



Weed control, plantback, and crop phyto concerns with tomato herbicides

Scott Stoddard
UCCE Merced County

CTGA Annual Meeting
Jan 29, 2015

University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources



Perennial weeds

Yellow nutsedge *Cyperus
esculentus*



Johnsongrass *Sorghum
halepense*



Field Bindweed
Convolvulus arvensis



Annual weeds



Wright groundcherry
Physalis acutifolia



**Redroot pigweed &
lambsquarters *Amaranthus* &
Chenopodium spp**



Barnyardgrass
Echinochloa spp

Notes on Perennial Weeds

- ✦ Present in any tillage system, but often more of a problem with no-till/min-till.
- ✦ Vegetative parts can be a source of reinfestation even when the tops are gone.
- ✦ Effective management needed over multiple years (rotation, cultivation, herbicides).

Extensive Root System

> 10 ft
underground horizontal stems
(rhizomes)



Notes on Annual Weeds

- ✦ Single largest category of agriculturally important weeds
- ✦ Normally reproduce only from seed; often heavy seed producers
- ✦ Summer annuals germ in the spring and grow through the summer
- ✦ Control. Cultivation and herbicides before flowering, prevention (certified seed, sanitation), rotation

Amaranthus spp.



> 100,000 seeds per plant.

Herbicide Development in Tomatoes

- **Limited. Trickle down from other crops 15 yrs**
 - » Dual Magnum (metolachlor)
 - » Sandea (halosulfuron)
 - » Matrix (rimsulfuron)
 - » Select Max (clethodim)
 - » Shark (carfentrazone)
 - » Zeus (sulfentrazone)
- **Know the rotation and residual cautions**

