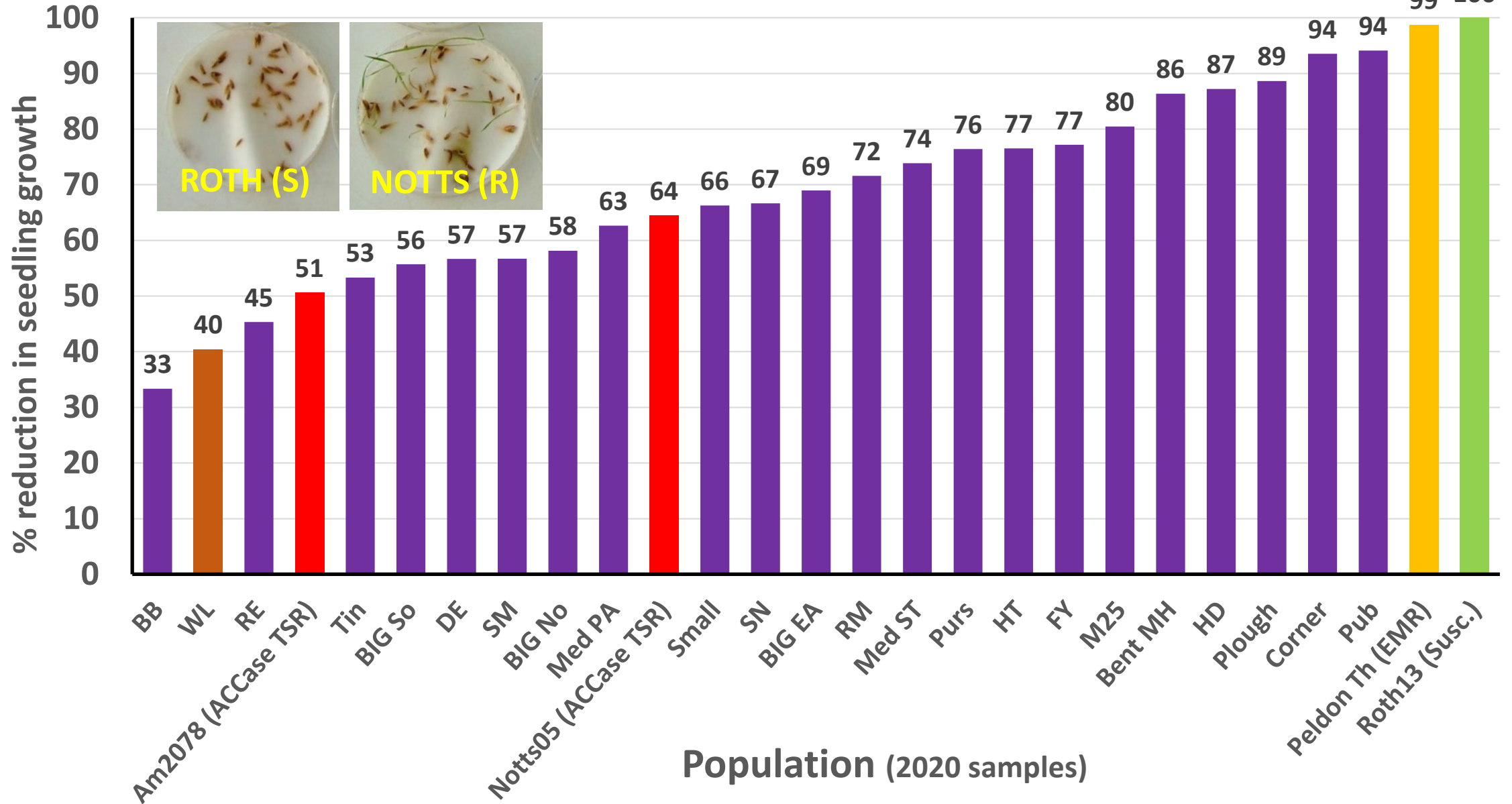


Curbing herbicide leaching: Results from latest studies on black-grass control

- Resistance tests on black-grass seeds collected in previous crop so resistance can be quantified
- Water conditioners – how much do these help?
- Field trials to explore scope for reducing the rate of propyzamide following effective use of clethodim

