

Disclaimer:

This document is based on the results from an individual trial and may contain experimental use patterns that are currently off-label. **This document does not provide any interpretation and should not be taken as an endorsement of any unregistered use pattern.**

Professional advice should be sought for specific recommendations to ensure access to the most up to date information and knowledge.

Any product referred to in this document must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all label or permit instructions. Always consult the label prior to use.

Knockdown Control of Wild Oats in Chickpeas

Trial ID: **RB1809** Location: **Crooble** Trial Year: **2018**
 Investigator: **Richard Black**

Objective:	To evaluate the efficacy of flamprop-m-methyl (Oatmaster), alone or following early post-emergent application, at varied wild oat growth stages		
Crop/variety:	Chickpea/ PBA HatTrick		
Planting Rate:	70kg/ha		
Row Spacing:	56.2cm		
Weed:	Wild Oats (<i>Avena sterilis ludoviciana</i>)		
Application Code:	A	B	C
Application Date:	17/08/2018	30/08/2018	14/09/2018
Application Timing: (Weed Growth Stage)	Tillering	GS31	Oats in boot
Weed Stage at Application:	4 Leaf - 2 Tiller	Start Stem Elongation – 2nd Node	7 Node – mid Boot
Application Volume:	100 L/ha		
Weed Population:	0.6/m ²		
Keywords:	Wild oats, knockdown, chickpea		

NB: Flamprop-m-methyl is only registered for selective spray topping of wild oats in chickpeas. Application should be on wild oats at stem elongation to booting. Chickpea crop stage should be prior to commencement of flowering.

Pest Scientific Name Pest Name Description Assessment Date Assessment Type Assessment Unit Pest Stage Majority Treatment-Evaluation Interval ARM Action Codes				<i>Avena sterilis ludoviciana</i> Wild Oat			
				30/08/2018 BURNDOWN % 30 13 DAA AL	14/09/2018 BURNDOWN % 40 28 DAA AA	Surviving Plants 19/10/2018 COUNT /m ² 69 63 DAA AA T1	Panicles 19/10/2018 COUNT /m ² 69 63 DAA AA T2
Trt No.	Treatment	Product Rate	Appln. Code				
1	Status Liase Uptake	500ml/ha 1% v/v 0.5% v/v	A	19abc	53ab	0.0b	0.1b
2	Status Verdict 520 Liase Uptake	500ml/ha 100ml/ha 1% v/v 0.5% v/v	A	14bc	35bc	0b	0b
3	Oatmaster Uptake	1250ml/ha 0.5% v/v	A	0d	9cd	0.6a	3.2a
4	Oatmaster Uptake	1875ml/ha 0.5% v/v	A	0d	1d	0.7a	5.7a
5	Oatmaster Uptake	1250ml/ha 0.5% v/v	B		3d	1.0a	7.4a
6	Oatmaster Uptake	1875ml/ha 0.5% v/v	B		1d	0.6a	4.2a
7	Oatmaster Uptake	1250ml/ha 0.5% v/v	C			0.4a	3.0a
8	Oatmaster Uptake	1875ml/ha 0.5% v/v	C			0.7a	6.0a

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Pest Scientific Name				<i>Avena sterilis ludoviciana</i>				
Pest Name				Wild Oat				
Description				30/08/2018	14/09/2018	Surviving Plants	Panicles	
Assessment Date				BURNDOWN	BURNDOWN	19/10/2018	19/10/2018	
Assessment Type				%	%	COUNT	COUNT	
Assessment Unit						m ²	/m ²	
Pest Stage Majority				30	40	69	69	
Treatment-Evaluation Interval				13 DAA	28 DAA	63 DAA	63 DAA	
ARM Action Codes				AL	AA	AA T1	AA T2	
Trt No.	Treatment	Product Rate	Appin. Code					
9	Status	500ml/ha	A	26ab	40b	0.0b	0.1b	
	Liase	1% v/v	A					
	Uptake	0.5% v/v	A					
	Oatmaster	1875ml/ha	B					
	Uptake	0.5% v/v	B					
10	Status	500ml/ha	A	34a	67ab	0.0b	0.1b	
	Verdict 520	100ml/ha	A					
	Liase	1% v/v	A					
	Uptake	0.5% v/v	A					
	Oatmaster	1875ml/ha	B					
11	Status	500ml/ha	A	13c	45b	0b	0b	
	Liase	1% v/v	A					
	Uptake	0.5% v/v	A					
	Oatmaster	1875ml/ha	C					
	Uptake	0.5% v/v	C					
12	Status	500ml/ha	A	26ab	80a	0b	0b	
	Verdict 520	100ml/ha	A					
	Liase	1% v/v	A					
	Uptake	0.5% v/v	A					
	Oatmaster	1875ml/ha	C					
				LSD P=	0.3t	20.0t	2.519t	6.688t
				Treatment Prob.(F)=	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

t=Mean descriptions are reported in transformed data units, and are not de-transformed.

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P (F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Assessment Type

BURNDOWN = % Burndown/brown out

Pest Stage Majority

30 = Beginning of stem elongation; G_ Beginning of shooting

40 = V_Vegetative reproductive organs begin to develop (rhizomes, stolons, tubers, runners, bulbs)

69 = End of flowering: fruit set visible

ARM Action Codes

AL = Automatic log transformation of X+1

AA = Automatic arcsine square root % transformation

DAA = Days after Application A

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Trial ID: RB1809

Location: Crooble

Trial Year: 2018

Application Description			
	A	B	C
Application Date:	17/08/2018	30/08/2018	14/09/2018
Application Start Time:	8:30 AM	9:00 AM	9:00 AM
Application Stop Time:	10:30 AM	11:00 AM	10:30 AM
Application Timing:	Wild Oat Tillering	Wild Oat GS31	Wild Oat Booting
Application Placement:	FOLIAR		
Air Temperature, Unit:	16 C	18 C	19 C
% Relative Humidity:	35	40	42
Wind Velocity, Unit:	4 km/h	5 km/h	12 km/h
Wind Direction:	WNW	N	NE
Dew Presence (Y/N):	No		
% Cloud Cover:	20	0	0
Next Moisture Occurred On:	25/08/2018		

Pest Stage at Each Application						
	A		B		C	
Pest:	Wild Oats (<i>Avena sterilis ludoviciana</i>)					
Stage Majority, Percent:	14	90%	30	75%	40	80%
Stage Minimum, Percent:	12	4%	30	75%	37	10%
Stage Maximum, Percent:	22	6%	32	5%	43	10%
Density, Unit:	0.6		m ²			

Application Equipment			
	A	B	C
Operation Pressure, Unit:	300 kPa		
Nozzle Type:	AIXR		
Nozzle Size:	110015		
Nozzle Spacing, Unit:	50 cm		
Boom Length, Unit:	4 m		
Boom Height, Unit:	50 cm		
Ground Speed, Unit:	7.2 km/h		
Carrier:	WATER		
Spray Volume, Unit:	100 L/ha		

Conclusions:

This trial was conducted ~50km north of Moree to evaluate the efficacy of Oat Master alone or following Group A post-emergent herbicide application. Conditions were very dry at the start of the trial with wild oat counts of ~0.6 plants per m² and visually moisture stressed.

All treatments that included Status or Status/Verdict mixtures provided effective wild oat control.

In this situation Oat Master treatments alone did not control the wild oats. There was no apparent rate or timing response to the Oat Master applications. All surviving wild oats produced panicles.

It is unclear what caused the poor Oat Master efficacy but it may have been a result of very dry conditions at application for Applications B and C. Late rain (~55mm) and warm conditions after the last application helped surviving plants produce panicles.