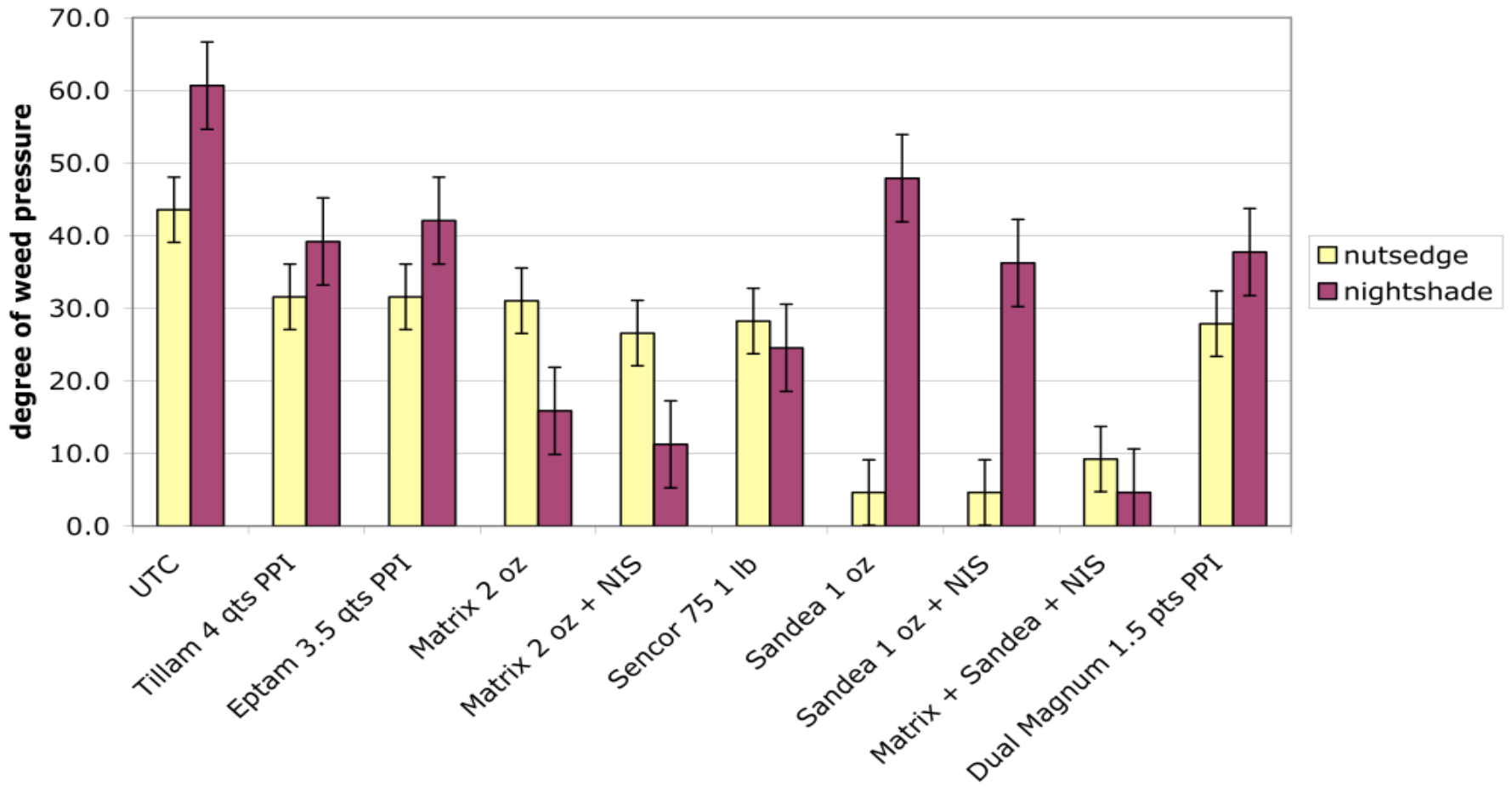


Herbicide Trials

- ✿ Pre & post application of Sandea and Matrix
- ✿ PPI Sprinkle incorporated
- ✿ Fresh Market and processing tomatoes
- ✿ 2003, 2004, 2008



July 2, 2003



Conclusions



- Matrix + Dual Magnum provided good control for both spp.
- Matrix + Sandea:
 - Excellent weed control
 - Significant yield increase
 - Better with NIS
- Sandea did not cause crop phytotoxicity in this variety



Sandea phyto.

