the crop. This has been apparent in some crops this season.

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Time of Spraying - Ryegrass control

Site: E. Flay - Wickepin, 78Na29

Site Details: Soil, sandy clay, even ryegrass, with a broadleaf weed problem. The site was sprayed overall for this. The timing was such as not to have interfered with the Hoegrass.

Herbicide Details: Hoegrass at 1 l/ha+wetter. Applied by hand boom.

Yield response, crop stage and treatment details.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Crop Stage</u> <u>leaf number</u>	<u>Yield kg/ha</u>
1. Nil	-	-	1591
2. Hoegrass	28/7	2½	1872
3. Hoegrass	7/8	3-4	1892
4. Hoegrass	16/8	10	1808
5. Hoegrass	28/8	13	1661
6. Hoegrass	5/9	early jointing	1593

Ryegrass density 350/sq.m, CV = 6.38%, LSD = 166.8

cont'd....

The results show the effect of time of spraying. The decline of the yield response shown does not appear to be as marked as with some other trials. The response is consistent with results of similar trials.

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Time of Spraying - Ryegrass control

Site: R. Crosbie - Arrawarra - Watheroo, 78Mo43.

Crop: Clipper barley

Results, with time of spraying, crop stage and yield/ha  
Hoegrass used at 1 l/ha plus wetter.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Crop Stage</u>	<u>Yield kg/ha</u>
1. Nil	-	-	657
2. Hoegrass	18/7	3 leaf	1009
3. Hoegrass	25/7	5 leaf	999
4. Hoegrass	8/8	7 leaf	768
5. Hoegrass	21/8	Mid tillering	578

Ryegrass number, 227/square m, LSD 217, CV = 17.8%.

The area was somewhat uneven in the ryegrass and crop densities. The results are consistent with previous work.

# Herbicide Efficiency - Ryegrass

Site: Newdegate Research Station - 78N39

Site: Sandy surface, cropped in 1977, with a low ryegrass level.

Trial Details: Ryegrass hand sown to achieve known levels, incorporated with a combine, Trifluralin applied and incorporated with a combine plus harrows. Hoe grass applied later with the crop at the 3-5 leaf stage.

## Results:

Nominal Ryegrass Density <u>Treatments</u>	Ryegrass levels at 5 weeks, and end of season. Plant/sq.m				
	0	50	100	200	400
Nil	60 17	142 86	234 17	377 300	632 324
Trif. 0.5 l/ha	13 6	0 5	97 11	93 45	129 26
Trif. 1 l/ha	0 2	0 3	6 2	28 5	104 11
Trif. 1.5 l/ha	0 5	0 1	5 3	8 6	6 10
Trif. 2 l/ha	0 0	0 1	0 0	1 4	4 6
Hoe. 0.5 l/ha	58 0	132 65	224 8	218 2	613 5
Hoe. 1 l/ha	38 1	122 1	226 2	330 2	665 0
Hoe. 1.5 l/ha	80 0	116 0	219 1	420 0	563 0
Hoe. 2 l/ha	33 0	117 0	48 1	468 0	503 0

Emergence of the trifluralin treated plots was slower than non sprayed and the final emergence counts show that at 1 l/ha and above significant reductions occurred.

Wheat emergence counted at same time as first ryegrass counts.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Number per m row</u>
Nil	18.2
Trif. 0.5 l/ha	17.8
Trif. 1 l/ha	16.5
Trif. 1.5 l/ha	15.7
Trif. 2 l/ha	12.9
	LSD 1.69

Yield in kg/ha

Nominal ryegrass density	0	50	100	200	400
<u>Treatments</u>					
Nil	450	280	210	260	120
Trif. 0.5 l/ha	520	390	430	230	270
Trif. 1 l/ha	590	410	350	330	360
Trif. 1.5 l/ha	400	440	410	340	340
Trif. 2 l/ha	450	390	510	340	310
Hoe. 0.5 l/ha	510	320	300	120	190
Hoe. 1 l/ha	410	360	460	330	390
Hoe. 1.5 l/ha	520	330	370	320	220
Hoe. 2 l/ha	440	460	410	290	230

### SUMMARY

#### a) Ryegrass control

Trifluralin at 0.5 l performed fairly well, with all higher rates being most effective.

