

Rice crop protection guide 2022–23

NSW DPI MANAGEMENT GUIDE





Windspeeds must be **above 4 km/h** and **less than 15-20 km/h** (refer to label) blowing away from sensitive areas

Medium spray quality: Delta T: 2-10
Coarse spray quality: Delta T: 2-12

To start spraying, the sun should be about 20 degrees above the horizon, and wind speed and direction consistent for 30-40 minutes

SUNRISE

Windspeed should be **above 4-5 km/h** after Sunrise to start spraying



Likely to be the best conditions for spraying

MIDDAY



Monitor conditions closely

Consider using larger spray quality, higher water rates and managing evaporation with suitable adjuvants (ie. Collide, Activator)



Be aware of higher evaporation risk and thermal activity after midday. Monitor plant stress.



Prepare to **STOP** all spraying if windspeeds start to drop



CAUTION REQUIRED

Surface Inversion onset likely. Wind must be **above 11-12 km/h**



SUNSET

Often spraying into the early evening is possible in summer when air movement has continued to mix the air and prevent a surface temperature inversion forming.



Pay very close attention to changes in wind speed and wind direction through out the evening.



*EXTREME CAUTION REQUIRED

High inversion risk
 Dangerous air movement

Plan NOT TO SPRAY during this period



MIDNIGHT

Later in the evening air movement can become too unpredictable for safe spraying.
Often by 10-11 pm it has become unsafe.

Only use XC or UC spray quality, reduce spraying speed and boom height to minimise risk of droplets remaining airborne.

ALWAYS FOLLOW LABEL INSTRUCTIONS

Rice crop protection guide 2022–23

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This book summarises the pesticides currently approved for use to control weeds and pests in NSW rice crops, and some issues important in their safe and effective use.

Acknowledgements

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Always read the label

Users of agricultural chemical products must always read the label and any permit before using the product and strictly comply with the directions on the label and the conditions of any permit. Users are not absolved from any compliance with the directions on the label or the conditions of the permit by reason of any statement made or omitted to be made in this publication.

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Front cover: Main: drill-sown rice after a flush. **Left:** dirty dora; **Centre:** starfruit ; **Right:** barnyard grass head.

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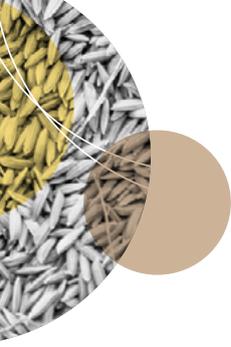
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Outcomes and important information

Outcomes from 2021–22 rice season

This season there was generally good early weed control, but some Gramoxone®/Stomp®/Magister® three-way mix applications ran out of coverage due to regular rainfall. Pre sowing knockdowns were essential to control weeds as rice was establishing.

Chemical shortages and rain were a challenge and meant different foundation treatments were applied. Some growers had issues with the lack of residual weed control with Magister®.

A higher proportion of aerial-sown crops in the Western Murray Valley and a cool wet spring led to higher leafminer levels in establishing crops.

Ubeniq® worked well, but where there were escapes MCPA and Basagran® provided good control and residual cover.

The wetter year meant reduced water usage, but increased levels of dirty dora in many drill-sown crops. However, applying Agixa® provided good control.

Three-way mix application

Some rain events caused delays in applying the three-way mix. However, if rice emerges before the mix is applied, remove the knockdown herbicide before application.

Use other options for grass weed control such as Stam®, Agixa® or Aura®. These should be applied when the weed is still small. Do not wait for the weed to tiller.

Corteva launched Agixa®, which was widely used in both-drill and aerial-sown crops in both valleys. The best results in drill-sown crops were after crops were sprayed with a foundation three-way mix spray such as Gramoxone®/Stomp®/Magister®.

Agixa® herbicide

Agixa® won't work strongly on stressed barnyard grass, so avoid moisture stress before applying by not spraying during the heat of the day. Re-flood within 2 hours of application if possible.

Agixa® does have more flexibility than Barnstorm®, but still needs to be applied to actively growing seedling weeds.

Agixa® herbicide should always be applied with a crop oil concentrate to aid efficacy. Uptake® spraying oil at 1–2 L/100 L is the preferred adjuvant, but Hasten™ spray oil or the Loveland product MSO with Leci-tech® spray adjuvant can be used as an alternative at 1–2 L/100 L.

Important: Maintain agitation throughout filling and while spraying.

Some damage occurred when applying Agixa® near sensitive crops (refer to label).

Please keep the spray on target. Use drift management strategies and avoid spraying when inversion conditions exist. APVMA compliance instructions state that Agixa® must be applied as coarse or larger droplet size.

Ubeniq® herbicide

Early control of all weeds, but particularly dirty dora, is essential. MCPA might not be an option if the area to be sprayed is near sensitive crops.

Ubeniq® is best used in sequence after:

- 1: Ordram®/Taipan®
- 2: Ordram® (where dirty dora numbers are low)
- 3: Saturn®EC 5 L/ha on dry soil
- 4: Split Saturn®EC 1.5 L/ha at planting followed by Saturn®EC 2.5 L/ha.

It should always be applied with 2–4 L of Uptake®, Hasten™ or MSO with LeciTech® and premixed to allow the herbicide to be coated before applying into floodwater.

Important: Maintain continuous agitation until mix is applied.

Spray drift

Minimise spray drift onto sensitive crops by understanding environmental conditions and how they affect spray behaviour and whether the chemical is hitting the intended target.

The diagram inside the front cover gives a good guide for when to best spray to avoid spray drift.

General information

Aura® should always be applied with Supercharge® spray oil at 1 L/100 L.

Important: Maintained agitation throughout filling and while spraying.

