



INSTITUTE OF ARABLE CROPS RESEARCH

Long Ashton Research Station

WEED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT



UNIVERSITY OF
BRISTOL

TECHNICAL REPORT No.102

THE POST-EMERGENCE SELECTIVITY IN WARM-CLIMATE SPECIES OF TWO RECENTLY DEVELOPED HERBICIDES: FD 4026 (PP604) AND BAS 51700H.

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

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NOTE

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THE POST-EMERGENCE SELECTIVITY IN WARM-CLIMATE SPECIES OF SOME RECENTLY
DEVELOPED HERBICIDES: ICIA 0604 (FD 4026) and BAS 517 00H

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SUMMARY

Five herbicides were evaluated as overhead post-emergence treatments in a glasshouse pot experiment on 40 crop and weed species from tropical or warm temperate regions. Three of these products are still confidential and the results of tests with these chemicals will be published later. Maize and sorghum were included in two sets, one of which was treated with a seed dressing of the safeners 1,8-naphthalic anhydride (NA) and CGA 92194 respectively. A broad-leaved weed, Trianthema portulacastrum, was tested for the first time.

Both herbicides included in this report gave excellent selective control of many annual grass weeds, including Rottboellia cochinchinensis, and the perennial grass Cynodon dactylon in a wide range of crops.

ICIA 0604 (FD 4026) gave the best range of selective weed control at the highest dose of 0.64 kg ai/ha in onions, several legumes, jute and kenaf. Sorghum and rice were tolerant of the lowest dose of 0.04 kg ai/ha but few weeds were controlled.

BAS 517 00H gave an excellent spectrum of weed control at the lowest dose of 0.05 kg ai/ha in the sensitive crops, jute, kenaf and sesamum. Eight crops, including onions, several legumes, cotton and aubergine, were tolerant of the top dose of 0.08 kg ai/ha. R. cochinchinensis was controlled by the middle dose of 0.2 kg ai/ha giving selectivity in onions, legumes, cotton and aubergines.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the third evaluation to be conducted jointly with the Herbicide Performance Group of LARS and continues the series of Technical Reports first published at WRO. The results of the temperate species will be published separately in the same series of reports.

The objectives of the work published here are exactly as indicated in previous reports in this series, i.e. to provide a guide to the potential usefulness of new compounds in the crops tested. Owing to the relatively artificial conditions of glasshouse pot experiments, it must be emphasized that the results are to be regarded only as a guide, and that further field testing is essential to confirm any of the interesting leads revealed. This report gives post-emergence selectivity data for two new herbicides.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Techniques were as described by Richardson and Parker (1977), all herbicides being applied as foliar treatments. Plants were raised in 9 cm diameter plastic pots in a silt loam soil taken from Green Ore on the Mendips, near Bristol. Planting dates were staggered so that the majority of the species would reach a pre-determined stage by the time of spraying. All species were raised in the tropical glasshouse. Species were sown as detailed in Appendix 1, each being replicated twice for each treatment and their growth stage at spraying was recorded. Soil and environmental details are given in Table 1. Pre-planting treatments to improve germination included the storage of Cyperus esculentus tubers at 4°C for two weeks before planting. Chromolaena odorata was exposed to light during germination under a thin covering of sand.

Most seeds were pre-treated with thiram to protect against soil-borne pathogens. Some seeds had been pre-dressed with unknown compounds.

Maize and sorghum were used with and without a seed treatment of 'safener'. For maize, the seeds were shaken with a quantity of technical 1,8-naphthalic anhydride (NA) equivalent to 0.5% of seed weight. For sorghum, the seeds were shaken with a quantity of 70% CGA 92194 (N-1(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-methoxy)-imino-benzene acetonitrile) equivalent to 0.2% ai of seed weight.

Before spraying, each species was thinned to a constant number per pot.

Herbicides were applied using a laboratory sprayer embodying a Kemetal nozzle No. 80015 operating at a pressure of 207 kpa (30lb/in²) and moving at 0.54 m/sec 30 cm above the soil. Subsequent watering was from overhead.

Assessment and processing of results

Results were processed as described by Richardson and Dean (1973). Surviving plants were counted and scored for vigour on a 0-7 scale where 0 = dead and 7 = no different from the untreated control.

