Handy tips – Nutgrass

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Nutgrass competes intensely with cane for water and nutrients and can affect cane emergence and growth even before it emerges.

Getting the timing of control right

Nutgrass competes aggressively for both soil moisture and nutrients:

- 25 to 45 kg nitrogen/ha and 45 to 50 kg potassium/ha can be taken up by nutgrass tops alone.
- It can remove the equivalent of 12 mm rainfall from the cultivated layer in four to eight days.
- More than 50 000 tubers have been recorded in one cubic metre of soil.
- 40 tonnes of tubers and rhizomes can be produced in one hectare in one year.

Roots exudates from nutgrass are allelopathic—they are known to inhibit growth of other plants and although not tested in sugarcane, this is quite probable.

Delayed control costs tonnes of cane, even in irrigated cane. Cane yield drops as the time interval between planting and nutgrass control increases. Yield losses in plant cane have been measured at 18 to 25 per cent. In extremely infested ratoons, yield losses of 30 per cent have been measured.

Above: Cane yield continues to fall as nutgrass control is delayed. (T0 = full control, T12 = delayed until 12 weeks after plant).
Types of control strategies

Control must start in fallow and break crops and continue through plant cane and ratoons.

Fallow

> Use glyphosate in fallow to manage nutgrass.
> Glyphosate translocates from leaves down to the root and tuber network and effectively kills all the connected tubers.
> Any tuber network that has not emerged will not be affected.
> Repeat applications may be necessary to target later flushes.
> If planting fallow crops, use glyphosate before planting and after harvest to clean up nutgrass before planting back to cane.

Legume fallows

Choice of herbicide depends on what legume you are growing.

> Soy: Spinnaker® (imazethapyr)
> Peanuts: Flame® (imazapic)

Tillage in plant cane

> Tillage is effective in dry conditions.
> Multiple tillings are needed to bring tubers to the surface where they will dry out and die. Tillage is not effective in moist soil, as the tubers will not dry out and will shoot.
> Any subsequent deeper cultivation will also bring dormant tubers into the top soil layer where they will germinate.

In-crop: Pre-emergent herbicides

Flame® (imazapic):

> Reduces nutgrass emergence and tuber viability when applied either before or after nutgrass emergence.
> Works better on nutgrass when not mixed with paraquat (this may not be possible if you need to add paraquat to prevent phytotoxicity on the cane plant from imazapic).

In-crop: Post-emergent herbicides

> Sempra® or Nut-Buster (halosulfuron-methyl) are the most effective selective herbicides for reducing tuber production and viability.
> Krismat® (ametryn plus trifloxy-sulfuron) also reduces the production of tubers and their viability but results are more variable than Sempra®.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Rate/ha</th>
<th>Crop stage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinnaker®</td>
<td>imazethapyr</td>
<td>140 g</td>
<td>Soy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flame®</td>
<td>imazapic</td>
<td>400 mL (plus Hasten™ at 1 L/100 L)</td>
<td>Peanut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roundup CT®</td>
<td>glyphosate 450 g/L</td>
<td>2.4 L</td>
<td>Fallow</td>
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<td>Roundup Ultra® Max</td>
<td>glyphosate 570 g/L</td>
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<td>Fallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weedmaster® Argo® (dual salt)</td>
<td>glyphosate 540 g/L</td>
<td>1.1–4.7 L</td>
<td>Fallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glyphosate 540 K (potassium salt)</td>
<td>glyphosate 540 g/L</td>
<td>1.2–5 L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flame®</td>
<td>imazapic</td>
<td>300–400 mL</td>
<td>In-crop</td>
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<td>Sempra®</td>
<td>halosulfuron-methyl</td>
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<td>Krismat®</td>
<td>ametryn + trifloxy-sulfuron</td>
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<td>Actril® DS</td>
<td>2,4-D + ioxynil</td>
<td>1.0–1.5 L</td>
<td>In-crop</td>
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Read product labels for full instructions.

References and further information