Reglone® use as a desiccant to help harvest lodged crops. **Do not harvest within 5 days of application.**

Crop damage can occur if rice drainage water treated with Magister® is used on sensitive crops.

Do not apply Aura®, Agixa® or Ubeniq® twice in a season. These herbicides should only be used in sequence after a good foundation treatment e.g. Ordram®/Taipan® in water-sown rice or Gramoxone®/Stomp®/Magister® in drill-sown rice.

Timing herbicide applications is critical to achieve good weed control. If weeds are stressed, the herbicide will be less effective.

Perennial sedges control

Perennial sedges emerged last season (nutgrass and nutsedge) across both the Murrumbidgee and Murray valleys. They commonly grow in drill-sown rice crops where minimum soil disturbance is practiced. Perennial sedges appear to tolerate all herbicides currently used in Australian rice crops. Cultural control by cultivation could be the best option.

Fall armyworm control

Fall armyworm (FAW) was first sighted in the Riverina in late November 2019. A trapping network has been set up by Local Land Services and NSW DPI as a biosecurity measure. FAW was most commonly detected in maize crops and has not yet been found in rice.

Current permits for FAW control in rice are included in the insect section of this publication.

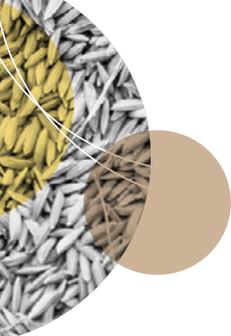
Herbicide Mode of Action changes

Herbicide Mode of Action (MoA) classifications are being changed to the new globally aligned system. The chemicals haven't changed, but the classification codes on product labels and literature will change from a letter to a number.

Continue to follow current integrated weed management strategies and chemical rotation plans.

Herbicide labels with the new mode of action classification system have been in circulation from early 2022 and should be fully implemented by the end of 2024.

The new classifications have been updated in [Table 1 on page 9](#).



Rice crop protection overview

Pesticide selection use

Integrated pest control using a combination of pesticides and non-pesticide options is an important component in all weed and pest management strategies. While weed and pest control is the principal objective of pesticide use, it is important to ensure all pesticides are used safely and efficiently for the user, the community and the environment.

The main issues for rice growers using pesticides on rice crops are:

1. **Effective use:** effectively controlling weeds and pests while minimising herbicide resistance.
2. **Safe use:** avoiding unintentional effects on humans, non-target crops and the environment.
3. **No residues in drainage water:** residues can be greatly minimised by not draining rice water into drains within 28 days of pesticide application.

Pesticide selection and use is the responsibility of each grower. Growers and users **must carefully study the label on the pesticide container before use** to ensure they are familiar with the specific instructions relating to use, rate, timing, application and safety. These instructions are designed to ensure pest control efficacy and economic benefits, and to avoid risks to the user, the community and the environment.

In selecting and using pesticides, growers need to answer some key questions.

- Has the weed or pest been properly identified?
- Are there sufficient weeds or pests to warrant control?
- What is the most appropriate pesticide or combination of pesticides to use considering the:
 - effectiveness
 - cost
 - crop
 - weed or pest stage
 - residual control
 - withholding periods
 - resistance strategy
 - drift hazards?
- What is the most appropriate rate of application within the label range?
- What are the management features of the pesticides to be used, e.g.:
 - which application techniques or equipment
 - warnings on use
 - what rice water management before and after chemical use should be considered?
- What are the hazards of using this pesticide:
 - toxicity
 - drift hazards to non-target areas
 - residues in drainage water?

NOTE

Applying pesticides to rice crops requires care and attention at all times.

Guidelines for spraying pesticides onto rice crops

1. **READ THE LABEL** and understand what it says.
2. Appropriate chemical application training should be current before spraying.
3. Apply the correct rate of pesticide in the manner described on the label.
4. **Wear protective clothing** and use proper safety equipment (and supply it for employees) when handling and mixing pesticides.
5. **Talk with your neighbours** about your spray programs and potentially sensitive crops.
6. Inform your aerial operator of your needs well in advance of spray application so that delays due to unfavourable weather conditions do not affect spray results. Talk about spray directions, wind conditions and the location of dwellings and sensitive crops.

7. Ensure there are adequate **buffer zones** between the spraying target and non-target areas to protect dwellings, nature reserves, irrigation supply and drainage channels, watercourses, travelling stock routes, bees and sensitive crops. **Refer to the product label/s, where they are listed.**
8. *The Pesticides Act 1999* defines a **150 metre consent zone**: you must not undertake aerial spraying closer to a dwelling than this without the occupier's written consent.
9. The rice pesticides used during the establishment of aerial-sown rice, for example, Ordram[®], Saturn[®], Londax[®], chlorpyrifos and trichlorfon, are applied to the water surface of the flooded field. **Coarse droplets** are all that is required to carry the pesticides into the water, and this will ensure drift hazards are minimised. The Bickley boom, SCWIIRT (soluble chemical water injection in rice technique) and helicopters provide techniques that minimise the drift hazards whilst maintaining effective pest control.
10. It is now required that Ordram[®] be used through closed supply and delivery systems. Ordram[®] will therefore only be available in packaging fitted with industry standard micromatic fittings, in 200 L and 1000 L packs.
11. Particular care is required when using **MCPA** to avoid drift to non-target crops or areas.
12. Use drift management strategies for all chemical applications and avoid spraying when inversion conditions exist.

Integrated weed management

Good weed control in rice involves integrated weed management, which is combining herbicides with other methods of weed control. The best weed management practices will depend on the characteristics of the various weed species, the seed bank and the level of infestation. The aim of weed management should be to avoid any surviving weeds replenishing seed into the soil.