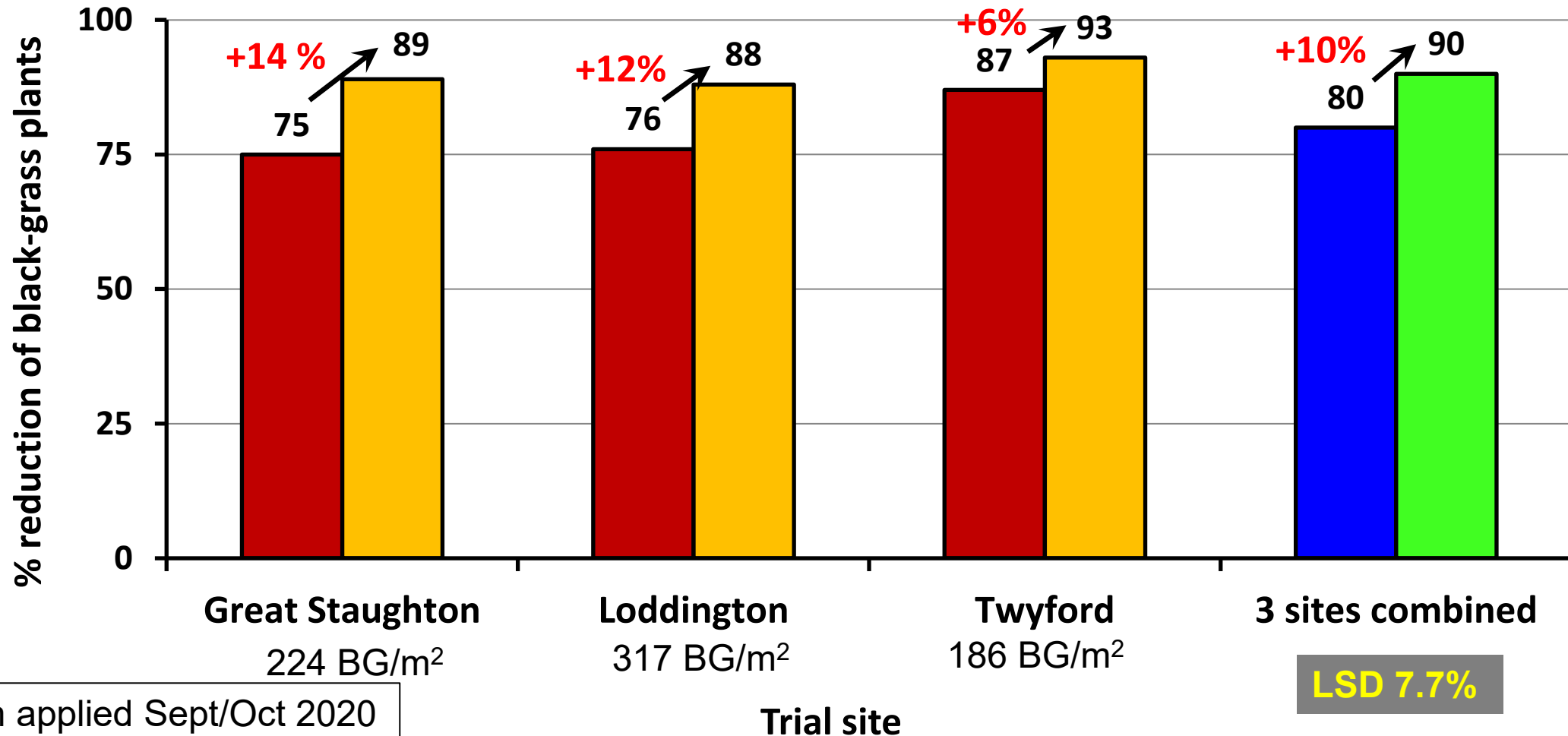


CLETHODIM 1 ppm: % reduction in black-grass growth in Petri-dishes



Effect of water conditioner (X-Change) on efficacy of clethodim against black-grass in OSR

