Rye-grass Management

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The majority of rye-grass gérminates September –November Seeds survive for up to 7 years

80% annual decline when buried

Seed does not emerge from depth more than 5 cm

Post-Harvest Strategy

- Cultivate based on conditions, moisture is needed to stimulate germination
- Spray off rye-grass flushes with Roundup® pre-drilling
- Rotational ploughing helps but seeds can survive several seasons after burial
- Delaying drilling until mid/late Oct allows extra flushes to be sprayed off before sowing
- Fine, firm, moist seedbeds aid establishment and herbicide performance, while cloddy surfaces reduce effectiveness

em. Chemisti **Options**

Metribuzin: Alternator® Met Octavian® Met and Cadou® Met

> Bring diversity into the programme at the pre-em. or peri-em. timing

> > Contain three modes of action





+ Proclus®

Adding in aclonifen will improve efficacy in all conditions

Rye-grass has a protracted germination period so follow up in 2-4 weeks with alternative modes of action

Mode of action diversity is especially important for improving control of rye-grass

https://cropscience.bayer.co.uk/blog/articles/2023/09/practical-benefits-of-mixing-modes-of-action



Rye-grass has a protracted germination of weeds so use a follow up spray

Timing & Technique



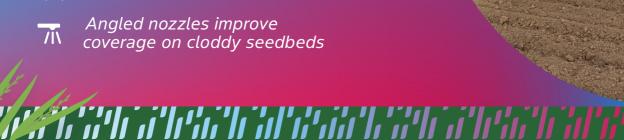
Apply first residual within 48 hrs of drilling (true pre-em.) Use 200 L/ha water volume



Boom height: 50 cm above soil



Forward speed: up to 12 km/h



Italian Rye-grass Management Takeaways



Apply a metribuzincontaining product at the pre-em timing, with **Proclus® for** extra strength



Where possible, **delay drilling** until mid-October to allow flushes of rye-grass to be sprayed off with Roundup®



Follow up with a postem. using alternative modes of action

