

Common Herbicides and their Application Rates in Conservation Agriculture (CA) Systems

Recommended application rates for herbicides used in cereal crops

<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Recommended rate (l/ha)</i>	<i>Weed species controlled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Round Up (<i>Glyphosate</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 1.5-2.5 Clay soil: 2.5-5.0 	Couch grass, Wandering jew, Ricardia scabra, Striga, Sedges, Rapoko grass	Application rate will depend on weed species and height
Atrazine (<i>Aatrex</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 3.6 Clay soil: 4.5-5.5 	Wandering jew, Mexican clover, Sedges, Witch weed, Black jack, some grasses	Use higher rates when weeds have emerged. Minimize runoff in fields treated with Atrazine
Paraquat (<i>Gramoxone</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 1.0-2.0 Clay soil: 1.0-3.0 	Rapoko grass, Shamva grass, Couch grass, some broadleaves	Application rate will depend on weed height. Avoid contact with crop
Dual (<i>Metolachlor</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 1.0 Clay soil: 1.0-1.2 	Couch grass, Rapoko grass, Shamva grass, Sedges, some broadleaves	Use higher rates for control of sedges
Basagran (<i>Bentazon</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 3.0 Clay soil: 3.0-5.0 	Wandering jew, Mexican clover, Sedges, Witch weed	Application rate will depend on weed plant height
Accent (<i>Nicosulfuron</i>)	Sand and clay soils: 46 grams/ha + a wetter, apply in 200-300 L water/ha	Shamva grass, Rapoko grass, Couch grass	Ensure good agitation of the mixture during application
Harness (<i>Acetochlor</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 0.5-1.0 Clay soil: 1.0 	Rapoko grass, Shamva grass, Couch grass, some broadleaves	Normally used with broad leaf herbicide. Apply higher rates when used alone.
Bullet (<i>Alachlor</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand soil: 2.5-3.5 Clay soil: 3.0-4.0 	Rapoko grass, Shamva grass, Couch grass, some broadleaves	Apply immediately after planting.

How does each herbicide work?

Glyphosate

- Non-selective and systemic herbicide which kills actively growing weeds.
- Apply glyphosate 3-4 days before or after sowing but before the crop emerges. The effect of glyphosate on weed plants begins to be seen 7-14 days after application.
- Ensure a 6-8 hour rain free period after glyphosate application to get maximum weed control.

Atrazine

- Selective and contact herbicide which can be applied to the soil or on weed foliage.
- Atrazine is activated by moisture on weed plant foliage or on the soil surface. Effect of Atrazine on weed plants can be seen 4-5 days after application.
- Atrazine gives good results if at least 20 mm of rain falls a few days after application and is not recommended in areas that receive annual rainfall of less than 400 mm.
- Residual effect of Atrazine on broadleaved annual weeds can last three months after application.

Dual

- Selective herbicide which is applied on the soil surface.
- Adequate soil moisture in the soil layer of weed seed germination activates the herbicide.
- Dual requires a rain free period of up to 1 hour after application.

Paraquat

- Selective and contact herbicide, which should be applied to young actively growing weeds.
- Paraquat acts very fast and its effect on weed plant foliage can be seen after a few minutes of application.
- Paraquat requires 30 minutes to 1 hour rain free period after application.

Basagran

- Selective and contact herbicide applied to actively growing weed plants at 2-4 leaf stage.
- Effect of Basagran on weed plants is seen 2 days after application and a second application can be done 10-14 days after the first spray if weed control has not been achieved with the first application.
- Ensure 8 hour rain free period after application to achieve best results.

Accent

- Selective and systemic herbicide applied to actively growing weed plants and can be applied from 3-5 leaf to flowering growth stages of the maize crop.
- Accent should not be sprayed over maize funnels after 3-5 leaf stage.
- Effect on weed plants is seen 12-14 days after application and requires 4-6 hour rain free period.

Recommended application rates for herbicides used in legumes and other crops

<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Recommended rate (l/ha)</i>	<i>Weed species controlled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Round Up (<i>Glyphosate</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sand soil: 1.5-2.5• Clay soil: 2.5-5.0	Couch grass, Wandering jew, Ricardia scabra, Striga, Sedges, Rapoko grass	Application rate will depend on weed species and height
Paraquat (<i>Gramoxone</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sand soil: 1.0-2.0• Clay soil: 1.0-3.0	Rapoko grass, Shamva grass, Couch grass, some broadleaves	Application rate will depend on weed height. Avoid contact with crop
Dual (<i>Metolachlor</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sand soil: 1.0• Clay soil: 1.0-1.2	Couch grass, Rapoko grass, Shamva grass, Sedges, some broadleaves	Use higher rates for sedges
Basagran (<i>Bentazon</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sand soil: 3.0• Clay soil: 3.0-5.0	Wandering jew, Mexican clover, Sedges, Witch weed	Application rate will depend on weed plant height
Agil (<i>Propaquizafop</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sand soil: 0.5-1.5• Clay soil: 2.0-3.0	Couch grass, Rapoko grass, Shamva grass	Ensure thorough agitation during mixing and spraying



This technical bulletin was prepared by Walter Mupangwa and Christian Thierfelder as part of CIMMYT's BMZ and IFAD-funded projects on „Facilitating the Widespread Adoption of Conservation Agriculture in Eastern and Southern Africa“. Contacts: c.thierfelder@cgiar.org

Reprints were funded by USAID-Zambia

For more information please contact:
CIMMYT, Southern Africa Regional Office
P.O. Box MP 163
Mt. Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel +263 772815230
www.cimmyt.org