ENDURE IPM TRAINING GUIDE Sheet C17

CONTENTS & MODULES



Grass weed management with IPM

Date (20/10/2010)

WHAT	In crop rotations dominated by winter crops and, especially
IS	cereals, problems with grass weeds are very likely to increase,
13	as the life cycle of many grass weed species matches that of
	the winter crops.
WHY	In many cases, grass weeds are effectively controlled with
	herbicides. However, increasing incidences of herbicide-
	resistant grass weeds are being reported, which is why
	alternatives are needed. These alternatives include both
	preventive and curative measures.
HOW	The major tool to prevent the proliferation of grass weeds is
	crop rotation . Increasing the amount of spring sown crops
	will depress the development of winter annual grass weed
	species. However, changing the crop rotation is often very
	costly to the farmer, due to decreases in productivity. Other measures include:
	Delayed sowingOptimal plant density
	► Focused soil cultivation
	► Glyphosate before sowing the main crop
	 Optimised use of herbicides (through monitoring,
	adjusted dosages etc).
	It is, however, always important to focus on the total farm
	economy before implementing these measures.
EXAMPLE	The amount of <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> has, in German
EVAINLE	experiments, been proved to increase with early sowing:
	2000 1
	<u>E</u> 1500
	1500 - 10
	1000
	500
	Marienkoog Nordstrand Sommerland
	■ Early sowing ■ Normal sowing
SOURCES	On the ENDURE website:
	► Leaflet on <u>IPM in winter crops based cropping systems</u>
	► On the <u>ENDURE Information Centre</u>