Hoegrass at all levels above 0.5 l was effective.

This is in contrast to the other two sites where this trial was conducted.

With both chemicals the lowest rates did not prevent crop loss due to ryegrass.

#### b) Crop tolerance

Trifluralin affected crop emergence at all rates above 0.5 l. This does not appear to have been reflected in crop damage. Hoegrass appears to be better tolerated.

The site appeared to have been droughted in late August, with some retardation of the effectiveness of Hoegrass as to the rate at which the weeds died. The overall crop yield was very low and this probably prevented some of the difference from becoming more evident.

# Herbicide Efficiency - Ryegrass

Site: Wongan Hills Research Station - 78Wh80

Soil sandy, cropped in 1977, with a low ryegrass population.

Trial Details: Ryegrass hand sown, incorporated, trifluralin, Stampede, and Avadex BW applied and incorporated with a combine plus harrows, one pass, on the 22/6.

Avadex applied and trial sown on the 27/6. Crop wheat, Gamenya.

No nitrogen added.

Hoe grass applied on 29/7 when crop was in 3 leaf stage.

Results - original and residual ryegrass numbers. Plants/sq.m.

Nominal ryegrass density Treatment	0	50	100	200	400
Nil	89 89	156 33	227 127	349 200	611 600
Trif. 0.5 l/ha	17 6	97 55	158 11	247 247	480 400
Trif. 1 l/ha	39 19	46 0	55 27	175 34	247 166
Trif. 1.5 l/ha	11 8	94 22	58 7	108 32	91 40
Trif. 2 l/ha	104 11	74 19	33 8	78 27	353 7
Hoe. 0.5 l/ha	20 0	118 16	202 12	395 37	579 350
Hoe. 1 l/ha	50 0	166 6	240 0	206 23	561 48
Hoe. 1.5 l/ha	22 3	114 0	110 0	395 17	451 15
Hoe. 2 l/ha	50 0	94 0	291 0	296 16	428 8

Stampede 2.1 l/ha, 62.5/45: Avadex BW 60/50, Avadex 47/10



Yield in kg/ha

Ryegrass level Treatment	0	50	100	200	400
Nil	1990	1450	1420	1190	1050
Trif. 0.5 l/ha	1990	1980	1530	1650	1480
Trif. 1 l/ha	2040	1700	1350	1530	1360
Trif. 1.5 l/ha	1310	1700	1700	1480	1310
Trif. 2 l/ha	1190	1360	1330	1480	1160
Hoe. 0.5 l/ha	2072	2040	1700	1650	1420
Hoe. 1 l/ha	2100	1870	1810	1930	1650
Hoe. 1.5 l/ha	1870	1870	2040	1650	1700
Hoe. 2 l/ha	1650	1930	1990	1600	1700

Stampede 2.1 l/ha, 1630, Avadex BW 2.1 l/ha, 1740,  
Avadex 2.1 l/ha 1530

Emergence of wheat

On the wheat emergence counts, all trifluralin rates above 0.5 l/ha significantly reduced the numbers emerging. Avadex did so as well.

Comments - Weed control

SUMMARY

- trifluralin affects the germination at rates at and above the commercial recommendation.
- at all rates trifluralin tends to leave a greater residual ryegrass level than does Hoegrass. At the higher rates of ryegrass this is quite important.
- the highest rate of Hoegrass does appear to have some effect on the crop.

# Herbicide Efficiency - Ryegrass

Site: Avondale Research Station - 78A45

Trial Details: Area cultivated. Ryegrass hand top dressed, trifluralin, Stampede, and Avadex BW applied 27/28/78. The materials were incorporated with combine and harrows. Avadex was applied just prior to the planting on the 4/7. Hoegrass was applied on the 10/8/78.

## SUMMARY

a. Emergence rating - Plots examined on the 24/7.

Trifluralin - 0.5 l, no effect; 1 l, some effect; 1.5 l, retarded by three days; 2l, retarded by 4 days, with some plants failing to emerge. They tended to twist about under the surface.