Pairs of histograms are presented for each treatment, the upper representing the plant survival and the lower the vigour score, both calculated as percentages of the untreated controls. Each 'x' represents a 5% increment. A '+' indicates a value in excess of 100%.

A table of observed selectivities, using the criteria specified, is presented for each herbicide along with comments to highlight salient points.

The perennial weeds Cyperus spp., and Cynodon dactylon, together with Mimosa pigra, Commelina diffusa and Chromolaena odorata were kept for an extra period to observe later effects and/or recovery from injury.

Table 1. Soil and environmental conditions

Date of spraying: 23, 28 July, 4, 7 August, 1987.

Main assessment completed: 20-24 August 1987.

Soil:

Mendip silt loam + 15% v/v medium sand

pH 6.0

Particle analysis: %

Coarse sand 2.1
Medium sand 41.4
Fine sand 13.8
Silt 26.6
Clay content 16.1
Organic matter 4.6

Fertilizer added

Vitax Q4 3.3 g/l
contains %
N 5.3
P 7.5
K 10.0
Mg 3.0
Fritted trace elements 0.2

Temperature (°C)

mean 23
maximum 34
minimum 20

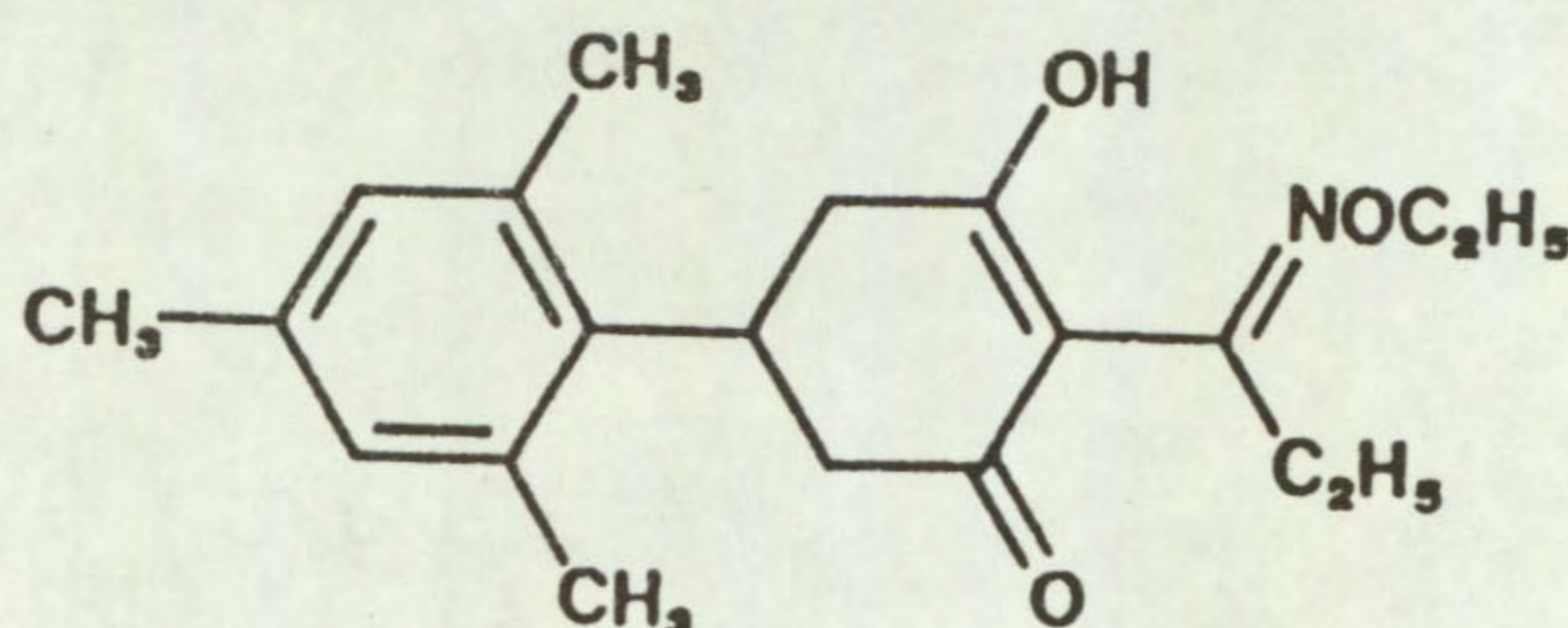
Relative humidity (%)