■ Clethodim alone ■ Clethodim + X-Change



Clethodim applied Sept/Oct 2020
Black-grass plants assessed Dec

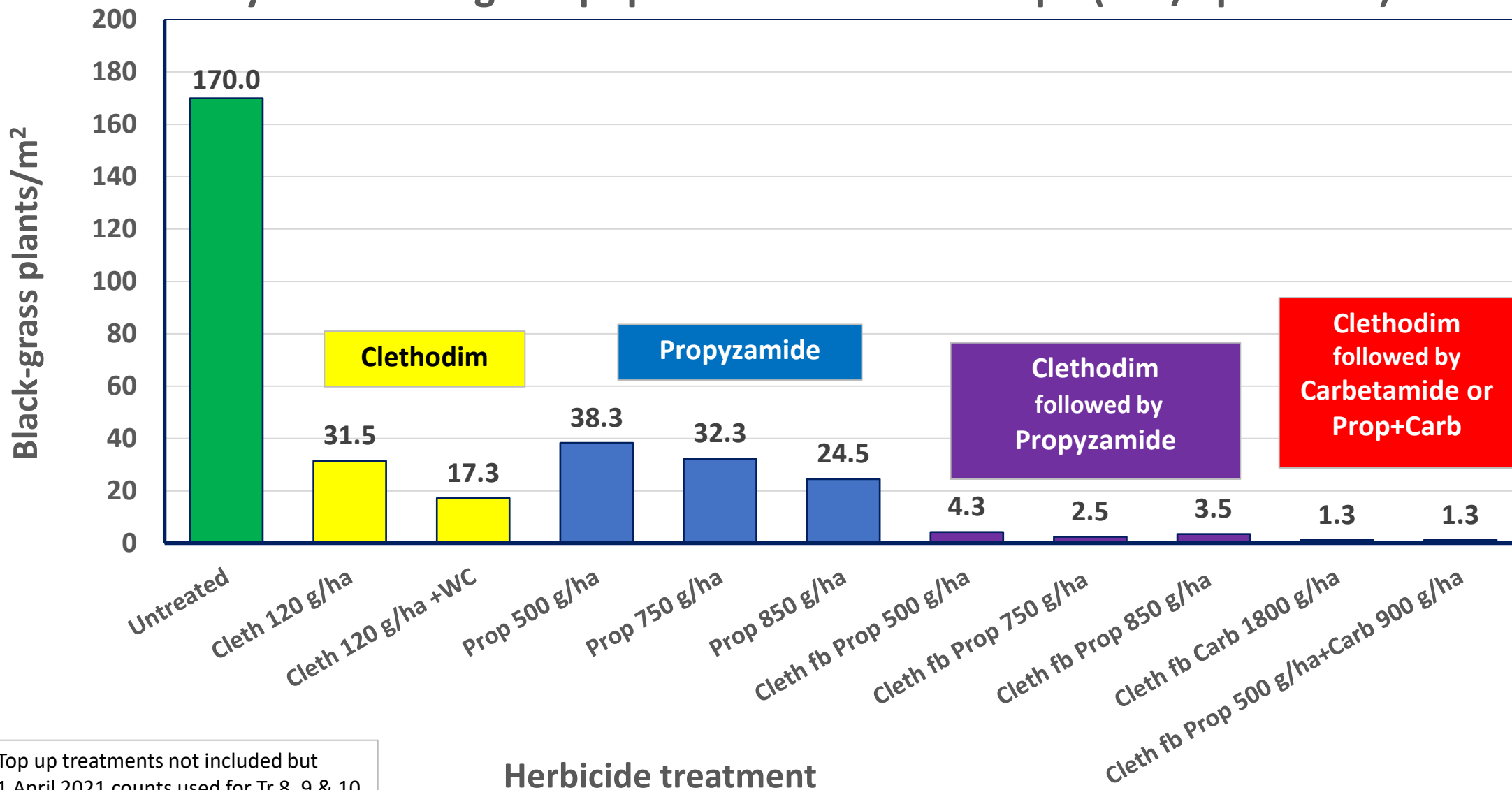
4 OSR field trials (2019 -21): 12 main treatments