Avadex caused a 3 day retardation.  
Stampede and Avadex BW showed little effect.

b. Ryegrass Densities, at the time spraying of Hoegrass and Residual densities at the end of the season

Nominal ryegrass level

<u>Treatment + Rate/ha</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>400</u>
Nil	8.5/6	56/163	122/130	299/418	505/631
Trif. 0.5 l	18/0	30/120	184/160	89/83	464/435
Trif. 1.0 l	0/0	16/38	7/32	25/65	125/186
Trif. 1.5 l	12/0	16/15	8/7	44/53	30/84
Trif. 2.0 l	0/0	15/0	0/1	0/21	6/12
Hoe. 0.5 l	0/0	77/2	224/9	291/67	480/106
Hoe. 1.0 l	4/0	125/0	225/0	400/17	480/43
Hoe. 1.5 l	30/0	60/0	223/0	150/2	425/10
Hoe. 2.0 l	5/0	76/0	190/0	335/0	607/0

Avadex BW 2.1; 137/103, Stampede 2.01; 12/80, Avadex 2.1 l 25/38.

NOTE: With the last three treatments, the initial ryegrass density was nominally 100/sq.m, in practice nearly double. The initial count was made on the 8/8 and the final count was made on the 26/10.

Yields of wheat in kg/ha

Ryegrass density

Treatment	0	50	100	200	400
Nil	860	1090	840	860	390
Trif. 0.5 l	890	1160	910	1180	340
Trif. 1.0 l	870	1090	1090	980	1000
Trif. 1.5 l	930	1140	1020	550	1070
Trif. 2.0 l	900	570	960	1250	860
Hoe. 0.5 l	1210	750	960	1250	860
Hoe. 1.0 l	1270	1000	1160	800	1210
Hoe. 1.5 l	950	1160	1050	750	1000
Hoe. 2.0 l	1050	1290	680	930	790

Stampede 930, Avadex BW 875, Avadex 945

Effect of Trifluralin dates on early wheat growth.  
Three weeks after planting.

Treatment	Length of longest leaf	length of longest root
Nil	134mm	45mm
Trif. 0.5 l	126mm	54mm
Trif. 1.0 l	114mm	45mm
Trif. 1.5 l	106mm	39mm
Trif. 2.0 l	94mm	28mm

The data above confirms the visual observations.

Comments

a. Emergence of crop

Trifluralin at the higher rates caused reductions in the density of the crop, 25% at 2 l. At 1 l/ha, this was 9%.

b. Early growth of the crop

This is reflected in the reduced growth and slower emergence of the trifluralin treated plots at rates of 1 l and more. It was more pronounced with increased rate.

c. Weed control

It can be seen from the data that there is some activity with the lowest rates of both herbicides. There is a decrease in the residuals with increased rates of herbicides. Hoegrass is more effective than Trifluralin.

d. Yield response

Hoegrass overall yielded a slightly better response than Trifluralin. There also is less crop damage at the higher rates. The other three herbicides performed as well as trifluralin at its commercial rate, apart from Avadex BW which is primarily a wild oat herbicide.

Trial 78WH32

Title: Effect of late emerging ryegrass on wheat

Design: A triple disc drill was used to plant ryegrass into the crop. Planting was at right angles to the wheat rows. Ryegrass at 100 plants/sq.m were planted.

Results: Yield of wheat and ryegrass numbers in kg/ha and /sq.m.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Ryegrass/sq.m</u> Counted in late October	<u>Wheat yield</u>
Nil	268	940
TDD at planting	300	944.5
TDD + Rye at planting	325	888.94
TDD + 14 days	175	952
TDD + Rye + 14 days	175	888
TDD + 43 days	300	873
TDD + 43 days + rye	325	873
TDD + 71 days	200	896
TDD + rye + 71 days	325	665

The period of time is the time after the sowing time.  
Trial sown to Gamenya wheat, 29/6/78.

Comment

a. The technique of sowing seed into a wheat crop with a TDD appears to be reasonably satisfactory up until the mid late tillering stage. In fact there appears to be some weeding occurring within the crop.

b. There were problems with the site. It was to be free of ryegrass, and appeared to be so prior to the planting. But the level which appeared in the crop was higher than what was expected, and what actually occurred in the same area in an adjacent trial.

c. The level of ryegrass which was actually sown did not appear in all cases. This was due to patchy rain fall during the period, and for the second planting, rye was planted slightly deeper than optimum.