mean 64
maximum 88
minimum 40

tralkoxydim

<u>Code number</u>	ICIA 0604 (FD 4026/PP604)	<u>Trade names</u>	Grasp Splendor
<u>Common name</u>	tralkoxydim		
<u>Chemical name</u>	2-[1-(ethoxyimino)propyl]-3-hydroxy -5-mesitylcyclohex-2-enone.		

Structure



<u>Source</u>	ICI Agrochemicals Fernhurst Haslemere Surrey UK.
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Information available and suggested uses:

Post-emergence applications in cereals to control grass weeds including Avena spp., Phalaris spp., Setaria viridis and Alopecurus myosuroides.

<u>Formulation used</u>	9.6% ec.
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<u>Spray volume</u>	328 l/ha.
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RESULTS

Full results are given in the histograms on pages 7-10 and potential selectivities are summarized in the following table.

ICIA 0604 (FD 4062) POST-EMERGENCE

tralkoxydim

Dose (kg ai/ha)	Crops: vigour reduced by less than 15%.	Weeds: Number or vigour reduced by 70% or more.
0.64	onion pigeon pea chick pea groundnut	<u>Eleusine indica</u> <u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u> <u>Snowdenia polystachya</u> <u>Phalaris minor</u> <u>Cynodon dactylon</u> + weeds below
0.16	crops above + soyabean jute kenaf	<u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</u> <u>Oryza barthii</u> + weeds below
0.04	crops above + tomato sorghum cotton sesamum rice	<u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u> <u>Ischaemum rugosum</u>

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

ICIA 0604 (FD 4026). POST-EMERGENCE

COMMENTS ON RESULTS

ICIA 0604 (FD 4026) gave excellent selectivity of several annual grass weeds including Snowdenia polystachya and Phalaris minor, and the perennial grass Cynodon dactylon, in onions and large-seeded legume crops at the highest dose of 0.64 kg ai/ha. Rottboellia cochinchinensis was controlled by 0.16 kg ai/ha with soyabeans, jute and kenaf showing good tolerance of this dose. Tomato, cotton, sesamum, sorghum and rice were tolerant of 0.04 kg ai/ha but weed control was poor at this dose.

The selective control of Echinochloa crus-galli in rice at the lowest dose of 0.04 kg ai/ha is interesting. Rice was damaged by 0.16 kg ai/ha, but had begun to regrow vigorously. This recovery could be significant in field conditions, possibly allowing the control of Oryza barthii at 0.16 kg ai/ha.

Most of the broad-leaved crops and onions were fairly resistant to ICIA 0604 (FD 4026) but there was no control of any broad-leaved weeds. The tolerance of jute, kenaf and sesamum may warrant further work to see if varying the sowing depth will give tolerance of a higher dose to improve the range of weeds within these crops.

ICIA 0604 (FD 4026) appears to be less selective than the related sethoxydim in pot experiments, but comparison of the two herbicides in the field would be valuable to establish their range of activity.

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

TRIAL NUMBER 878

FD 4026

SPECIES	0.040 kg/ha		0.160 kg/ha		0.640 kg/ha	
ONION (8)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
MILLET (57)	100 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	20 14	XXXX XXX	0 0	
MAIZE+S (58)	100 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
MAIZE (59)	100 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
SORG+S (60)	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	100 21	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX
SORGHUM (61)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	100 14	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX
TOMATO (62)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	114 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
PIGEON P (63)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
COWPEA (64)	90 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	90 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHICKPEA (65)	87 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
GRNDNUT (66)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SOYABEAN (67)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
COTTON (68)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

TRIAL NUMBER 878

FD 4026

SPECIES		0.040 kg/ha		0.160 kg/ha		0.640 kg/ha
JUTE (69)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 64	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
KENAF (70)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
TOBACCO (71)	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SESAMUM (72)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RICE (74)	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX
ELEU IND (76)	100 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	75 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	56 14	XXXXXXXXXXXXX xxx
ECH CRUS (77)	58 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
ROT COCH (78)	100 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	93 21	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX	13 14	xxx xxx
DIG SANG (79)	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	94 64	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	6 7	x x
AMAR HYB (80)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
PORT OLE (81)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	94 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SOL NIG (83)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
BROM PEC (84)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 64	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX

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BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

TRIAL NUMBER 878

FD 4026

SPECIES		0.040 kg/ha		0.160 kg/ha		0.640 kg/ha
SNO POL	69	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	81	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	19	xxxx
(85)	71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	43	xxxxxxxx	7	x
PHAL MIN	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	58	xxxxxxxxxxxx	25	xxxxx
(86)	71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	43	xxxxxxxx	7	x
CYP ROTU	92	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	108	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+	92	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(88)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CYN DACT	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(90)	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	29	xxxxxx
AUBGIN	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(91)	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
LENTIL	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(92)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
MUNGB	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(93)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COMMEL	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(95)	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
EUPHOR	109	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+	109	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+	109	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+
(96)	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
ORY BATH	90	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	60	xxxxxxxxxxxx
(97)	71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	21	xxxx	14	xxx
MIM PIG	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(98)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHROM	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(101)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
ISCH RU	44	xxxxxxxx	12	xx	0	
(104)	21	xxxx	7	x	0	

1
6

1

TRIAL NUMBER 878

FD 4026

SPECIES	0.040 kg/ha	0.160 kg/ha	0.640 kg/ha
TRIA POR 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
(105) 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

BAS 517 00H

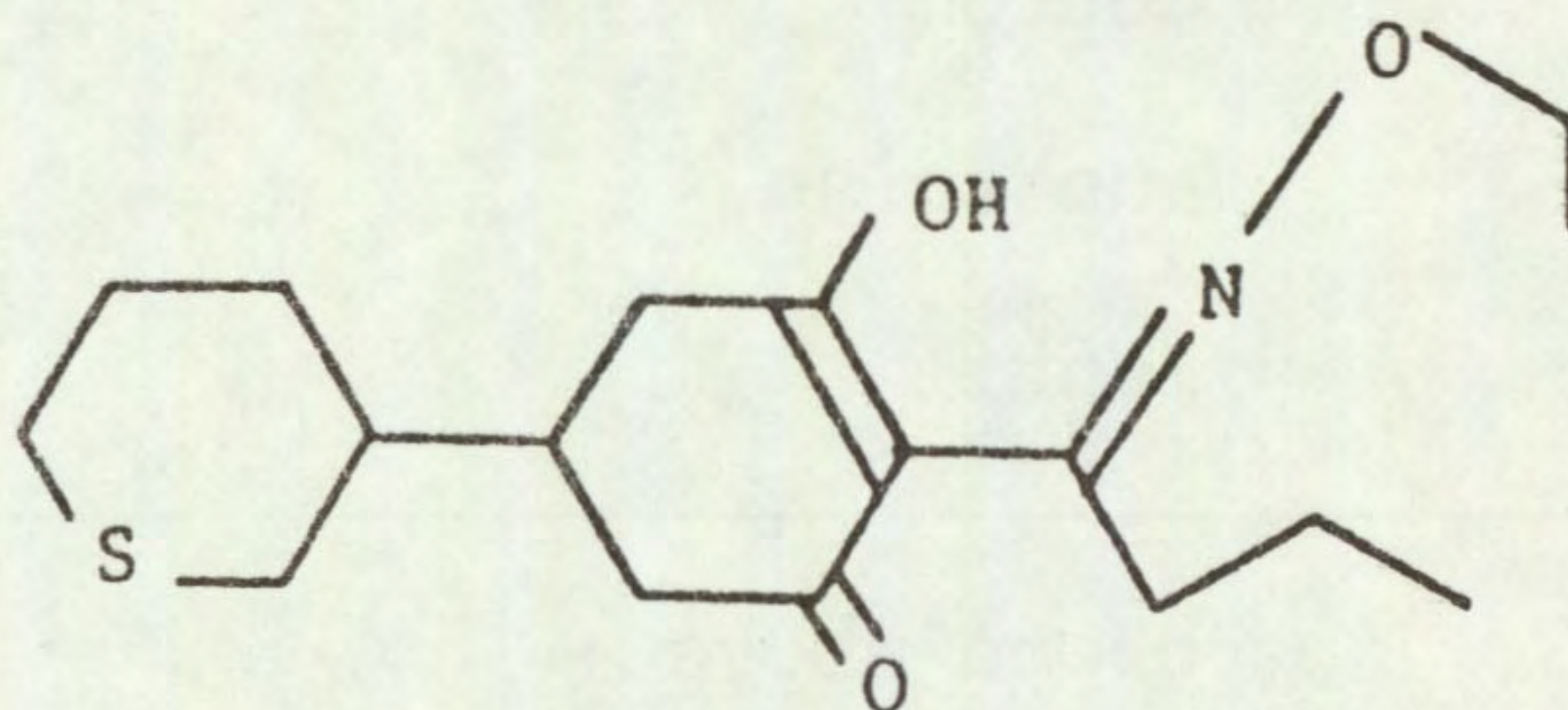
Code number BAS 517 00H

Trade name Focus
(proposed)

Common name cycloxydim

Chemical name (2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-3-hydroxy-5-(tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-3-yl)-2 cyclohexen-1-one

Structure



Source BASF (UK) Ltd
Agricultural Division