Weed control can be part of many management practices including:

- **Sowing method** influences types and numbers of weeds. Ponding and draining associated with flushing for establishing drill-sown rice reduces aquatic weed numbers and growth. Permanent water for aerial sowing inhibits barnyard grass growth.
- **Crop rotation**: rotating rice with other summer or winter crops can help reduce weed numbers. Where high summer weed infestations occur, using broadleaf summer or winter crops or a long fallow with good weed control will reduce weed numbers before the rice phase.
- **Layout**: good layouts allow more even water depth and even weed germination, which allows easier and more effective herbicide timing.
- **Timely cultivations** with or without a knockdown herbicide, can be a valuable method for killing initial germinations of weeds such as barnyard grass. In drill sowing, harrowing barnyard grass after rice emergence is a possible option to reduce weed numbers.
- **Adequate sowing rates** and recommended plant populations are more able to compete with weeds than thin plant populations.
- **Burning rice stubble** helps to control populations of late-maturing weeds and seed.
- **Hygiene**: growers with localised or regional weed species should clean down equipment and harvesters between sites to reduce the movement of weed seeds into uncontaminated areas.
- **Rice pure seed scheme**: the scheme is operated by SunRice and the NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI). Farmers are not allowed to keep their own seed, with registered seed provided to farmers each season. This ensures seed is of high varietal purity and free of weed seeds.
- **Supply and drainage channel hygiene**: helps prevent new weed populations from building up and entering and building up in rice bays.
- **Green manuring and fodder conservation practices**: these practices allow weeds to be harvested before seed set, thus reducing weed seedbanks.
- **Cutting for rice hay** might be an option for any 'out of control' weedy bays.

Herbicide resistance management for weed control in rice

Good weed control in rice involves integrated weed management, the combination of cultural practices, herbicide use and water depth management before, during and after herbicide application. The key strategies for managing herbicide resistance and achieving effective weed control in rice for 2022 are:

- Maximise the effectiveness: Use each herbicide alone, tank mixed or in programs at the approved label rate, timing and sequence.
- Rotate sowing methods between aerial and drill sowing as this allows the use of more modes of action and herbicide groups.
- Rotating rice with other crops or pastures, that is, avoiding rice-only rotations will help prevent the development of resistant weeds.
- Use cultivation and knockdown herbicides before sowing, for example glyphosate or paraquat + diquat for grass control before rice emergence. They help to reduce reliance on Group 1 herbicides, which have high resistance risk.
- Use 2 or more different modes of action for each weed. Applying 2 herbicides at label rates with at least 2 different modes of action for each weed ensures that weeds resistant to one herbicide are controlled by the other herbicide. More is better, e.g. Agixa® after foundation spray of Gramoxone®, Magister® and Stomp®, which gives 5 modes of action for Barnyard grass.
- For broadleaf weeds this means applying either MCPA or Basagran®, M60 or Agixa® or Ubeniq® as the second herbicide in all the currently recommended herbicide programs.
- Rotating herbicide groups is also the recommended practice for controlling barnyard grasses.
- Rotate herbicides in the following rice crop by using herbicides with a different mode of action. Rotating herbicides by using a different herbicide with a different mode of action on the target weeds when the next rice crop is grown delays the development of resistance i.e. where 2 herbicides are available to control a weed or weed group, alternate from one herbicide one year to the other herbicide the next.
- Do not rely solely on Group 1 herbicides such as Aura® as CropLife Australia lists them as being at high risk for developing herbicide resistance. Also do not rely solely on Group 4 herbicides such as Ubeniq® with Rinskor® Active as CropLife Australia lists them as being at moderate risk for developing herbicide resistance. Agixa® is a Group 1 and Group 4 herbicide, which has a moderate to high risk of developing herbicide resistance. These herbicides should always be used in sequence with herbicides that have other modes of action, together with an integrated weed management strategy that uses other non-herbicidal management techniques.
- Prevent herbicide resistance: Herbicide options are extremely limited so it is important to closely monitor and record weed burdens, herbicide usage patterns and spray results, to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance. Check crops for any weed escapes. Send seed samples from suspect sites to the Charles Sturt University seed testing service at: Herbicide Resistance Screening, Charles Sturt University, Locked Bag 588, Wagga Wagga, NSW, 2678, and contact David Troidahl at NSW DPI or Rice Extension.

Changes to herbicide modes of action on label

In order to manage herbicide-resistant weeds, all herbicides sold in Australia are grouped by mode of action. The mode of action has previously been indicated by a letter code, but as of July 2021, is transitioning to a number code on the product label.

The reason for the changes include:

- Farming is increasingly global and it's important to have global herbicide mode of action alignment.
- A letter-based system has minimal scope for new mode of action expansion; numerals are infinite.
- Fungicide and insecticide mode of action classification systems are already using numbers.
- A revision was needed to more accurately reflect mode of action groupings based on the current knowledge.

Products represented in Group 1 and Group 2 are HIGH RESISTANCE RISK herbicides and specific guidelines are written for use of these products.

Specific guidelines are also included for the MODERATE RESISTANCE RISK herbicides: groups 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 27 and 34 herbicides.

Table 1. Mode of action groups for rice chemicals alphabetical and numerical.

Always read the label before use.

