



Rinskortm active: an effective alternative to manage to herbicide resistance in rice

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ALS Inhibitor and ACCase-resistant biotypes continue to spread across rice production regions around the world. Resistance to these herbicides is becoming a main factor limiting rice production in Chile and Argentina. ALS Inhibitor-resistant biotypes of Echinochloa and some sedge and broadleaves species have been found in both countries and Echinochloa ACCase-resistance has also been found in Chile. A significant decrease in performance has been observed with ALS herbicides in both countries. Dow AgroSciences is developing a new herbicide (RinskorTM Active) that has a synthetic auxin mode of action and is a member of the arylpicolinate chemical group. RinskorTM will provide rice growers a solution to control herbicide resistant weeds and a broad spectrum of other important weeds in post-emergence applications. Numerous field trials were conducted in Argentina and Chile from 2013 to 2016, testing efficacy on key weed species and selectivity to several rice varieties. Rinskor applied at low rates ranging from 15 to 40 grams of active ingredient ha⁻¹ was compared with commercial standards that included cyhalofop, bispyribac-sodium, penoxsulam and the Clearfield imidazolinone technology. Rinskor outperformed all of the tested commercial herbicide alternatives and effectively controlled ALS Inhibitor- and ACCase-resistant Echinochloa biotypes. Excellent crop safety was achieved in several rice varieties treated with Rinskor.

Palavras-chave: Arylpicolinate, weed spectrum, Echinochloa, low rates, new active.