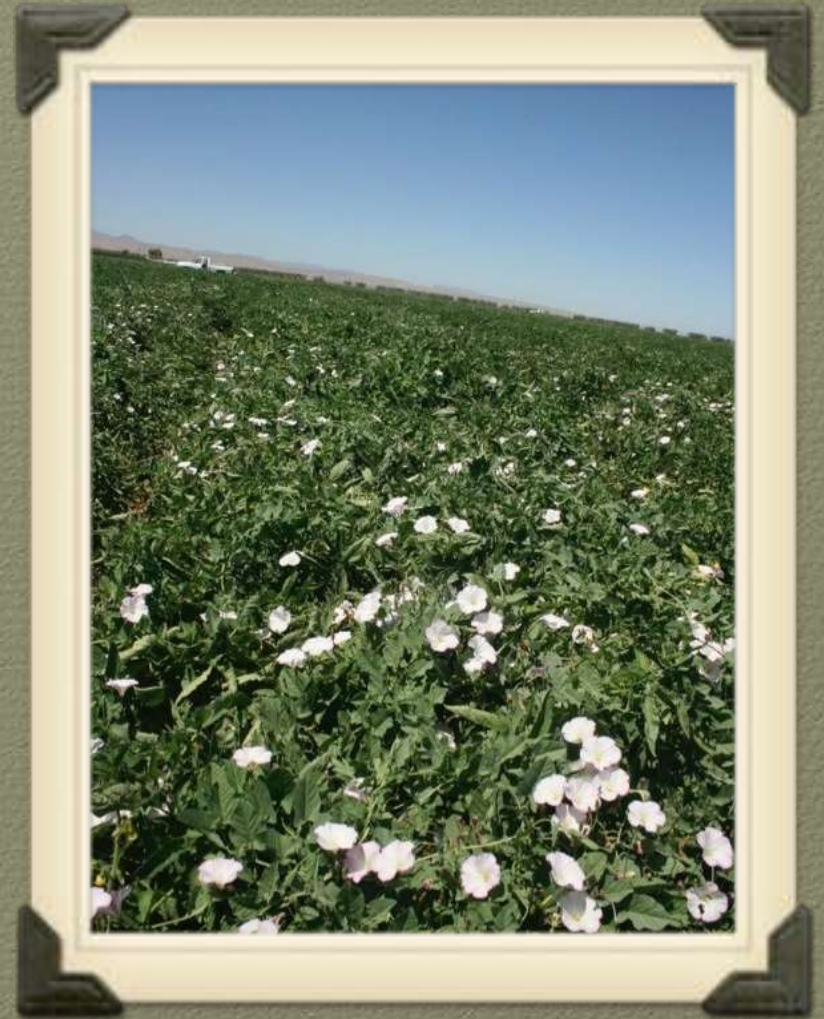


a

Field Bindweed Management for Processing Tomatoes

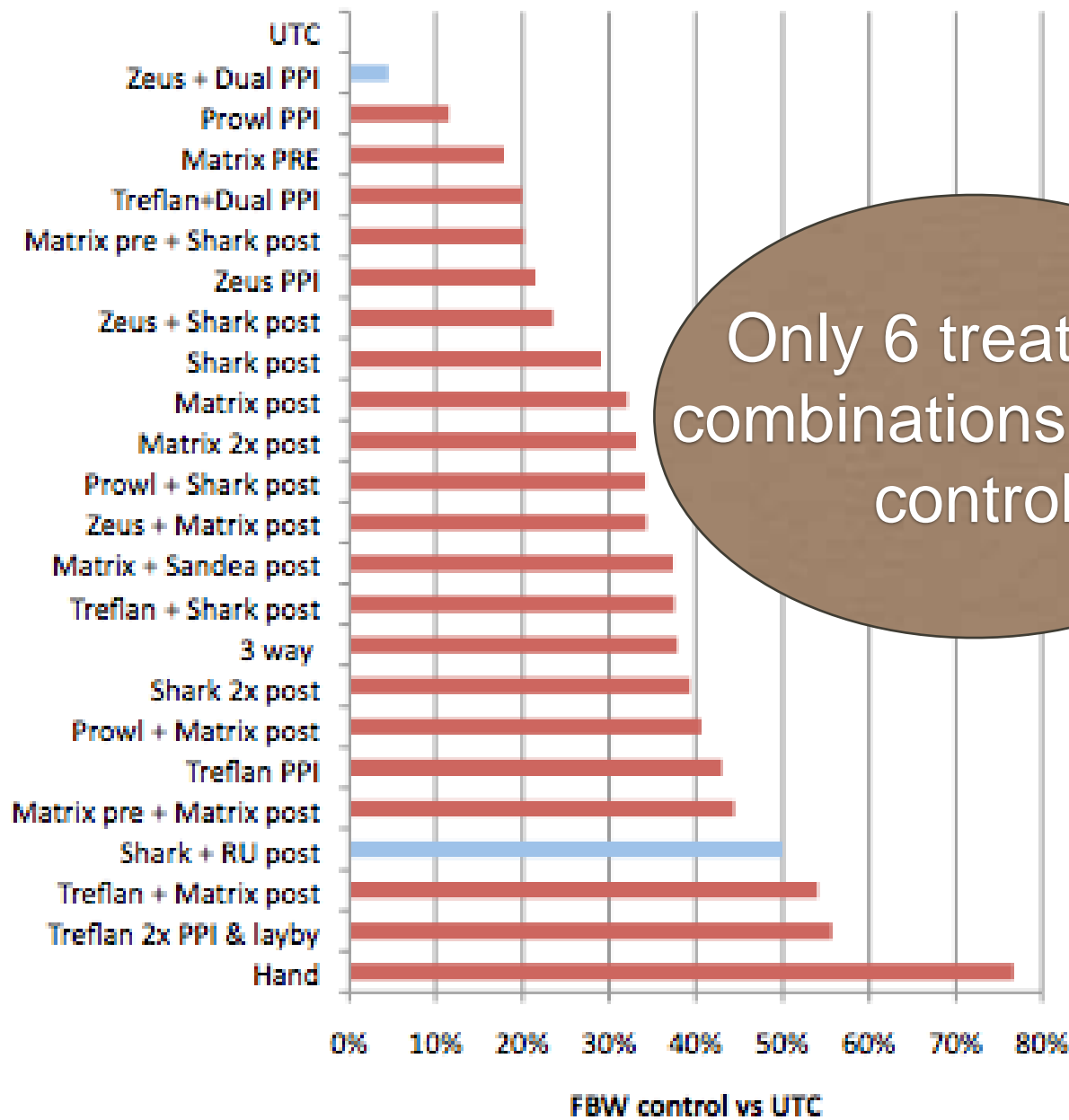
Scott Stoddard, UCCE Merced
and Madera Counties

