



## HERBICIDE SENSITIVITY OF YEAR-LONG GREEN NATIVE GRASSES

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There are significant areas of the Southern Tablelands with useful amounts of winter green native grasses particularly microlaena and danthonias.

These grasses were screened for tolerance to several rates of both Sprayseed<sup>R</sup> and Roundup<sup>R</sup> sufficient to ensure good weed control and hence sown grass establishment while at the same time minimising destruction of the native grasses. Herbicide treatments and results were as follows:-

<u>AUTUMN SPRAYINGS</u> <u>GRASS</u>	<u>EFFECT ON</u>		<u>EFFECT ON% SOWN</u>
	<u>DANTHONIA</u> (6 months)	<u>MICROLAENA</u> (6 months)	<u>(Phalaris, Cocksfoot &amp; perennial ryegrass) ESTAB. (6 months)</u>
1L/ha Sprayseed	1	0	43
3L/ha Sprayseed	2	1	56
0.5L/ha Roundup	1	1	74
1L/ha Roundup	8.5	1.5	71
2L/ha Roundup	10	2	78
Unsprayed	0.5	0	29
<u>SPRING SPRAYINGS</u>	(2 months)	(2 Months)	(2 months)
2L/ha Sprayseed	1	0	30
4L/ha Sprayseed	1	0	46
1L/ha Roundup	8	2	60
2L/ha Roundup	8	5	74
Unsprayed	1	0	29

\* Herbicide effect rating: 0 = nil effect, 10 = complete kill.

Pasture production from sprayed and unsprayed plots was recorded in November, and the percentages of weed (mainly vulpia and sorrel, sown grass and clover) recorded. There was 3 times more clover and perennial grass in the sprayed plots overall, but the major effect was the huge increase in the perennial grass component which averaged 13 times that of the unsprayed plots.

Pasture dry matter yields, November '89	Unsprayed	Sprayed
Weed	2240	593kg/ha
Perennial Grass	203	2693kg/ha
Clover	853	1276kg/ha