

TECHNOTE BROMCID 200 - VOLUNTEER COTTON CONTROL

Bromicide[®] 200 provides growers with a very effective tool for managing volunteer cotton prior to planting or in fallow.

With the increasing dominance of glyphosate tolerant cotton in the market, the issue of controlling glyphosate tolerant volunteers is becoming more important.

Volunteer seedlings of both conventional and glyphosate tolerant cotton need to be eliminated prior to sowing due to their ability to carry early root and seedling diseases, and also be host for pests such as heliothis, mites and aphids. Glyphosate tolerant volunteers are also very difficult to control if they germinate in a crop of glyphosate tolerant cotton.

KEY FEATURES

- One rate effectively controls both conventional and glyphosate tolerant cotton volunteers
- Very effective on Ipomea vines
- Broad spectrum weed control when tank mixed with weedmaster[®] ARGO[®] which is particularly effective on large grasses
- Flexibility with application by ground or air

MODE OF ACTION

Bromoxynil is a member of the nitriles group of herbicides (Group C) and acts on susceptible plants by inhibiting photosynthesis. Bromoxynil is essentially a contact herbicide and although it is absorbed through leaves, it has limited translocation and mobility due to its rapid speed of action. Plant symptoms show rapid chlorosis, desiccation and burn-off of leaves within 2 to 3 days. Bromicide 200 is also registered for the control of common fallow weeds, cowvine or peachvine, and climbing buckwheat.

APPLICATION TIMING

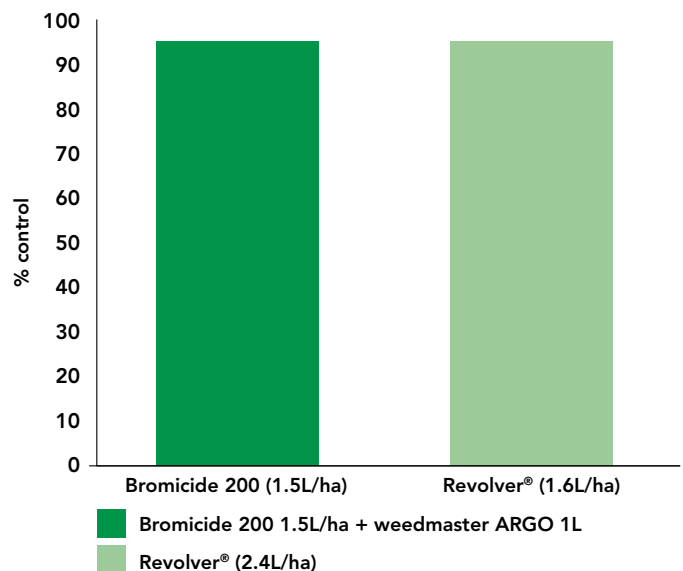
Volunteer cotton, whether conventional or glyphosate tolerant, is best controlled when young. Bromicide 200 is registered at the rate of 1.5L/ha and can be applied from

the cotyledon to 6 leaf stage (see Graph 1). Control past this point becomes variable. Control of ratoon cotton (cotton that has regrown from the previous season) is extremely difficult. Bromicide 200 alone or with glyphosate will not give satisfactory control of ratoon or 'stub' cotton. For large volunteer cotton, consider Comet[®] 400.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Complete coverage is essential, as plants shaded by stubble or other weeds will not be controlled. Weeds that are drought stressed and sprayed under hot conditions may not be adequately controlled. For volunteer cotton, including glyphosate tolerant volunteers, a minimum spray volume of 80L/ha should be used. Nufarm trials have shown good control using a MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE standard S-572). For aerial applications a minimum of 22L/ha of water should be used. For general fallow weeds use a minimum water volume of 50L/ha.

GRAPH 1: Control of Volunteer Cotton



Source:
Summary of 14 trials. N. NSW and S. QLD)

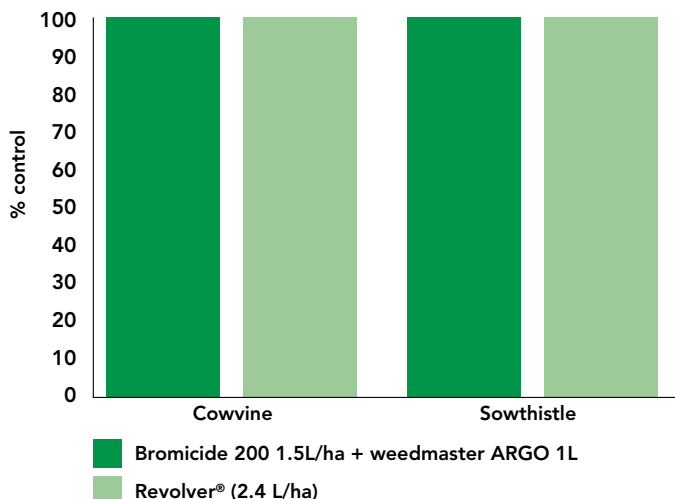
BROMICIDE 200 TANK MIXTURES

Many common fallow weeds, including both conventional cotton and glyphosate tolerant cotton can be controlled effectively with a tank mix of weedmaster ARGO and Bromicide 200. Weeds, such as climbing buckwheat and peachvine, can be controlled with 1.4 - 2.1L/ha Bromicide 200 alone. For small pigweed and bladder ketmia, a tank mixture with 0.75 - 1.2L/ha of weedmaster ARGO provides a cost effective option. Bromicide 200 will not control grass weeds alone, so if grass weeds are present then tank mixing with weedmaster ARGO is essential.

OTHER SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

A tank mix of weedmaster ARGO and Bromicide 200 will also provide very effective control of Ipomea species, such as cowvine (see Graph 2) and peachvine, physalis, milk thistle, noogoora burr, Mexican poppy, wild turnip, wireweed, datura, bladder ketmia and red pigweed. Red pigweed control is more reliable on smaller, younger plants, i.e. less than 10cm in diameter.

GRAPH 2: Fallow Weed Control - Colonsay 2006 15 days after application



Source:
NSQ 06-304-H08 Colonsay, S. QLD. Frank Taylor.



Image 1: Barnyard Grass Control
Cowvine control 25 days after application **Left:** Glyphosate at 1.0L/ha **Right:** Glyphosate + Bromicide 200 at 1.0 + 1.5L/ha



Image 2: Cowvine Control
Control of barnyard grass (6 - 8 tillers), glyphosate tolerant volunteers (Cotyledon and 6 - 8 leaves), and red pigweed (10 - 20cm diameter) with Glyphosate at 1.2L/ha and Bromicide 200 at 1.5L/ha

Source:
NSQ 04-280-H89 Dalby, 2004. Frank Taylor.

For more information on Bromicide 200, contact your local Nufarm Area Sales Manager.

nufarm.com.au

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