

Selectivity of metsulfuron applied on fallow-land followed by seeding Clearfield rice

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rice acreage is increasing in Uruguay. Farmers are using metsulfuron to control weeds on fallow-land when coming from a pasture with white clover. The aim of this study was to evaluate Clearfield rice cultivar response to metsulfuron when imazapyr+imazapic is used. Field experiments were carried out at INIA Treinta y Tres in 2016 and 2017. Metsulfuron was sprayed on fallow-land at 0, 3, and 6 g ha⁻¹ and rice cultivars were seeded 14 days after spraying. cultivars evaluated were CL212, an indica type, and CL933, a tropical japonica type, both highly tolerant to leaf- and neck-blast disease, and Ricetec's hybrid Titan CL (*indica type rice*). Two experiments were set; 1) metsulfuron rates and rice cultivars were combined in a factorial arrangement, and 2) metsulfuron rates were evaluated on Titan CL. Treatments were under a RCBD with four repetitions. Imazapyr+imazapic at 98 g ha⁻¹ was applied on pre-emergence followed by same dose on early post-emergence. CL212 showed lower yield in 2016 than 2017 (10,411 vs 11,811 kg ha⁻¹). Instead, yield of CL933 remained similar (10,474 vs 10,907 kg ha⁻¹) in both years. Plots treated with 0, 3, and 6 of metsulfuron yielded 10,678, 11,691, and 10,964 for CL212, and 10,860, 10,366. and 10,846 kg ha⁻¹ for CL933, respectively. The highest metsulfuron rate delayed 2 days heading time in 2017. Titan CL yielded 12,878 kg ha-1 and metsulfuron rate did not affect any variable. In soil with pH lower than 6.1, there was not severely adverse effects observed on rice.

Palavras-chave: imazapyr+imazapic, indica rice, tropical japonica rice, ALS Ser₆₅₃, ALS Ala₁₂₂



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