# Annual ryegrass toxicity control

Site: J. Griffith, Gnowangerup

Trial Details: Soil - sandy grey clay, pasture ryegrass dominant, cropped 1976, wheat, 1977 lupins, . pasture in 1978.

Area selected for evenness of slime.  
Two times of spraying 3/10 and 16/10 with 1.5 l/ha gramoxone plus wetter.

Sheep placed on the plots on the 4/10, and removed on the 21/12, except two plots continued to the 15/1/79. Ten sheep/plot.

Summary of the results showing treatment, time of symptom appearance and deaths.

Spray Date	Grazing rate/ha	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Total	
		S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D
Nil	5	-	-	10	8	2	-	Term.		10	8
3/10	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	1
16/10	5	-	-	3	-	7	2	3	2	10	4
Nil	12	-	-	9	7	3	-	Term.		10	7
3/10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Term.		0	0
16/10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Term.		-	0

S - symptoms shown by sheep, D - Deaths

The terminated plots were either grazed out by the end of December, or too few sheep had survived to be worth continuing.

Summary of the weight changes

Figure is the % change of the surviving animals compared to original weight.

Stocking rate	Spray time	October	November	December	January
5x	Nil	100	105	101	
5x	early	100	115	109	99
5x	late	100	112	109	92
12x	Nil	100	96	87	
12	early	100	109	103	
12	late	100	114	110	

x treatments had excess feed when the trial was terminated.

### Notes on Trial

The chemical gave an excellent top kill, with some recovery of the ryegrass. This was low.

The stock at the high rates didn't allow any green material to survive on the sprayed plots. On the lower rate, some material survived and this plus more uneven grazing of the area would have allowed some tillers to mature. The tillers which develop post spraying will become toxic as they are initiated when the nematodes are still active and are infected. This would explain the delay in deaths in the sprayed low stocking rate plots.

The sprayed material tended to be more brittle than unsprayed and break up faster.

The results appear most promising, and will be followed up.

It is expected that the grazing and Spray top will remove the bulk of viable seeds from the area and reduce the hazard of ryegrass in the succeeding crop to a low level.

Wild oat herbicides

Trial - 78Ka38

Crop: Darken wheat

Site: A. Bell - Katanning

Trial Details: Yields, treatments and times of application.

Treatment + Rate/ha	Date	Crop growth Stage	Yield kg/ha	% of untreated
Nil	-	-	1982	100
Barban 550 mls	2/8	3-4	1944	98
Barban 550 mls	30/8	early tillering	1851	93
Hoegrass 1.5 l	2/8	3-4	2222	112
Hoegrass	30/8	early tillering	2006	101
Hoegrass	6/10	early jointing	1620	81
Avenge 1.15kg	2/8	3-4	1651	83
Avenge 1.15kg	30/8	early tillering	558	78.5
Avenge 1.15kg	6/10	early jointing	1682	84
Mataven 3 l	30/8	early tillering	1990	100
Mataven 3 l	6/10	early jointing	1821	91

C.V. 9.65% LSD, a) treatment  
b) between herbicides treatment 263

### Comments

Only on treatment was significantly better than untreated, and that was Hoegrass at the early time of spraying. Severe damage resulted from the use of Avenge at early and mid spray times, and Hoegrass at the late spraying time appeared safer.

Wild Oat control - Post emergent herbicides Tank mixes

Site: A. Bells - Katanning - 78No29, transferred to Katanning due to failure to find a suitable site.

Soil: Clay loam, crop wheat, eargret

Spray Details: weather cold, cloudy, soil moist to surface, total volume used 92 l/ha, date 26/7/78.

Crop 4-6 leaf, wildoats the same with a few less.  
Wild oat density, slightly uneven but overall 60-70/sq.m.

Summary of the results, yields, ratings and mixtures used.