Tom Lanini, UC Davis, Emeritus
Lynn Sosnoskie, UCD



Putting it all together

Field Bindweed Summary 2011 - 13

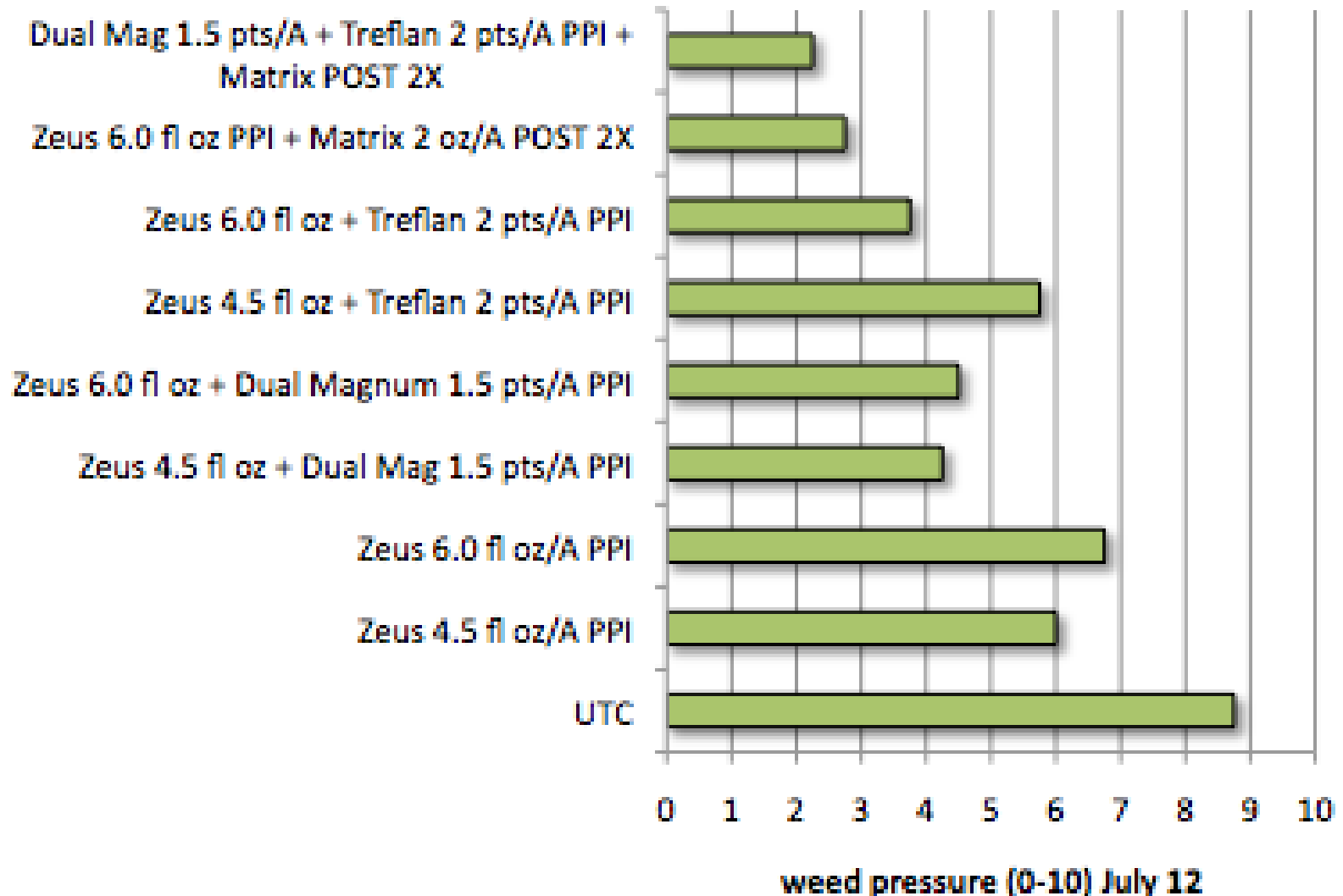


Only 6 treatment combinations > 40% control

trifluralin (Treflan)



Tomato Herbicide Trial 2013



UTC



Treflan + Dual + Matrix

**Treflan PPI fb Matrix POST 2 apps fb clethodim
POST + COC**

**NOTE: plantback > 10
months for many crops
after Matrix**

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Beans	10
Field corn	anytime
Cotton	10
Wheat	4
Garlic	6
Tomatoes	anytime
melons	12

Where drip irrigated tomatoes are grown, rotate only to tomatoes, potatoes, or corn as crop injury may result.