Lady Lane
Hadleigh
Ipswich
Suffolk IP7 6BQ

Information available and suggested uses

Control of annual grasses (0.1 to 0.2 kg ai/ha) and perennial grasses (0.15 to 0.4 kg ai/ha) in broad-leaved crops.

Formulation used Emulsifiable concentrate 20% ai

Spray volume 328 l/ha

RESULTS

Full results are given in the histograms on pages 14-17 and potential selectivities are summarised in the following table.

BAS 517 00H POST-EMERGENCE cycloxydim

Dose (kg ai/ha)	Crops: vigour reduced by less than 15%	Weeds: Numbers or vigour reduced by 70% or more
0.80	onion pigeon pea chickpea groundnut soyabean cotton aubergine lentil	All weeds below
0.20	crops above + mungbean	<u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</u> <u>Bromus pectinatus</u> + weeds below
0.05	crops above + jute kenaf sesamum	<u>Eleusine indica</u> <u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u> <u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u> <u>Snowdenia polystachya</u> <u>Phalaris minor</u> <u>Cynodon dactylon</u> <u>Oryza barthii</u> <u>Ischaemum rugosum</u>

BAS 517 00H POST-EMERGENCE

COMMENTS ON RESULTS

Eight crops, including onions, legumes and broad-leaved crops were tolerant of post-emergence sprays of BAS 517 00H at the highest dose of 0.8 kg ai/ha. Nearly all the weeds were controlled by the lowest dose of 0.05 kg ai/ha, with the exception of Rottboellia cochinchinensis and Bromus pectinatus which were controlled by 0.2 kg ai/ha.

This means that BAS 517 00H gives excellent selective control of annual grasses plus the perennial grass Cynodon dactylon in a wide range of legumes, broad-leaved crops, and onions.

The selectivity of grass weeds in onions is of great interest, since grasses compete strongly with onions and it is well known that early competition from weeds is critical in the establishment of the crop. Since emergence of the onion crop is erratic and spread over a long period of time, it is sometimes necessary to back-up pre-emergence weed control with post-emergence sprays, and this aspect warrants further work in the field.

BAS 517 00H could give the opportunity for varying the crop rotation by using a cotton crop, for example, to take advantage of a change of herbicide use to reduce the Rottboellia cochinchinensis problem in a following maize crop. It may also be a useful chemical to use in a sequential application or tank mix with a herbicide such as acifluorfen or fluometuron to control the broad-leaved weeds, but further work would be needed to establish its compatibility in this respect and compare its field performance with already established compounds such as sethoxydim.