Treatment added	Nil	Barban 0.3 l	Barban 0.55 l
Base treatment	Yield rating	yield rating	yield rating
Nil	2009 0	-	2564 5
Hoegrass 0.75 l	2796 8	3086 9	2399 6
Hoegrass 1 l	2574 9	2176 7	2746 8
Hoegrass 1.5 l	2454 9.5	-	2715 9.5
Mataven 1.5 l	-	-	2345 6
Avenge 0.58	-	-	2638 6

C.V. 13.4%                      LSD 575 Kg

NOTES: - Barban

The time of application was later than optimum. Consequently the kill achieved was not as good as could be expected. The response obtained indicated that the treatment would have been quite useful.

#### Hoegrass

There appears to be some crop damage with the increasing rate.  
Wild oat control improved with the rate.

It would appear that under ideal conditions for crop growth the rate of Hoegrass required to obtain excellent wild oat control could be reduced considerably on the current recommendation of 1.5 l/ha.

#### Effect of Mixtures

The effect of the mixtures appears to be some what confusing. There is an antagonising effect with the highest rate of Barban and the 0.75 l rate of Hoegrass. At the next higher rate of Hoegrass, this appears to be reversed, and likewise with the 1.5 l rate. This could be the reduction of damage by the higher rates of Hoegrass, through antagonism between the Barban and the Hoegrass.

At this stage there does not appear to be any advantages in these mixtures. The effect of adding Mataven and Avenge to the Barban does not appear to be either antagonistic or additive.

Wild oat Herbicides - post emergent

Site: Crombie, Arrawarra Watheroo - 78Mo40

Crop wheat

Treatment Details: Yields kg/ha

Treatment	Rate	Date	Crop Stage	Rating	Crop Yield	% of nil
Nil	-	-	-	10	1183	100
Barban	0.55 l	25/7	1.5	1	1462	123
Barban	0.55 l*	21/8	5	5	1287	108.6
Hoegrass	1.5 l W*	25/7	1.5	0	1542	130
Hoegrass	"	21/8	5	1	1324	112
Hoegrass	"	25/8	8	0	1333	112.5
"	"	30/8	Mid tiller	0	1277	108
Avenge	1.15 W*	25/7	1.5	4	1399	118
"	"	21/8	5	0	1250	105.5
"	"	25/8	8	0	1250	105.5
"	"	30/8	Mid tiller	1	1148	96
Mataven	3 l	21/8	5	4	1203	101.5
"	"	25/8	8	0	1205	101.5
"	"	30/8	Mid tiller	0	1259	106

W\* wetter at 0.5%, W\*\* wetter at 0.75%

CV = 7.04%, LSD = 153.8

#### Comments

The time of spraying effect was evident with each herbicide apart from Barban. With Barban the decline in response is due more to the failure of the chemical to control the weed at advanced growth stages.

Hoegrass does not appear to be significantly better than Barban at the optimum time for Barban. But overall the trend is that it will give a more consistant result.

Avenge appears to have caused a consistant yield depression when compared to Hoegrass. This may be a seasonable effect. At another site a similar effect was noted. Often a marked yellowning of the crop occurs following Avenge. Mataven is limited in that it does not work well when applied later. It appears to have excellent crop tolerance.



Pasture manipulation

Trial: 78A51

Soil: Sandy loam

Pasture composition: Dominated by Brome grass, with Capeweed, clover, erodium and doublegee in that order.

Estimated composition: 70% brome, 15% capeweed, balance mainly clover. Grasses in tillering stages. Trial sprayed with hand boom 27/7.

Treatments - notes on effects

Summary of ratings

- a) Sprayseed 750 mls - early reduction in grass level, but brome grass recovered to be little different from control capeweed reduced.
- b) Surflan 1 kg + Paraquat 450 mls - No effect on final grass density.
- c) Lasso 1.5-2.5 l + P 450 mls - No effect other than that of the paraquat.
- d) Nitralin 2 kg + P 450 mls - No greater effect than paraquat by itself.
- e) Carbetamide 1.5-2.5 kg - Grass reduction at the higher rates. Capeweed unaffected. Clover tolerant.
- f) Chlor IPC 2.5-3.5 l - Grass reduced, clover reduced at highest rate.
- g) Kerb 3-4.5 kg + P 450 mls - Grass reduced. Best of all selective treatments. Clover quite tolerant.
- h) TCA 1.4-2.5 kg - Some grass activity, clover tolerant of low levels only.
- I) Paraquat 450 mls - Some grass reduction without capeweed reduction which occurs with Sprayseed.
- J) Ravage 3.5-7 kg - Total kill of all plants
- k) Roundup 0.75-2 l - No useful selective effect

Summary

Kerb, Carbetamide and Chloro IPC should be further examined.