Herbicide resistance risk	Alphabetical MOA	Numerical MOA (new)	Active constituent	First trade name
High	A	1	cyhalofop butyl, profoxydim	Agixa [®] , Aura [®]
High	B	2	azimulfuron bensulfuron	Gulliver [®] Londax [®]
Moderate	C	5 6	propanil bentazone	Stam [®] Basagran [®] M60*
Moderate	D	3	pendimethalin	Stomp [®]
Moderate	G	14	carfentrazone ethyl	GatorH20 [®]
Moderate	H	27	benzofenap	Taipan [®]
Moderate	I	4	MCPA Dicamba Basagran + MCPA florpyrauxifen-benzyl	MCPA, Banvel [®] Basagran [®] M60* Agixa [®] Rinskor [®] Active, Ubeniq [®]
Moderate	K	15	molinate thiobencarb	Ordram [®] Saturn [®]
Moderate	L	22	diquat paraquat	Spray Seed [®] Gramoxone [®]
Moderate	M	9	glyphosate	Roundup [®]
Moderate	N	10	glufosinate	Basta [®]
Moderate	Q	13	clomazone	Magister [®]

*This product contains more than one active constituent. Source: CropLife Australia.

GOTO PAGE

CropLife Australia (<https://www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/>)

Which herbicide program?

In choosing which herbicide program to use, consider the following factors:

1. the weed species and density based on previous rice cropping and rotation:
 - ponding and draining associated with flushing for establishing drill-sown rice reduces aquatic weed numbers and growth
 - permanent water for aerial sowing inhibits barnyard grass growth
2. the level of resistance to herbicides in each weed species observed or recorded in previous seasons
3. the herbicide program used in the previous rice season.
4. the variety and establishment technique to be used.

Plantback guidelines

Rice sown immediately after a cereal or broadleaf winter crop might be susceptible to injury from herbicide residue carryover. Many new residual herbicide products are entering the market, with little experience regarding safe rice plantback recommendations. Carryover will be influenced by:

- temperature
- seasonal rainfall
- soil pH
- organic matter
- soil texture,

therefore it is difficult to offer definitive answers to questions regarding the risk of damage to a following rice crop.

Groups 2, 5, 6 and 15 winter crop herbicide products are the most the likely to induce injury to following rice crops; growers need to seek advice from their agronomist.

Table 2 presents the best available data for some of the main winter crop herbicides that might affect rice.

Simple test for herbicide residuals in soil

If a potential problem is identified, a simple method of confirmation is to conduct a pot experiment.

- Sample soil into a bucket from the top 10 cm of the field in at least 10 places, break up any clods then thoroughly mix up the sample.
- Take a similar sample from a nearby field with similar soil, but known not to have been sprayed with the herbicide product of concern (untreated).
- Keep the 2 samples separate, then subsample each into 2 take away food containers. Mark them accordingly.

Sow each of the 4 containers with approximately 20 rice seeds, burying the seed about 1 cm deep (rice seed samples are available from the rice extension team), water the pots and keep them moist for approximately 20 days. Store them somewhere warm (such as on top of the fridge).

Compare the rice seedling growth of treated and untreated pots about 3 weeks after sowing and look for major differences in root and shoot development. If all appear the same, then you can have greater confidence that winter crop herbicide residues have degraded and don't represent a challenge to your next rice crop.

Table 2. Plantback guidelines. **Always read the label before use**

Active ingredient, tradename	HRAC MOA	HRAC numeric (new)	Suggested plantback	Comments
Group A haloxyfops: Inhibition of acetyl co-enzyme A carboxylase (ACCase inhibitors)				
Group A herbicides could interfere with germination for a period after their application. This might not be on the label as these herbicides are used as selective post-emergence herbicides and the next crop is not normally sown until well after their plantback period has lapsed.				
haloxyfop, Verdict® 520	A	1	12 weeks	Cereal crops or grasses planted within twelve weeks of application could be damaged by the residual effects of this herbicide, particularly on light and red soils. Warm, moist soil results in the quickest degradation, due to microbial activity.
Group B sulfonylureas and imidazolinones: Inhibition of acetolactate synthase (ALS inhibitors), acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS)				
The persistence of residual Group B herbicides depends on various environmental conditions such as soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter content.				
chlorsulfuron, Glean®	B	2	12 months	Higher soil pH leads to longer soil persistence. Glean® should not be used on soil pH 8.6 or higher as extended soil residual activity could adversely affect crop rotation options beyond normal intervals.
metsulfuron, Ally®	B	2	6 weeks	Recropping interval varies dependant on pH, moisture and temperature.
triasulfuron, Logran®	B	2	12 months	As pH increases the rate of breakdown decreases. Replanting can be up to 24 months or more depending on pH and rainfall.
imazethapyr, Spinnaker®	B	2	10 months	Under conditions that do not favour breakdown of this product, carryover soil residues can affect susceptible following crops. Recropping can be up to 34 months, depending on crop type and rainfall, with rainfall and/or irrigation from application to sowing at least 500 mm.
MCPA imazapic imazapyr, Midas®	B	2	10 months	Under conditions that DO NOT favour breakdown, such as impoverished soils low in organic matter, non-wetting sands, anaerobic situations such as waterlogging, and prolonged dry periods, soil residues will persist longer and can affect susceptible follow crops.
imazapic, Onduty®	B	2	34 months	Severe damaged plants reduced yield in 2020 trials. No safe plantback period has been demonstrated.
Group C triazines: Inhibition of photosynthesis at photosystem II -D1 histidine 215 binders				
In addition to the triazine herbicides, other Group C herbicides also present potential rice plantback issues. Diuron, for example, presents a risk as aerial-sown rice is known to be extremely sensitive to it.				
atrazine, Atrazine 500	C	5	6–18 months	To avoid carryover on acid soils (pH <6.5) – the maximum rate of atrazine 500 g/L or simazine 500 g/L or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 4 L/ha. On alkaline soils (>6.5) – the maximum rate of atrazine 500 g/L or simazine 500 g/L or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 2 L/ha. To avoid carryover with postemergence use it is recommended that atrazine 500 g/L only be used, and at rates of 2 L/ha or less, on either acid or alkaline soils.
Group K isooxazoline, α-chloroacetamides: Inhibition of very long chain fatty acid synthesis (VLCFA inhibitors)				
pyroxasulfone, Sakura®	K	15	21 months	Rainfall of less than the minimum interim rainfall required (550 mm) can result in extended recropping intervals. Interim rainfall is the total rainfall between Sakura application and planting the particular following crop. See label for more information.
metazachlor, Butisan®	K	15	Min 12 months	Severely damaged plants and reduced yield in 2020 trials. No safe plantback period has been demonstrated.
Group T Benzyl ether: Inhibition of fatty acid thioesterase				
cinmethylin, Luximax®	T	30	>5 months	Moderately damaging but no yield reduction in 2020 trials.
Group Z acetamides: Herbicides with unknown mode of action				
napropamide, Devrinol®	Z	0	12 months	Moderately damage, reduced yield in 2020 trials. No safe plantback period has been demonstrated.