- **Untreated**
- **Propyzamide @500, 750 & 850 g/ha (*as AstroKerb*)**
- **Clethodim @ 120 g/ha (+/- water conditioner) (*as Centurion Max*)**
- **Clethodim f b Propyzamide @500, 750 & 850 g/ha**
- **Clethodim f b Carbetamide @1800 g/ha**
- **Clethodim f b Propyzamide 500 g/ha + Carbetamide 900 g/ha**

Clethodim applied between 17 Sept and 16 October

Propyzamide & Carbetamide applied between 19 November and 1 December

Twyford: black-grass populations in oilseed rape (Feb/April 2021)



Top up treatments not included but
1 April 2021 counts used for Tr 8, 9 & 10

Herbicide treatment

Twyford OSR trial: black-grass on 22 Jan 2021



Essendon trial 17 April 2020

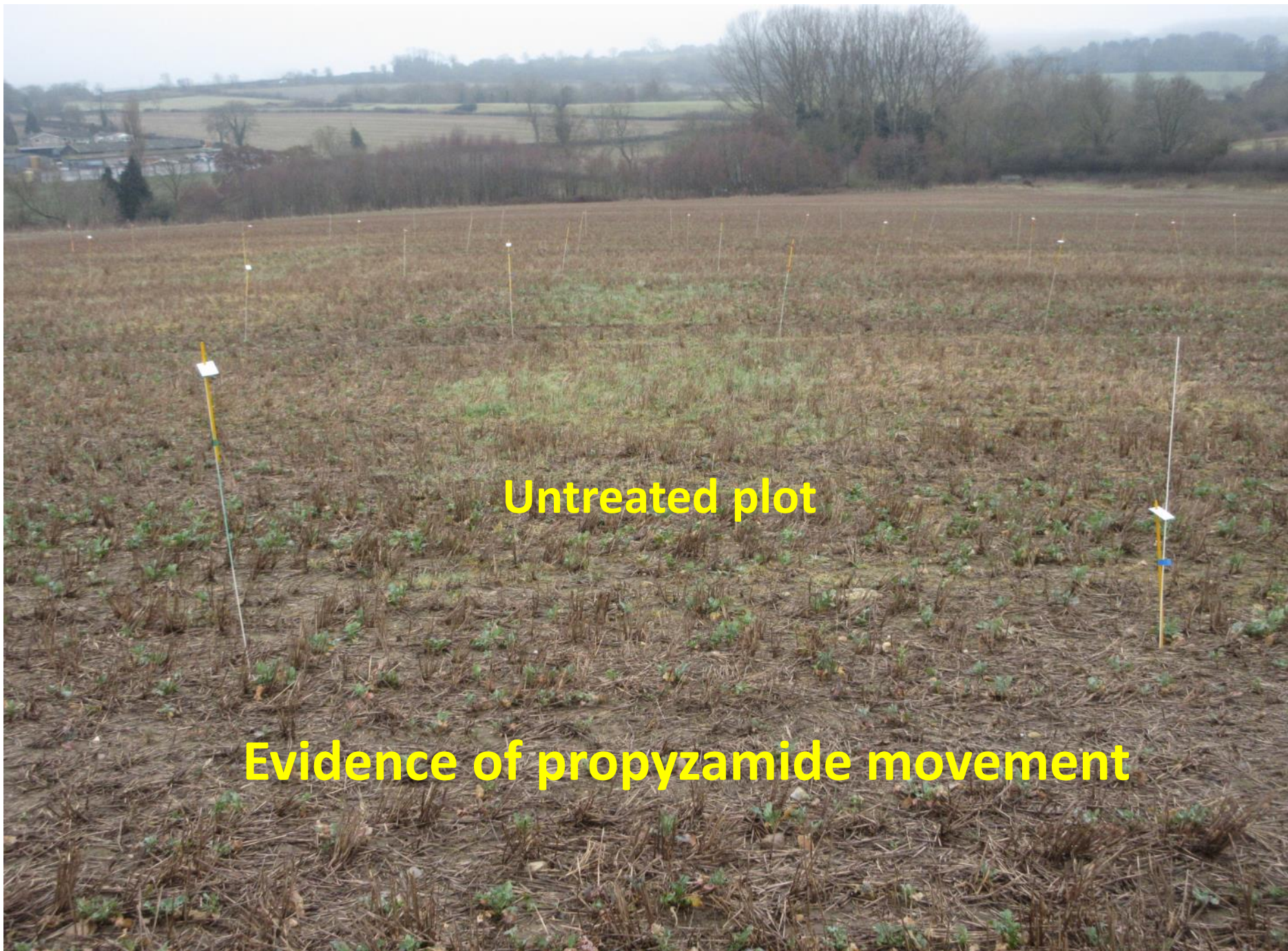
Untreated



A photograph of a field trial plot. The plot is filled with green plants that have clusters of bright yellow flowers. The ground is covered with a layer of dry, brown straw or mulch. In the center of the plot, there is a small white rectangular marker with the number '8' printed on it. The overall scene is a typical agricultural field trial setup.

Essendon trial 17 April 2020

**Clethodim (120 g/ha)
followed by reduced rate
Propyzamide (500 g/ha)**



Untreated plot

Evidence of propyzamide movement

Challenges to getting farmers to use less propyzamide

1. **More complex and time-consuming to manage; the 'inconvenience' factor.**
2. Increased costs, especially if no reduction in herbicide use is achieved.
3. **Risky; control levels more variable and less predictable** than with herbicides.
4. Less effective than herbicides
5. More expensive than herbicides for the level of control achieved.
6. Higher labour requirement; availability and cost implications.