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

TRIAL NUMBER 878

SPECIES	BAS 517					
	0.050 kg/ha		0.200 kg/ha		0.800 kg/ha	
ONION (8)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
MILLET (57)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
MAIZE+S (58)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
MAIZE (59)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
SORG+S (60)	17 7	xxx x	0 0		0 0	
SORGHUM (61)	17 7	xxx x	0 0		0 0	
TOMATO (62)	100 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
PIGEON P (63)	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COWPEA (64)	100 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHICKPEA (65)	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
GRNDNUT (66)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SOYABEAN (67)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COTTON (68)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

TRIAL NUMBER 878

BAS 517

SPECIES	0.050 kg/ha		0.200 kg/ha		0.800 kg/ha	
	100	86	100	79	100	79
JUTE (69)	100	86	100	79	100	79
KENAF (70)	100	86	100	79	100	71
TOBACCO (71)	90	79	100	79	100	79
SESAMUM (72)	100	86	100	79	100	79
RICE (74)	100	57	100	36	0	0
ELEU IND (76)	94	29	19	7	0	0
ECH CRUS (77)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROT COCH (78)	100	43	13	7	0	0
DIG SANG (79)	75	29	0	0	0	0
AMAR HYB (80)	100	86	100	86	100	79
PORT OLE (81)	100	100	100	100	100	93
SOL NIG (83)	100	93	100	100	100	93
BROM PEC (84)	100	64	44	14	0	0

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

TRIAL NUMBER 878

BAS 517

SPECIES		0.050 kg/ha		0.200 kg/ha		0.800 kg/ha	
SNO POL	31	xxxxxx	0		0		
(85)	21	xxxx	0		0		
PHAL MIN	83	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	0		0		
(86)	14	xxx	0		0		
CYP ROTU	73	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	65	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	96	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(88)	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
CYN DACT	29	xxxxxx	14	xxx	0		
(90)	21	xxxx	7	x	0		
AUBGIN	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(91)	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
LENTIL	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(92)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
MUNGB	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(93)	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
COMMEL	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(95)	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
EUPHOR	109	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+	109	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+	109	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+	
(96)	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
ORY BATH	90	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	40	xxxxxxx	0		
(97)	29	xxxxxx	14	xxx	0		
MIM PIG	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(98)	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
CHROM	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
(101)	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
ISCH RU	37	xxxxxxx	0		0		
(104)	14	xxx	0		0		

BAS 517 00H is cycloxydim, FD 4026 (PP604) is tralkoxydim

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TRIAL NUMBER	SPECIES	TRIA POR	(105)
878	0.050 kg/ha	100	93
		100	86
	0.200 kg/ha	100	86
	0.800 kg/ha	100	86

BAS 517

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to C.M. Marshall for processing the experimental data and to Miss J. Wyatt and R.F. Hughes and glasshouse staff for technical assistance. The work was carried out with financial support from the European Economic Community (EEC) under contract no. TSD.A.198(UK)H.

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Appendix 1. Species, abbreviations, varieties and stages of growth at spraying and assessment for post-emergence selectivity test.

	Designation and computer serial number	Cultivar or Source	Stage of growth at spraying (No. of true leaves)	Stage of growth at assessment (untreated controls, leaf nos, exclusive of cotyledons)
Onion (<u>Allium cepa</u>)	ONION (8)	Rijnsburger	1.5	4 - 5
Millet (<u>Pennisetum americanum</u>)	MILLET (57)	ex Bornu	3 - 4	8.5 - 9.5
Maize + safener (NA) (<u>Zea mays</u>)	MAIZE + S (58)	LG11	3 - 4	7.5 - 8
Maize (<u>Zea mays</u>)	MAIZE (59)	LG11	3 - 4	8.5
Sorghum + safener (<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>)	SORGHUM + S (60)	TUB 22	3.5 - 4.5	7.5 - 8.5
Sorghum (<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>)	SORGHUM (61)	Tub 22	3.5 - 4.5	7.5 - 8
Tomato (<u>Lycopersicum esculentum</u>)	TOMATO (62)	Moneymaker	2.5 - 3.5	5.5 - 6.5
Pigeon pea (<u>Cajanus cajan</u>)	PIGEON P (63)	ICPL 138	1.5	5.5 - 6.5
Cowpea (<u>Vigna unguiculata</u>)	COWPEA (64)	TRS	1	2.5 - 3.5
Chickpea (<u>Cicer arietinum</u>)	CHICKPEA (65)	ILC 482	5.5 - 6.5	16.5 - 17.5
Groundnut (<u>Arachis hypogaea</u>)	GRDNUT (66)	Robut 33-1	4.5	8.5 - 11.5
Soyabean (<u>Glycine max</u>)	SOYABEAN (67)	Amsoy	1.5	4.5
Cotton (<u>Gossypium hirsutum</u>)	COTTON (68)	Coker 315	1 - 1.5	4 - 4.5
Jute (<u>Corchorus olitorius</u>)	JUTE (69)	JRC 7447	1 - 2	11.5 - 12.5
Kenaf (<u>Hibiscus cannabinus</u>)	KENAF (70)	ex Sudan	2.5	6.5 - 7.5