Table 3. Rice herbicide/insecticide compatibilities. **Always read the label before use**

This is a guide only. Read all product labels if using mixtures.

Formulation	Active	Product	Herbicides									
			Gulliver®	Londax® DF	Basagran® M60	Taipan®	Gator H20® 6	Magister®	Agixa®	Kamba® 500	Roundup® CT	
Herbicide												
DF	azimsulfuron 500 g/kg	Gulliver®		✓								
DF	bensulfuron 600 g/kg	Londax® DF	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗ ⁴			
SL	bentazone 400 g/L, MCPA 60 g/L	Basagran® M60		✓					✗ ⁴			
SC	benzofenap 300 g/kg	Taipan®						✓ ³				
EC	carfentrazone-ethyl 240g/L	Gator H20® 6		✓				✓				
EC	clomazone 480 g/L	Magister®		✓		✓ ³	✓		✗			✓
EC	cyhalofop butyl 160 g/L + florpyrauxifen-benzyl 12 g/L	Agixa®		✗ ⁴	✗ ⁴				✗			
SL	dicamba 500 g/L	Kamba® 500										✓
SL	glyphosate 450 g/L	Roundup® CT						✓		✓		
SL	glyphosate 570 g/L	Roundup Ultra® MAX								✓		
SL	MCPA sodium salt 250 g/L	MCPA 250	✓		✓				✗ ⁴			
SL	MCPA dimethylamine 750 g/L	Agritone® 750	✓		✓				✗ ⁴	✓		
EC	molinate 960 g/L	Ordram® 1		✓		✓		✓	✗	✓		
SL	paraquat 250 g/L	Gramoxone® 250						✓		✓		
SL	paraquat 135 g/L + diquat 115 g/L	Spray.Seed®								✓		
EC	pendimethalin 440 g/L	Stomp®						✓				✓
EC	profoxydim 200 g/L	Aura®		✗ ⁴	✗ ⁴			✗ ⁴				
WC	propanil 480 g/L	Stam® 2		✓				✓				
EC	thiobencarb 800 g/L	Saturn® EC		✓		✗						
SC	florpyrauxifen-benzyl 300 g/L	Ubeniq®										
SL	diquat 200 g/L	Reglone® 7										
Insecticide												
EC	alphacypermethrin 100 g/L	Dominex Duo®						✓				
EC	chlorpyrifos 500 g/L	Lorsban®		✓		✓		✓	✓			
SC	copper chelates	Coptrol®										
G	copper sulfate pentahydrate 250 g/kg	Various trade names (bluestone)										
EC	diazinon 800 g/L	Diazinon		✓								
SC	fipronil 500 g/L	Cosmos® 5										
EC	maldison 500 g/L	Maldison 500										
EC	trichlorfon 500 g/L	Lepidex®		✓		✓						

- 1 Compatible with most pesticides used in rice provided correct mixing order is followed.
- 2 Due to possible injury to rice do not mix other pesticides or liquid fertilisers with Stam®.
- 3 Only when applied by SCWIIRT from a motorbike or helicopter (min 5 L/ha water) or Bickley boom.
- 4 Separate application at least 7 days apart.
- 5 Seed treatment only.



Figure 1. Arrowhead. Photo: Rice extension

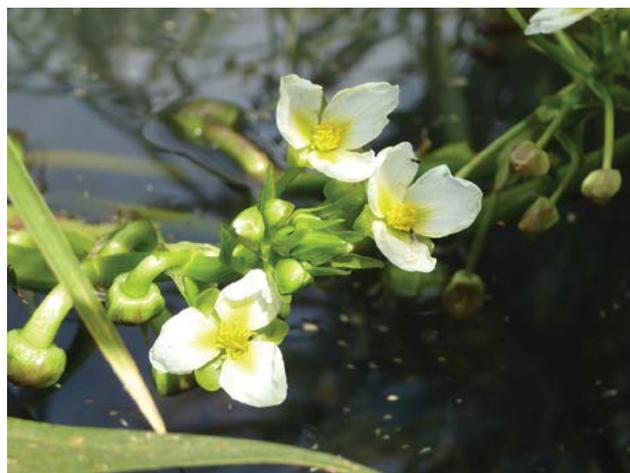


Figure 2. Arrowhead flower. Photo: Rice extension

Herbicides											Insecticides						
Roundup Ultra [®] MAX	MCPA 250	Agritone [®] 750	Ordram [®] 1	Gramoxone [®] 250	Spray-Seed [®]	Stomp [®]	Aura [®]	Stam [®] 7	Saturn [®] EC	Ubениq [®]	Dominex Duo [®]	Lorsban [®]	Copper sulfate	Diazinon	Cosmos [®]	Maldison 500	Lepidex [®]
		✓															
			✓				✗ ⁴	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓
		✓					✗ ⁴										
			✓						✗			✓					✓
			✓	✓		✓	✗	✓			✓	✓					
	✗ ⁴	✗ ⁴	✗					✗				✓					
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓												
						✓											
						✓											
							✗ ⁴										
					✓		✗ ⁴					✓					
	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓					
✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓					
	✗ ⁴	✗ ⁴	✗ ⁴														
						✓		✓				✗		✗		✗	
								✓				✓					
			✓		✓			✗		✓							
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								✗									

