

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBICIDES WITH ACTIVE INGREDIENT GLYPHOSATE APPLIED IN THE FIELD AFTER CROP HARVESTING

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Abstract

The paper presents a study on the biological effectiveness of two herbicides, having as active ingredient the glyphosate, against annual and perennial weeds in the field after winter wheat harvest. The experimental variants against the annual weeds were the following: the Control (1) – no herbicides, the herbicide Glyphogan 480 SL in a dose of 2.0 l/ha, and the herbicide Superklin 480 SL in the dose of 2.0 and 4.0 l/ha, respectively. The experimental variants against annual and perennial weeds were the following: the Control (2) – no herbicides, the herbicide Glyphogan 480 SL in a dose of 8.0 l/ha, and the herbicide Superklin 480 SL in the doses of 5.0 and 6.0 l/ha. There were determined 15 weed species on the experimental plots including two species of annual monocotyledonous weeds, 10 species of dicotyledonous weeds and 3 species of perennial dicotyledonous weeds. The degree of weed control based on the amount of weeds ranged from 92.2 to 100% compared with the control variant. The degree of weed control based on the green biomass of weeds ranged from 75.2 to 100% in all variants. The degree of weed control based on the dry biomass of weeds ranged from 79.0 to 100% in all variants. The studied herbicides showed a high biological effectiveness against annual weeds ranging from 87 to 100% and against perennial weeds ranging from 84 to 100%.

Key words: Annual weeds, Biological effectiveness, Glyphosate, Perennial weeds.