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. مدیریت علفهای هرز آفتابگردان

مرکز تحقیقات کاربردی و تولید بذر، شرکت توسعه کشت دانههای روغنی

Sunflower Weeds Management

Herbicides used and their application rate per hectare		Pre-planting (incorporated with soil)		Pre-emergence	Post-emergence					Integrated weeds management
	Sunflower weeds	Terflan(Trif luralin) 2-2.5 litre	Sonalan (Ethalfluralin) 3-3.5 litre	Pendimethalin* (Stomp) 3-4.5 litre	Gallant (Haloxyfop etoxyethyl) 2-2.5 litre	Gallant super (Haloxyfop-R methyl ester) 0.75-1 litre	Focus (Cycloxydim) 2 litre	Select Super (Clethodim) 0.8-1 litre	Nabu S (Sethoxydim 2-3 litre	-Use of healthy and certified seed with no weeds seed. -Timely cultivation. -Proper sowing depth.
Broad leaf	Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti) Pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus) Goosefoots (Chenopodium album) Black nightshade (Solanum nigrum) Wild gooseberry (Physalis angulate) Cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium) Cleavers (Galium aparine)									 Proper sowing density Rotation and weed control. Wet planting (irrigation of the ground before cultivation and control of weeds). Use of cultivator in row cropping. Timely use of herbicides (postemergence 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. *-Pendimethalin (Stomp) can be used as pre planting and incorporated in soil. For better effectiveness of this herbicide, it is necessary to provide enough moisture on the soil surface for some time after spraying. It is not recommended in dry weather condition of spring, unless it rains
s	Jimson weed(Datura stramonium) Bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis) Nutsedges (Cyperus spp)									
narrow leaf	Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense) Barnyard grass (Echinochloa crus_galli) Greenfoxtail (Setaria viridis) Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)									
Effective partially effective ineffective Unknown									or irrigated.	