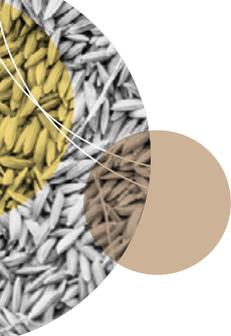
- 6 Herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop in the form of leaf yellowing on submerged leaves and bronzing on exposed leaves. Do not apply Gator H20[®] to the long grain rice variety Doongara. Due to possible injury to rice do not mix Gator H20[®] with spray oils and surfactant blends. Compatibilities based on label.
 - 7 New: Reglone[®] may be used for crop desiccation to assist in harvesting lodged crops using a rate of 2-3 L/ha. Spray when the grain is mature- not more than 2-3% of the grain is still at the milky stage and the grain moisture content must be less than 25%.
- Do not harvest for 5 days after application.**



Figure 3. Barnyard grass. Photo: Rice extension



Figure 4. Barnyard grass seed head. Photo: Rice extension



Aerial-sown programs

Aerial-sown herbicide resistance management programs

There are 7 basic herbicide resistance management programs for aerial-sown rice based on the main aquatic weed herbicides used: Taipan® and bensulfuron methyl (Londax®, Kendax®). The number in brackets after each herbicide signifies the **mode of action group** to which the herbicide belongs:

Program 1 Taipan® (27) with Ordram® (15) or Magister® (13)

Program 2 Taipan® (27) with Saturn® (15)

Program 3 Taipan® (27) with Ordram® (15) and Saturn® (15)

Program 4 Londax® (2) with Ordram® (15) or Magister® (13) Once the most commonly used rice weed control program but now has widespread resistance to bensulfuron (Londax®, Kendax®). Rotate to a Taipan® program where it has been used for 2 or 3 crops on the same field.

Program 5 Londax® (2) with Saturn® (15)

Program 6 Londax® (2) with Ordram® (15) and Saturn® (15)

Program 7 Londax® (2) with split Saturn® (15)

The post emergent backup program for each of the aquatic weeds would include MCPA (Group 4) Basagran® M60 (Group 6/4) or Ubeniq® (Group 4) used in sequence after either Ordram®/Taipan® or Ordram® to provide 2 modes of action.

Aura® (dim) and Agixa® Rinskor® Active (fop) are the options for a post-emergent grass weed control backup treatment using another mode of action (Group 1). This backup treatment needs to be when the weeds are still only small as control will be difficult once tillering starts.

Table 4. Control options for major weeds in aerial-sown rice (to be read in conjunction with Table 5) (page 1 of 2)
 The letter after the chemical rate in this table (i.e. a to p) refers to the appropriate part of the column headed 'Application: comments' in Table 5 (pp. 8–9).
 Rates of product are in L/ha unless otherwise indicated. S – suppression only; † – requires follow-up herbicide treatment; # – requires a previous herbicide treatment; # – requires a previous herbicide treatment. Always read the label before use.

Weed stage	Rice stage	molinate 960 g/L Ordram®	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn® EC	clomazone 480 g/L Magister®	propanil 480 g/L Stam®	cyhalofop butyl 160 g/L + florpyrauxifen-benzyl Agixa® (requires Uptake®)	profoxydim 200 g/L Aura® (requires Super-charge®)	azimsulfuron 500 g/kg Gulliver® (tank mixed with MCPA)	bensulfuron methyl 600 g/kg Londax® DF Kendax® 600WG	benzofenap 300 g/L Taipan®	MCPA sodium salt 250 g/L MCPA 250 MCPA	Basagran® M60 Dictate® M60 bentazone 400 g/L + MCPA 60 g/L	Gator H20® carfentrazone ethyl 240 g/L	Kamba® 500 dicamba 500 g/L	Cupricide® Copper chelates Coptrol® cop- per ethanolamine complexes	florpyrauxifen-benzyl 300 g/L Ubeniq®	
Grasses																	
Barnyard grass																	
0	pre-sowing		1–1.5 † c														
pre-emergence	pre-sowing – 2 leaf			0.25–0.3 † d													
0–2 leaf	0–2 leaf	2.5 a															
0–3 leaf	1–2 leaf		2.75 # c														
0–3 leaf	1–2 leaf	2.5–3.75 # e	2.75–3.75 # e														
0–4 leaf	0–2 leaf			0.4–0.6 f													
1–4 leaf	pre-emergent – early tillering	3.75 a															
2–3 leaf	evenly germinated				7.5–8.5 g												
4–5 leaf	evenly germinated				12.5 g												
3–5 leaf	1–2 leaf – late tillering																
2 leaf – 6 tillers	3 leaf min					2 h	0.375 i										
3 leaf – 3 tillers	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 S j									
Slivertop grass																	
1–2 leaf	1–2 leaf	2.5–3.75 S # e		0.5–0.6 S f													
1–2 leaf	pre-emergent – early tillering	3.75 a															
3–5 leaf	1–2 leaf – late tillering																
2 leaf – 6 tillers	3 leaf – pre-panicle initiation					2 h	0.375 i										
Broadleaf and sedges																	
Alisma																	
pre-emergence to germinated	pre-sow to early post-sow																
4–6 leaves	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 j									
seedling (preflowering)	3 tillers – P.I.										1.4–2.7 m						
Arrowhead																	
pre-emergence to germinated	pre-sow to early post-sow																
up to 4 leaf & <5 cm	3 leaf to early tillering					2 h				2 l				0.420 q			0.15 r
4–6 leaf	early tillering (20–35 das) – P.I.																2–2.5 n
4–8 leaves	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 j									
Cumbungi																	
seedling	early tillering (20–35 das) – P.I.																2–2.5 n

