

Flax Weeds Management

Herbicides used and their application rate per hectare		Pre-planting	Post-emergence						Integrated weeds management	
			<i>Terflan</i> (<i>Triflu ralin</i>) 2-2.5 litre	<i>Basagran</i> (<i>Bentazone</i>) 2-3 litre	<i>Lontrel</i> (<i>Clopiralid</i>) 0.8-1 litre	<i>Brominal</i> (<i>Bromoxynil</i>) 2-2.5 litr	<i>Gallant super</i> (<i>Haloxypop-R methyl ester</i>) 0.75-1 litre	<i>Focus</i> (<i>Cycloxydim</i>) 2 litre		<i>Select Super</i> (<i>Clethodim</i>) 0.8-1 litre
Broad leaf	Wild mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)									-Use of healthy and certified seed with no weeds seed. -Timely cultivation. -Proper sowing depth. -Proper sowing density. -Rotation and weed control in rotated crop. -Wet planting (irrigation of the ground before cultivation and control of weeds). -Effective and timely control of weeds early in the season according to low competitiveness of this crop. -Timely use of herbicides (post-emergence herbicides are better to be used at 2-6 leaves stage of the weeds). -In order to prevent resistance to herbicides, it is better to change the type of herbicides used at different times.
	Field pansy (<i>Viola arvensis</i>)									
	Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)									
	Goosefoots (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)									
	Flixweed (<i>Descurania Sophia</i>)									
	Sweetclover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)									
	Mallow (<i>Malva spp</i>)									
	Rough corn bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>)									
	Corn buttercup (<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>)									
	Milk thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)									
Narrow leaf	Wild oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>)									
	Canary grass (<i>Phalaris minor</i>)									
	Black grass (<i>Alopecurus myosyroides</i>)									
	Greenfoxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)									
		Effective	partially effective	ineffective	Unknown					