Cont'd/....

Appendix 1 cont'd..

	Designation and computer serial number	Cultivar or Source	Stage of growth at spraying (No. of true leaves)	Stage of growth at assessment (untreated controls, leaf nos, exclusive of cotyledons)
<u>Tobacco</u> (<u>Nicotiana tabacum</u>)	TOBACCO (71)	North Carolina 2326	4	6.5 - 7.5
<u>Sesamum</u> (<u>Sesamum indicum</u>)	SESAMUM (72)	75403-B	1.5	4 - 5.5
<u>Rice</u> (<u>Oryza sativa</u>)	RICE (74)	IR 36 Philippines	3 - 4	5.5 - 6.5
<u>Eleusine indica</u>	ELEU IND (76)	Zimbabwe 1980	3.5 - 4.5	8.5 - 10.5
<u>Echinochloa</u> <u>crus-galli</u>	ECH CRUS (77)	S. Africa 1979	2.5 - 3	8 - 8.5
<u>Rotboellia</u> <u>cochinchinensis</u> (= <u>R. exaltata</u>)	ROT COCH (78)	Zimbabwe 1978	3	6 - 6.5
<u>Digitaria</u> <u>sanguinalis</u>	DIG SANG (79)	USA 1979	3 - 3.5	Tillered
<u>Amaranthus</u> <u>hybridus</u>	AMAR HYB (80)	USA 1980	3.5 - 4.5	8.5
<u>Portulaca</u> <u>oleracea</u>	PORT OLE (81)	Israel 1973	3.5 - 4.5	6 - 8 pairs
<u>Bromus pectinatus</u>	BROM PEC (84)	Tanzania 1981	2.5 - 3	7.5 - 8.5
<u>Solanum nigrum</u>	SOL NIG (83)	UK 1985	4 - 5	9.5 - 10.5
<u>Snowdenia</u> <u>polystachya</u>	SNOW POL (85)	Ethiopia 1983	3.5 - 4.5	6.5 - 7.5
<u>Phalaris minor</u>	PHAL MIN (86)	India 1979	3	7 - 8
<u>Cyperus rotundus</u>	CYP ROTU (88)	Zimbabwe WRO Clone 1	5 - 6	10.5 - 11.5
<u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	CYN DACT (90)	Sudan WRO Clone 2	3 - 7	well developed stolons up to 100 cm long

Cont'd..

Appendix 1. Cont'd..

	Designation and computer serial number	Cultivar or Source	Stage of growth at spraying (No. of true leaves)	Stage of growth at assessment (untreated controls, leaf nos, exclusive of cotyledons)
<u>Aubergine</u> (<u>Solanum melongena</u>)	AUBGIN (91)	Moneymaker (F ₁ hybrid)	1.5	4 - 4.5
<u>Lentil</u> (<u>Lens culinaris</u>)	LENTIL (92)	Syrian local ILL 4401	6 - 7	15.5 - 16.5
<u>Mungbean</u> (<u>Phaseolus aureus</u>)	MUNGB (93)	CES-ID-21	1.5	3.5 - 4.5
<u>Commelina diffusa</u>	COMMEL (95)	USA 1985	3 - 3.5	Stolons up to 44 cm long
<u>Euphorbia heterophylla</u>	EUPHOR (96)	Brazil 1985	3 - 3.5	5.5 - 8.5
<u>Oryza barthii</u>	ORY BATH (97)	Senegal 1981	2.5 - 3.5	7.5 - 8.5
<u>Mimosa pigra</u>	MIM PIG (98)	Thailand 1985	2	4.5 - 5.5
<u>Chromolaena odorata</u>	CHROM (101)	Malaysia 1986	2 - 2.5	4 - 4.5
<u>Ischaemum rugosum</u>	ISCH RU (104)	Thailand 1982	3 - 3.5	7 - 8.5
<u>Trianthema portulacastum</u>	TRIA POR (105)	India 1978	2 - 2.5	6 - 8