Table 4. Control options for major weeds in aerial-sown rice (to be read in conjunction with Table 5) (page 2 of 2)

Weed stage	Rice stage	molinate 960 g/L Ordram®	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn® EC	clomazone 480 g/L Magister®	propanil 480 g/L Stam®	cyhalofop butyl 160 g/L + florpyrauxifen-benzyl Agixa® (requires Uptake®)	profoxydim 200 g/L Aura® (requires Super- charge®)	azimsulfuron 500 g/kg Gulliver® (tank mixed with MCPA)	bensulfuron methyl 600 g/kg Londax® DF Kendax® 600WG	benzofenap 300 g/L Taipan®	MCPA sodium salt 250 g/L MCPA 250 MCPA	Basagran® M60 Dictate® M60	carfentrazone ethyl 240 g/L Gator H2O®	dicamba 500 g/L Kamba® 500	Copper chelates Coptrol® cop- per ethanolamine complexes Cupricide®	florpyrauxifen-benzyl 300 g/L Ubeniq®
Docks														0.4–0.56 o		
small to large	seedling to early tillering															
Dirty dora										2 S l						
pre-emergence to germinated	pre-sow to early post-sow															
0–2 leaf	1–2 leaf		2.75 # c													
0–2 leaf	1–2 leaf		3.75 b													
up to 2 leaf & <3 cm	3 leaf to early tillering								50–85 g k							0.15 S r
0–3 leaf	2 leaf – mid tillering															
0–4 leaf	2–4 leaf												0.630 S q			
3–6 leaf	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 j								
4–6 leaf	early tillering (20–35 das) – P.I.											2–2.5 n				
seedling (preflowering)	3 tillers – P.I.										1.4–2.7 m					
Jerry jerry																
up to 4 leaf & <5 cm	3 leaf to early tillering															0.15 r
Spikerush																
3–6 leaves	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 j								
Starfruit																
pre-emergence to germinated	pre-sow to early post-sow									2 l						
seedling to preflowering	3 tillers – P.I.															
Up to 4 leaf and < 5 cm	3 leaf to early tillering					2 h						1.4–2.7 m				
4–6 leaf	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 j								
Water plantain																
pre-emergence to germinated	pre-sow to early post-sow									2 l						
up to 4 leaf & <5 cm	3 leaf to early tillering					2 h										0.15 r
4–6 leaf	4 leaf – 3 tillers							40 j								
4–6 leaf	early tillering (20–35 das) – P.I.															2–2.5 n
Algae (green slime)																
	sowing to early tillering															2–5 p

Table 5. Weed control options and herbicide combination options in aerial-sown rice (page 1 of 2). **Always read the label before use.** The letter in brown below (i.e. a to p) refers to the brown letter in Table 4, which is to be read in conjunction with this table.