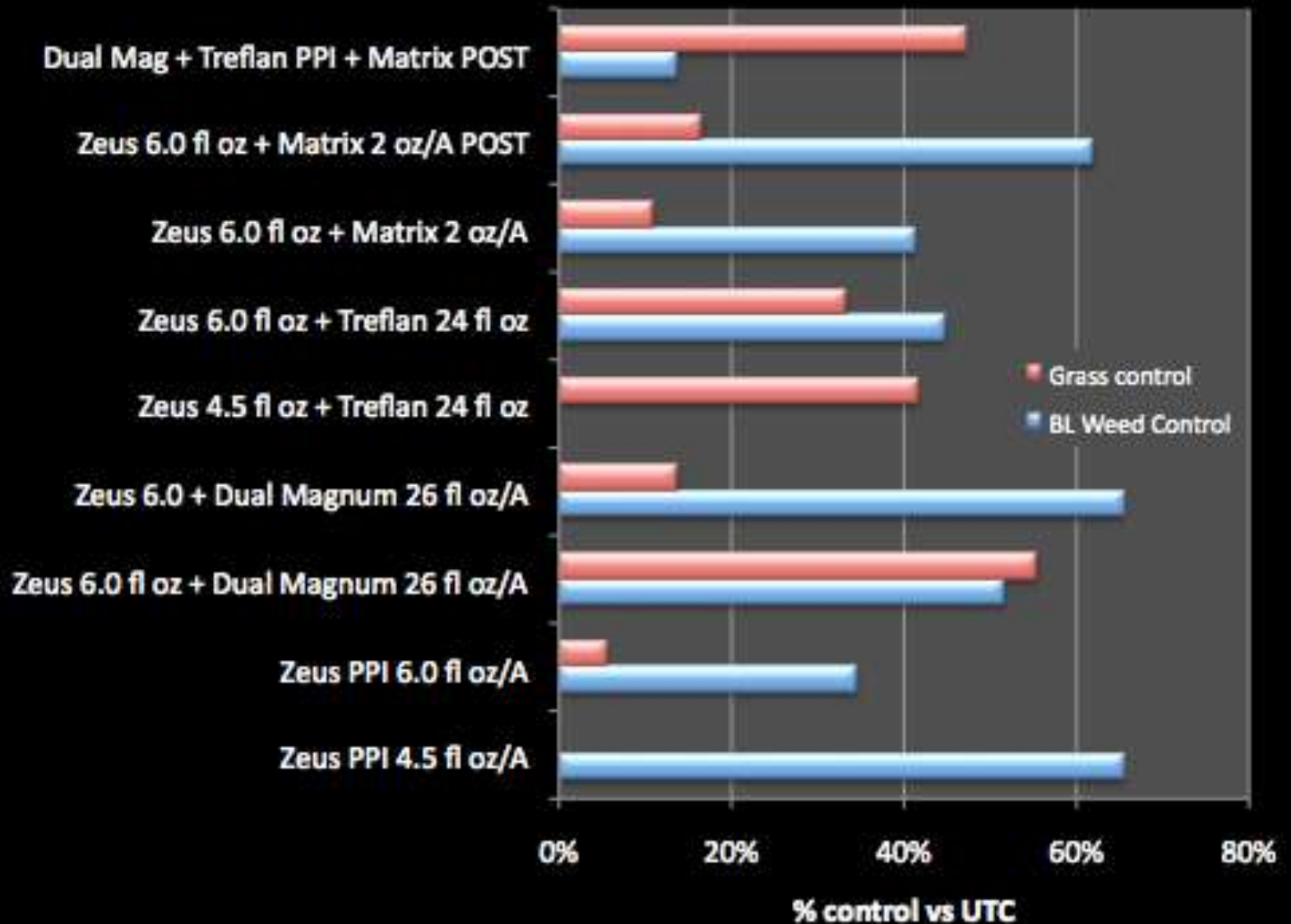
Factors affecting herbicide efficacy

- Application timing relative to growth of weeds/crop.
- Soil type.
- Moisture stress and overall vigor.
- Air and soil temp.
- Herbicide rate, adjuvants, and calibration.