ABBREVIATIONS

ångström	Å	freezing point	f.p.
Abstract	Abs.	from summary	F.s.
acid equivalent*	a.e.	gallon	gal
acre	ac	gallons per hour	gal/h
active ingredient*	a.i.	gallons per acre	gal/ac
approximately equal to*	≈	gas liquid chromatography	GLC
aqueous concentrate	a.c.	gramme	g
bibliography	bibl.	hectare	ha
boiling point	b.p.	hectokilogram	hkg
bushel	bu	high volume	HV
centigrade	C	horse power	hp
centimetre*	cm	hour	h
concentrated	concd	hundredweight*	cwt
concentration	concn	hydrogen ion concentration*	pH
concentration x time product	ct	inch	in.
concentration required to kill 50% test animals	LC50	infra red	i.r.
cubic centimetre*	cm ³	kilogramme	kg
cubic foot*	ft ³	kilo (x10 ³)	k
cubic inch*	in ³	less than	<
cubic metre*	m ³	litre	l.
cubic yard*	yd ³	low volume	LV
cultivar(s)	cv.	maximum	max.
curie*	Ci	median lethal dose	LD50
degree Celsius*	°C	medium volume	MV
degree centigrade	°C	melting point	m.p.
degree Fahrenheit*	°F	metre	m
diameter	diam.	micro (x10 ⁻⁶)	μ
diameter at breast height	d.b.h.	microgramme*	μg
divided by*	÷ or /	micromicro (pico: x10 ⁻¹²)*	μμ
dry matter	d.m.	micrometre (micron)*	μm (or μ)
emulsifiable concentrate	e.c.	micron (micrometre)* †	μm (or μ)
equal to*	=	miles per hour*	mile/h
fluid	fl.	milli (x10 ⁻³)	m
foot	ft	milliequivalent*	m.equiv.
		milligramme	mg
		millilitre	ml

† The name micrometre is preferred to micron and μm is preferred to μ.

millimetre*	mm	pre-emergence	pre-em.
millimicro* (nano: $\times 10^{-9}$)	n or mp	quart	quart
minimum	min.	relative humidity	r.h.
minus	-	revolution per minute*	rev/min
minute	min	second	s
molar concentration*	M (small cap)	soluble concentrate	s.c.
molecule, molecular	mol.	soluble powder	s.p.
more than	>	solution	soln
multiplied by*	x	species (singular)	sp.
normal concentration*	N (small cap)	species (plural)	spp.
not dated	n.d.	specific gravity	sp. gr.
oil miscible concentrate	o.m.c. (tables only)	square foot*	ft ²
organic matter	o.m.	square inch	in ²
ounce	oz	square metre*	m ²
ounces per gallon	oz/gal	square root of*	√
page	p.	sub-species*	ssp.
pages	pp.	summary	s.
parts per million	ppm	temperature	temp.
parts per million by volume	ppmv	ton	ton
parts per million by weight	ppmw	tonne	t
percent(age)	%	ultra-low volume	ULV
pico (micromicro: $\times 10^{-12}$)	p or pp	ultra violet	u.v.
pint	pint	vapour density	v.d.
pints per acre	pints/ac	vapour pressure	v.p.
plus or minus*	+ -	<u>varietas</u>	var.
post-emergence	post-em	volt	V
pound	lb	volume	vol.
pound per acre*	lb/ac	volume per volume	v/v
pounds per minute	lb/min	water soluble powder	w.s.p. (tables only)
pound per square inch*	lb/in ²	watt	W
powder for dry application	p. (tables only)	weight	wt
power take off	p.t.o.	weight per volume*	w/v
precipitate (noun)	ppt.	weight per weight*	w/w
		wettable powder	w.p.
		yard	yd
		yards per minute	yd/min

* Those marked * should normally be used in the text as well as in tables etc.



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Long Ashton Research Station

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