Trial - Pasture manipulation - 78M46

Soil Type - Loamy sand

Trial Details: Sprayed 22/8/78, evaluation by counts, 20/10/78.

Results

Percentage of various components of the pasture.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Ryegrass</u>	<u>Capeweed</u>	<u>Doublegee</u>	<u>Other grass</u>	<u>Clover</u>
Nil	72	15	1	6	3
Sprayseed 750mls/ha	64	18	5	7	2
Hoegrass 1 l/ha	26	62	7	0	5
Paraquat 450mls/ha	47	45	8	0	0
Pre spring	50	43	1	2	4

Comment

This area will be cropped in 1979, and the effect on crop weeds will be examined. The change in pasture composition may alter the effect.

There has been a considerable difference in the effect on capeweed by Sprayseed compared to Paraquat. The rate of paraquat used in each case was the same, but Sprayseed also contained the equivalent of 300 mls of Diquat. This does not have much effect on the grasses but was effective on the Capeweed. This reduction in capeweed helped grasses to recover. The trial was sprayed too late for optimum effect, and the delay was caused mainly by weather conditions.

Trial - 78Ka40

Site: D. Holmes - Gnowangerup

Soil: Sandy clay

Pasture: Ryegrass dominated, with some clover, capeweed and other grasses. Area stocked heavily for entire season.

Trial Details: Sprayed on the 6/7. Volume per acre, 93 l.  
Weather conditions, cool, broken cloud, soil moist, rain did not fall in succeeding 24 hours.

Trial Details: Treatments, rates and pasture composition at the end of the season. Visual estimation only.  
Percent ground cover.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Ryegrass</u>	<u>Other grasses</u>	<u>Capeweed</u>	<u>Clover</u>	<u>Bare ground</u>
Nil	62	14	8	15	
Hoegrass 11	0	40	21	39	
Sprayseed	29	17	10	30	24
750 mls					
Sprayseed					
750 mls					
Surflan					
1 kg/ha	1	1	0	65	33

Estimations were made in early November. The results are consistant with earlier observations.

#### Comments

At spraying the amount of clover was expected to be about 30%. Clover did not grow well on the site, partly because of the dry spell in late August and early September.

Hoegrass performed as expected and only ryegrass was killed. The main compensation occurred with the other grasses on the site.

These were mainly Silver, brome and barley grasses. Capeweed did well too.

Sprayseed gave an initial kill of all grasses and broadleafed plants and clover. About 20% of the clover died. Grasses were able to re-establish to a reasonable degree.

With the addition of Surflan, grasses were prevented from germinating, and those which survived the Sprayseed treatment were root pruned and eventually died or were removed by the action of grazing sheep. The pasture resulted in a complete clover dominance. Clover recovered from the damage of the Sprayseed and grew well. Sheep tended to graze these plots very heavily late in the season. At another site nearby, a demonstration plot of various pasture species, the same treatments were applied. The results were similar, except that the sprayseed kill was not as good. This was due to the ungrazed nature of the area. Medics do not tolerate sprayseed very well.

The site will be planted to crop in 1979, and the weeds within the crop measured.

Hoegrass tolerance - Wheat

Trial: 78N40

Soil: Sandy loam over gravel

Site Notes: Area cropped in 1977, and chosen because of the low level of ryegrass present on the area.

Wheat: Gamenya

Trial results:

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Date Sprayed</u>	<u>Crop Stage</u> Leaf No.	<u>Yield</u>
Nil	-	-	-	839
Hoegrass	1 l/ha	23/8	8	931
Hoegrass	1.5 l/ha	"	"	819
Hoegrass	2 l/ha	"	"	873
Hoegrass	1 l/ha	7/9	10	880
Hoegrass	1.5 l/ha	"	"	898
Hoegrass	2 l/ha	"	"	835
CV 11,24%				N.S.

The ryegrass density was low, of the order of 15-20/sq.m.

Comment

There does not appear to be any crop damage to Gamenya wheat at the rates tested at this growth stage.