An excellent method to incorporate herbicides
.... that's going away.



Tomato Herbicide Trial 2012



2012. No incorporation for 5 days after application.

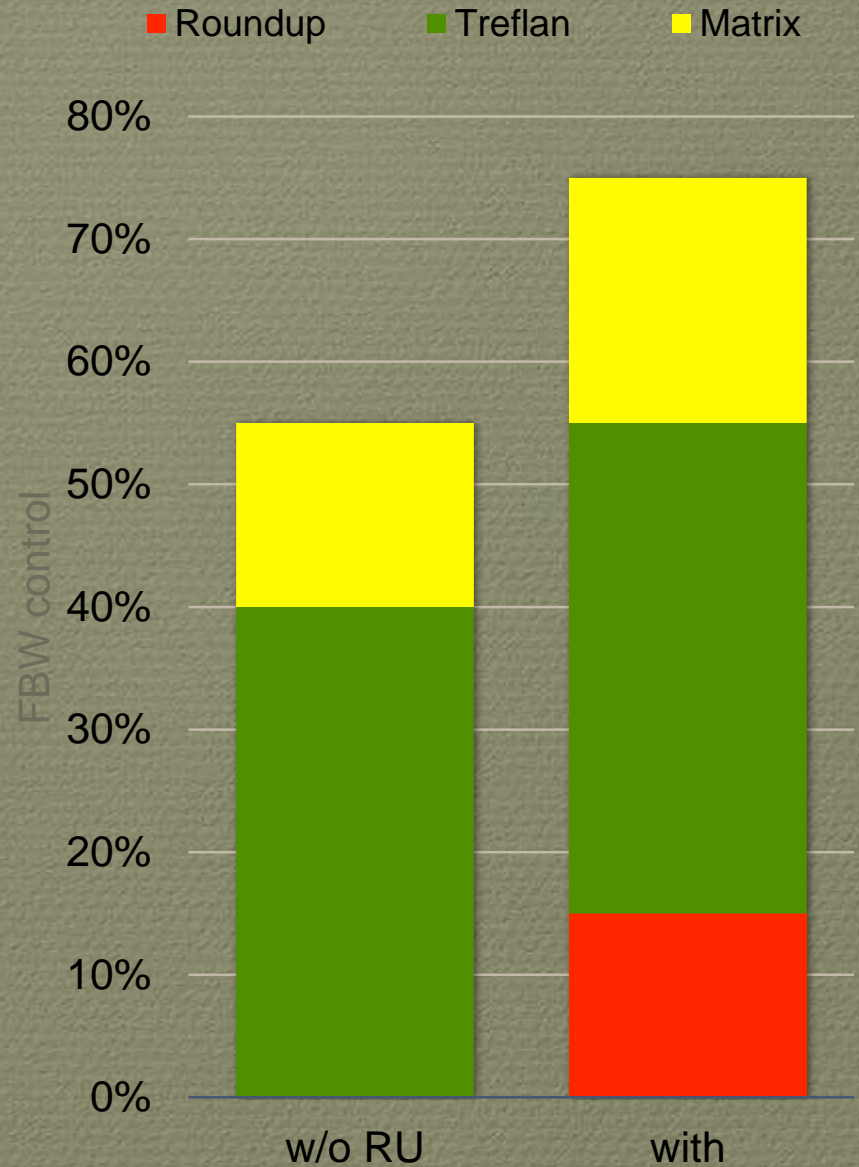


out-of-crop herbicides

- Pre-plant applications of glyphosate, paraquat, carfentrazone, 2,4-D, etc., to burn down emerged weeds.
- Post crop glyphosate to weeds when at flowering stage in the fall.
- Rotation with other crops, especially Roundup Ready.
- Cultivation.

