

SOURGRASS MONITORING IN BRAZIL

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Destaque: Weed monitoring is a important way to predict and also a key information for the farmer to the right use of herbicides in the field

Resumo: Current the massive application of herbicides to control weeds results in a high weed pressure to select resistant biotypes. This study aimed to demonstrate an overview of the tolerance of *Digitaria insularis* to the EPSPs and ACCase herbicides in Brazil by the Corteva's weed monitoring program. Three trials were conducted during 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 season in Corteva Research Center in Mogi Mirim/SP. The experiment was designed as randomized completed block, with a total of 510 *D. insularis* biotypes from different regions of Brazil, where it was evaluated the percentage of control, using a discriminatory rate of Haloxyfop (62 and 124 g ai/ha), Clethodim (105 and 210 g ai/ha) and Glyphosate (960 and 1920 g ea/ha) applied at 1 tiller growth stage. The assessments occurred at 7, 14 and 28 days after the application. The results showed that the glyphosate tolerance is spread all over the regions in Brazil, with a high frequency, been 100% of these 510 biotypes not controlled by this herbicide. For haloxyfop, a very lowest frequency (0.39%) of tolerance was observed, which only 1 biotype in São Paulo and another biotype in Goiás state was not controlled by haloxyfop. None of the biotypes analyzed in these trials presented tolerance to clethodim. Corteva continues monitoring the grass tolerance evolution in Brazil and promoting the weed management practices avoiding weed resistance in Brazil.

Palavras-chave: weeds; weed management; resistance; herbicide; *Digitaria insularis*

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