



Sensitivity of *Tripleurospermum perforatum* and *Chenopodium album* on low rates of phenmedipham, desmedipham, etofumesate, met amitron and chloridazon

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One of the basic principles taught in sugar beet clinics is that postemergence herbicides are more effective on small weeds than large weeds, particularly applications on low rates of herbicides. Estimate that for every day in delay of application of phenmedipfam plus desmedipham passed the optimum, a one to two percent reduction in control resulted. *Tripleurospermum perforatum* (Merat) M. Lainz and *Chenopodium album* L. are important weeds of sugar beet. Densities of *Chenopodium album* as low as 6 plants 30m⁻¹ of row that compete all season can reduce root yields 12%. The most popular post emergence active ingredients are phenmedipfam, desmedipham, ethofumesate, met amitron and chloridazon. Phenmedipfam, desmedipham, ethofumesate is more effective for controlling these weeds by applying in a mixture with met amitron than by applying in a mixture with chloridazon. By reducing recommended rate of herbicide by a quarter the effectiveness reduces up to 1.5-4.4 times, while reducing the rate of herbicide by a half, the effectiveness reduces – 1.7-21.1 times.