7. Lack of appropriate equipment or trained employees.
8. **Little visible evidence of immediate success.**
9. **Risky for farm agronomist/consultant**, so reluctance to recommend.
10. **Less return for supplier of herbicides**, so reluctance to recommend.
11. **No compensation following control failure** (more likely with herbicides).
12. May have adverse environmental effects (e.g. soil erosion after intensive cultivations).
13. Harder physical effort compared with spraying (e.g. hoe versus knapsack sprayer).
14. **Short term priorities**; reluctance to commit to long-term strategies.
15. **Complacency**; belief that new herbicides will solve existing problems.
16. **Dependency on favourable weather** (e.g. for alternative crops or delayed sowing).

Integrated weed management (IWM): why are farmers reluctant to adopt non-chemical alternatives to herbicides? Stephen Moss (2019) Pest Management Science 75: 1205–1211

- 1. How big a problem is propyzamide in water nationally/regionally?***
- 2. How much of the problem is point source v movement through/over soil?***
- 3. Are there agronomic methods or chemicals that would reduce leaching risk?***
- 4. How can farmers be persuaded to reduce use of propyzamide, at least in high leaching risk areas or where black-grass populations are low?***
- 5. Importantly, this decision can wait until the degree of control from clethodim is evident - can drones help in this decision making?***
- 6. Are reduced rate sequential (Oct & Dec) applications of propyzamide a realistic option? (Could reduce overall use and 'spread the load').***
- 7. Are there implications for herbicide resistance risk?***
- 8. How effective? Cost savings? BLW issues?***