moving
past 40%

Lynn Sosnoskie, UCD



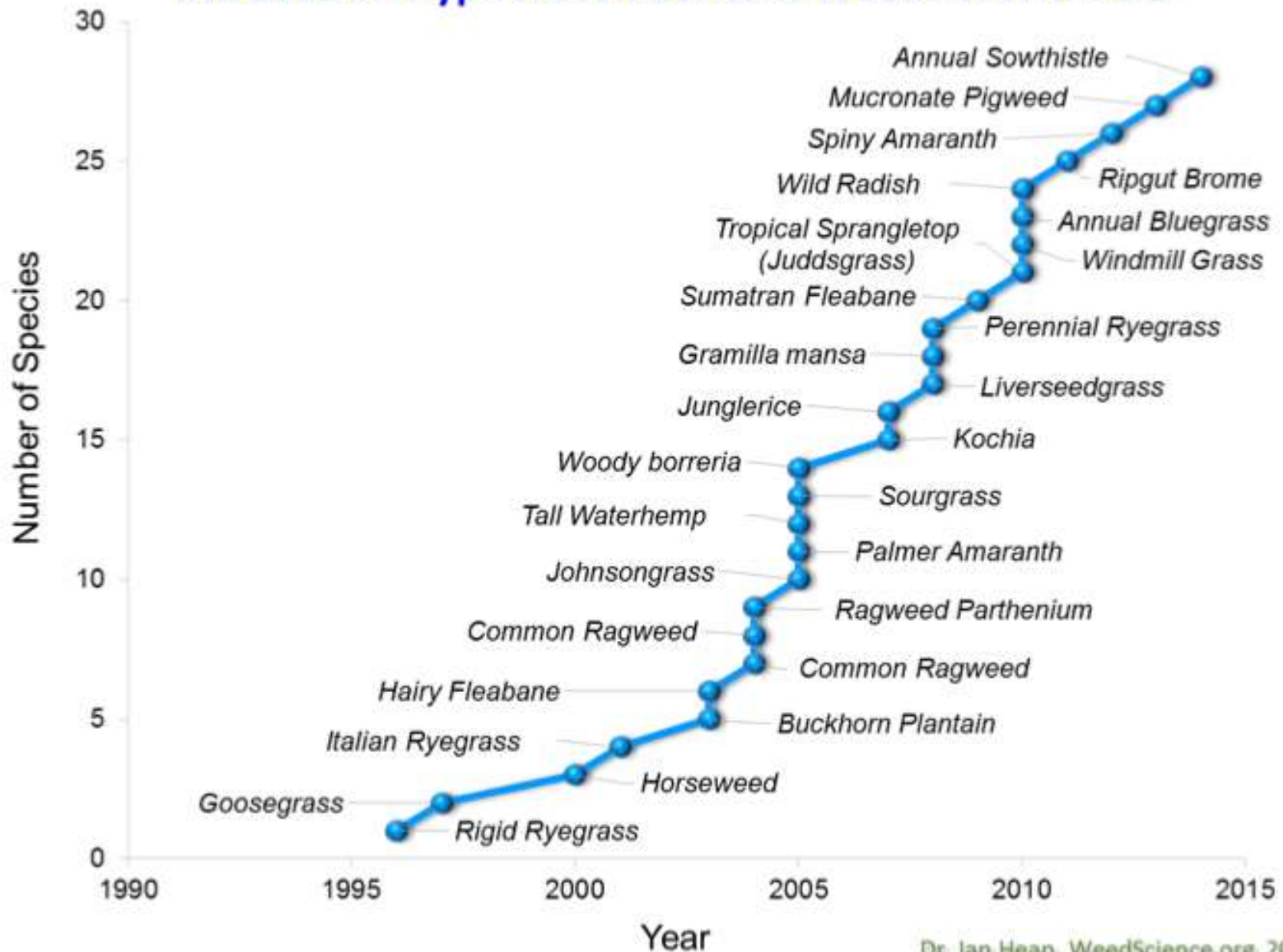
glyphosate - Roundup



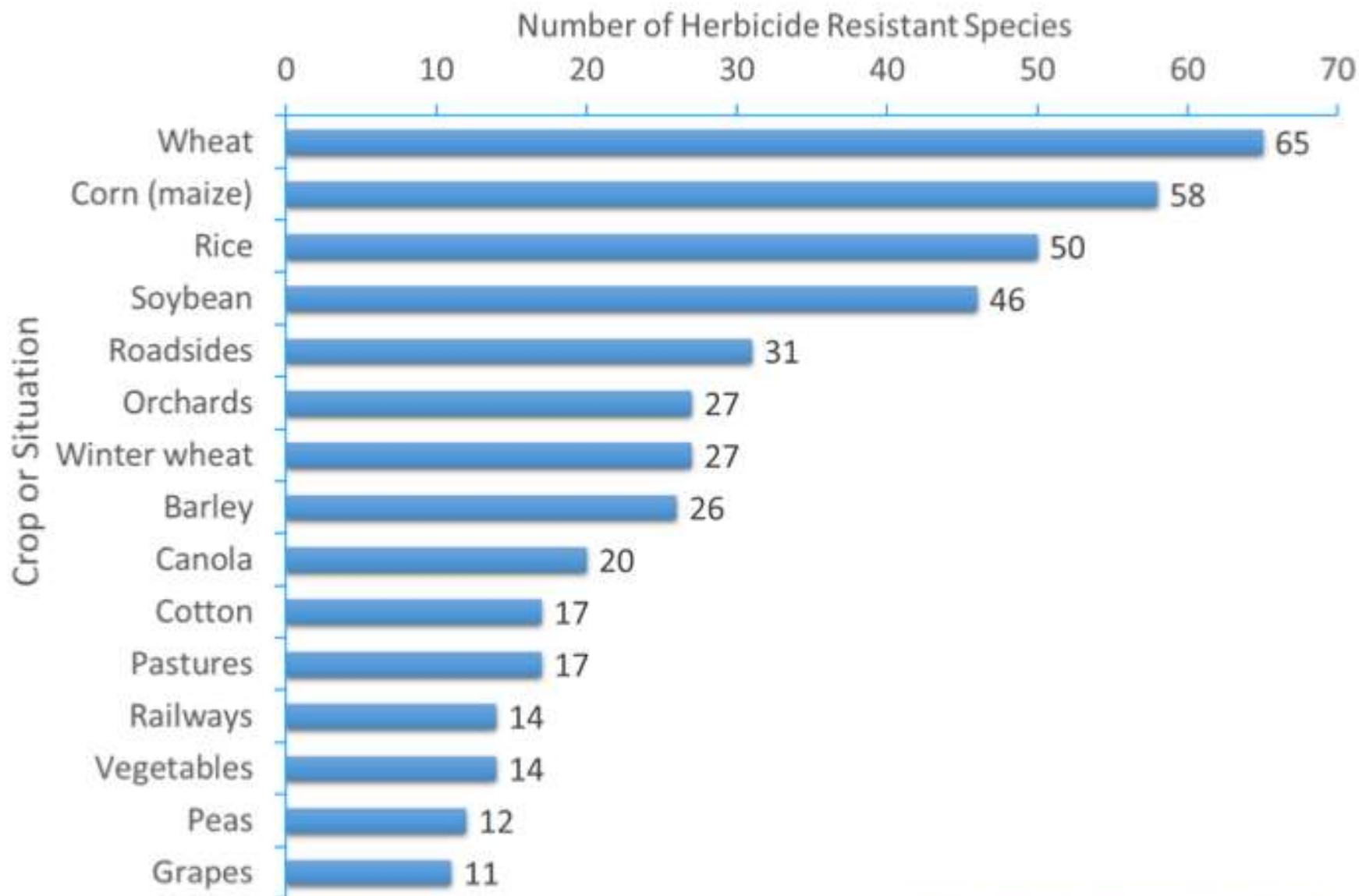
Herbicide-Resistant Weeds

- Serious problem of rice for ~20 yrs (11 spp)
- Becoming an important concern in other cropping systems (roadsides, ditch banks, trees & vines)
- Glyphosate resistance (5 species confirmed, others under investigation)
- Concerns about multiple-resistance and non-target site resistance
 - *Tolerance to other non-herbicidal stresses?*

Increase in Glyphosate-Resistant Weeds Worldwide



Number of Herbicide-Resistant Weed Species by Crop





Summary

New a.i.s for tomatoes move slowly. Mixed herbicide programs combined with good cultural management can be an effective method of weed control.

University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

