

Effects of different herbicide treatments on common ragweed in winter wheat (Hungary)

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Small plot (4 x 4 m²) experiments in four replicates were set up in winter wheat. Postemergent treatments were applied at 4-6 leaf stage of common ragweed (BBCH: 14-16) (end of May) Herbicide efficacy surveys were carried out: 2 and 6 weeks after treatments and directly before harvest based on cover percent of common ragweed.

Trials (doses according to the permission documents of herbicides)

Amidosulfuron + iodosulfuron + mefenpyr-diethyl

Cinidon-ethyl + dichlorprop + metsulfuron-methyl

Metsulfuron-methyl + fluroxypyr

Metsulfuron-methyl + bromoxynil

Metsulfuron-methyl + bromoxynil + 2,4D

Metsulfuron-methyl + fluroxypyr + MCPA

MCPA + bromoxynil

2,4D + bromoxynil

Untreated control

No evaluable data was got for common ragweed, because intensively tillering wheat suppressed lately emerged common ragweed, therefore herbicides „did not meet” with common ragweed (common ragweed was covered by wheat and other weeds). Other weed species, like *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (syn.: *Matricaria inodora*) were well-developed and dominant.

Generally, common ragweed is not a major problem in cereals. Autumn-emerged common ragweed seedlings die due to the frosts in winter, and dense-sown cereals can suppress the lately (spring) emerged common ragweed.