Control de maleza de hoja angosta y ancha en trigo [

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text (article)

Analítica

Long-term use of herbicides leads to resistance problems; therefore, the biological effectivenessof new treatments needs to be determined. This study aimed to determine the effectivenessof herbicides applied postemergence on weeds [Avena fatua L., Phalaris spp., Brassica nigra(L.) W. D. J. Koch and Chenopodium album L.]; for this, a trial was established in the autumn-winter 2019-2020 cycle, using the experimental design of randomized complete blocks withfour replications. Five herbicide treatments (T2: mesosulfuron-methyl 1% /iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium 0.2%; T3: iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium 0.9%/mesosulfuron-methyl 4.5% /thiencarbazone-methyl 2.25%/mefenpyr-diethyl 13.5% + methylated vegetable oil; T4: flucarbazone sodium 70%+ clodinafop-propargil 0.8%; T5: tralkoxydim 25%; T6: pinoxaden 0.5% + rapeseed oil 45%) anda control without application (T1) were evaluated. The variables evaluated were phytotoxicity tothe crop, population and weed control. At harvest, the following were determined: plant height,spike length, yield, the weight of 1 000 grains, and the hectoliter weight of wheat. The T2 and T3treatments controlled A. fatua and Phalaris spp. to a lesser extent and B. nigra and C. album to agreater extent in addition to causing a higher degree of phytotoxicity; T6 and T4 better controlled thepopulations of A. fatua and Phalaris spp., with an intermediate performance for broadleaf weeds;T5 showed poor control for both narrow- and broadleaf weeds. The herbicides that controlled weedpopulations and increased yield were T2 and T3, controlling broadleaf species, and T4 and T6,controlling narrow- and broadleaf weeds
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