

the next crop, but had little effect on prickly lettuce. Crop competition treatments did not reduce weed density in the following growing season.

Longer answer: The weed populations at both sites were confirmed resistant to Group B herbicides but susceptible to glyphosate. The three in-crop treatments were:

1. No in-crop herbicide;
2. 'Conventional' herbicide application of metsulfuron-methyl (Ally) + MCPA; and,
3. 'Proactive' herbicide application of bromoxynil + picolinafen + MCPA (Flight EC). Two levels of crop competition (seeding rate 60 and 90 kg per hectare) were also applied.

In the 2018 wheat crop the proactive treatment gave the best control of sowthistle in that crop and this resulted in a reduction in numbers in the 2019 crop. Although the conventional treatment provided some weed control benefit in the 2018 crop, the benefit did not flow on to the next crop, probably because the sowthistle population was resistant to the residual action of the metsulfuron-methyl component of the conventional treatment.

The herbicide treatments both reduced prickly lettuce density better than the untreated option but there was no additional benefit from the more expensive proactive treatment in either the year of application or the following crop.

Crop competition is a well-established practice for reducing weed seed production, so it was surprising to find that increased crop competition did not reduce weed numbers in the following year. This could be due to conditions in the year of the trial and the mobility of seed of these species.

What's the take-home message for using herbicide tolerant lentils in the rotation?

Short answer: Herbicide tolerant crops are an important tool but must complement a diverse arsenal of weed control tactics. Short rotations are a very risky option and will lead to yield-reducing numbers of these prolific seeding weeds.

Longer answer: Sowthistle and prickly lettuce can be expected to become increasingly difficult to control in the lentil phase. Neither crop competition nor proactive herbicide regimes alone are likely to provide sufficient downward pressure on these weeds in a short rotation. Building in a longer break away from lentils is likely to be a more effective strategy.

The number of different resistance mutations found in the cropping regions of the Mid North and Yorke Peninsula show that Group B resistance is widespread, and here to stay. This highlights the importance of diversity in crop and herbicide groups rotations, including the strategic use of herbicide tolerant crops.

The new Group G herbicide Reflex, with planned registration for IBS (knife point press wheel) application in lentils, will also be a welcome addition to improve weed control options in this crop.

HOW TO ASK A WEEDSMART QUESTION

Ask your questions about herbicide tolerant crops on the WeedSmart Innovations Facebook page [WeedSmartAU](https://www.facebook.com/WeedSmartAU), Twitter [@WeedSmartAU](https://twitter.com/WeedSmartAU) or the WeedSmart website <https://weedsmart.org.au/category/ask-an-expert/>

'WeedSmart' is an industry-led initiative that aims to enhance on-farm practices and promote the long term, sustainable use of herbicides in Australian agriculture.

Combating heat stress in canola

IDENTIFYING the genes that make canola heat tolerant is the aim of a five-year Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) research project now underway, with field trials planted in New South Wales and Western Australia in 2020.

The long-term objective of the research is to provide heat-tolerant germplasm to plant breeders.

"Plant breeders may then incorporate this germplasm into new commercial varieties, and help the industry maintain productivity as mean temperatures rise," said lead researcher, Sheng Chen at The University of Western Australia's (UWA) Institute of Agriculture.

Sheng said heat stress had been identified as an issue of increasing concern globally, with average temperatures projected to rise in coming decades.

"Canola is particularly sensitive to high temperature stress. Previous research undertaken at UWA has identified that temperatures of more than 30°C during flowering reduce seed yield," he said.

"In current canola varieties grown in Australia, losses could be as much as 300 kilograms per hectare for every 1°C increase in mean daily temperature at flowering."

Sheng said drought and high temperatures often occurred in combination, putting a dual stress on plants, which made it difficult to separate the combined influences in the field.

"But, the genes that influence a plant's ability to withstand water stress are different to those that make them heat tolerant," he said. "This project aims to search for heat tolerant canola germplasm."

Selected germplasm from preliminary screening in controlled-environment rooms (CERs) at UWA will be validated for heat tolerance in the field by the NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI), using portable heat chambers and in irrigated field trials in eastern states and in WA.

This project is drawing on GRDC's long-standing international canola collaboration with India and China to source germplasm.

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University of WA Researcher Sheng Chen checks on canola heat tolerance trials in a controlled-environment room.

(PHOTO: Evan Collis).