Weed stage	Rice stage	Herbicide	Rate/ha	Application: comments
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp., silvertop grass, <i>Leptochloa fusca</i>				
0 to 2-leaf	sowing to 2-leaf	molinate 960 g/L	2.5 L	(a) Apply to permanent water by aircraft, from completion of initial flooding to as soon as possible after sowing. Water movement to and within bays should cease 2 hours before application and for 3 days after application, but permanent flood maintained.
1 to 4-leaf	pre-emergent to early tillering	Ordram [®]	3.75 L	
Silvertop grass 1 to 2-leaf	pre-emergent to early tillering		3.75 L	
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.; dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i>				
Barnyard grass 0 to 3-leaf	Early post-sowing 1 to 2-leaf	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn [®] EC	3.75 L	(b) Apply by air or 4-wheel bike to flooded bays when the secondary (fibrous) roots of the rice seedling are developing and firmly attached to the soil surface. Water movement to and within bays should cease 6–12 hours before application and for 3 days after application, but permanent flood maintained.
Dirty dora 0 to 2-leaf				
No weeds present	just before sowing	Split Saturn [®] thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn [®] EC	1–1.5 L	(c) Note: Not recommended for long grain varieties. Apply by air or four-wheel bike to flooded bays. Apply first application within 7 days of commencement of bay filling.
barnyard grass 0 to 3-leaf	1 to 2-leaf		followed by 2.75 L	(c) Apply second application when the secondary (fibrous) roots of the rice seedling are developing and firmly attached to the soil surface. Water movement to and within bays should cease before application and for 3 days after application, but maintaining permanent flood.
Dirty dora 0 to 2-leaf				
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.; suppression only: silvertop grass, <i>Leptochloa fusca</i>				
Barnyard grass pre-emergence	pre-sowing to 2-leaf	clomazone 480 g/L Magister [®] plus	0.25–0.3 L	(d) Apply to newly flooded bays before weed germination. Apply by helicopter, tractor or 4-wheel bike or fixed wing aircraft fitted with a Bickley boom. When using the Bickley boom, add 41-A drift retardant for Magister [®] .
		benzofenap Taipan [®] followed by	2 L	(d) Follow Taipan [®] label directions.
Barnyard grass 0 to 3-leaf	post-sowing	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn [®] or	2.75–3.75 L	(e) Follow Saturn [®] label directions.
		molinate 960 g/L Ordram [®]	2.5–3.7 L	(e) Follow Ordram [®] label directions.
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.; silvertop grass, <i>Leptochloa fusca</i>				
Barnyard grass pre-emergence to 4-leaf	pre-sow to 2-leaf	clomazone 480 g/L Magister [®]	0.4–0.6 L	(f) Ensure seedbed is free of germinated grasses before flooding. Apply by fixed wing aircraft fitted with a Bickley boom or by dripper (Scwiirt method) using a helicopter, tractor or 4-wheel agbike to permanent water. When using the Bickley boom, always add 41-A drift retardant for Magister [®] . Water movement must cease before application and for 3 days after, ensure sufficient water to maintain permanent flood. Magister [®] can be applied by drip application at initial flooding at the 0.6 L rate.
Silvertop grass up to 2-leaf growth can be suppressed				
Note: Do not apply to Illabong if dry broadcast sowing.				
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.				
2 to 3-leaf	evenly germinated rice	propanil 480 g/L Stam [®]	7.5–8.5 L	(g) Apply by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter or tractor boom sprayer or by knapsack sprayers. Works by direct contact with weeds. Drain field thoroughly before application and flood within 5 days of application. Only spray under ideal conditions, preferably with temperatures above 25 °C.
4 to 5-leaf			12.5 L	
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.; silvertop grass, <i>Leptochloa fusca</i>				
Up to 5-leaf	3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation	cyhalofop butyl 160 g/L + florpyrauxifen-benzyl 12 g/L Agixa [®] Rinskor [®] Active	2 L + 1–2 L/ha Uptake [®] spraying oil	(h) Apply by fixed wing aircraft, helicopter or boom sprayer to partially drained fields, maintaining at least 1–2 cm water depth and ensuring that at least 75% of the weed foliage is exposed to the spray. Works by direct contact with weeds. Re-flood after 2 hours and fill as soon as possible to limit germination of new weeds. Agixa [®] Rinskor [®] Active should only be used if needed after a foundation treatment.
2-leaf to 6 tiller	3-leaf minimum	profoxydim 200 g/L Aura [®]	375 mL plus L/100 L Supercharge [®]	(i) Apply by aircraft, helicopter or ground boom to partially drained bays containing 1–2 cm water onto actively growing weeds with sufficient foliage exposed for adequate coverage. Re-flood after 2 hours and fill as soon as possible to limit germination of new weeds and maximise weed control. Avoid treating dense weed populations and preferably apply Aura [®] after a foundation herbicide effective on the target weed.
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.; dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>; alisma, <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>; water plantain, <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>; spike rush, <i>Eleocharis acuta</i>				
Barnyard grass 4-leaf to 4 stems or shoots Alisma 4–6 leaves Arrowhead 4–8 leaves Dirty dora, spikerush 3–6 leaves Starfruit 4 leaves to bolting Water plantain 4–6 leaves	4 to 5-leaf, up to 3 tillers	azimsulfuron 500 g/kg Gulliver [®]	40 g/ha plus 1.6–2.7 L MCPA 250 plus non-ionic surfactant	(j) Always apply in mixtures with MCPA. Always add a non-ionic surfactant. Apply as a foliar spray in a minimum spray volume of 40 L/ha. Ensure water is removed from bays and at least three-quarters of the weeds are exposed (on the low side of the bay) enabling direct contact by the spray. Water depth should be 1–2 cm deep, or at least the soil must be kept saturated. DO NOT allow the soil to dry out. For resistance management the application of an alternate mode of action grass herbicide as a presowing or at-sowing treatment is recommended. Note: will only suppress barnyard grass.

Table 5. Weed control options and herbicide combination options in aerial-sown rice (page 2 of 2).

Weed stage	Rice stage	Herbicide	Rate/ha	Application: comments
Dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>; cumbungi and spike rush suppression only				
Up to 3-leaf	2-leaf up to mid-tillering	bensulfuron methyl 600 g/kg Londax® DF Kendax® 600WG	50–85 g	(k) Apply by air to flooded bays. Use higher rate where flood water is muddy or weeds are large. Water movement to and within bays should cease before application and for 5 days after application, but maintaining permanent flood.
Arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>, dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i> and starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>				
Up to 6 leaf arrowhead	2-4 leaf	carfentrazone ethyl 240 g/L Gator H20®	420 mL	(q) Apply to permanent flood by SCWIIRT method on tractor, 4 wheel bike or helicopter or by boom spray application using ground rig or aircraft. Lock up bays one day before application and 5 days after application. Due to possible injury to rice do not mix Gator H20® with spray oils and surfactant blends. Note: will only suppress dirty dora, will not control starfruit
Up to 4 leaf dirty dora (suppression only)			630 mL	
Up to 6 leaf arrowhead Up to 4 leaf dirty dora and starfruit	2.5-4 leaf	carfentrazone ethyl 240 g/L Gator H20®	630 mL + 50 g Londax® DF	(q) Apply to permanent flood by SCWIIRT method on tractor, 4 wheel bike or helicopter or by boom spray application using ground rig or aircraft. Lock up bays 1 day before application and 5 days after application. Herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop in the form of leaf yellowing on submerged leaves and bronzing on exposed leaves. Do not apply Gator H20® to the long grain rice variety Doongara.
Dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>; alisma, <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>; water plantain, <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>				
Pre-emergence to germinated	pre-sow to early post-sow	benzofenap 300 g/kg Taipan®	2 L	(l) Apply by air or by SCWIIRT using a 4-wheel bike or helicopter to flooded bays within 10 days of commencement of flooding. Water movement to and within bays should cease 12 hours before application and for 5 days after application, but maintaining permanent flood. Note: will only suppress dirty dora will only control starfruit for up to 28 days will only control seedlings of alisma and water plantain.
Dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; alisma, <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>				
Seedling but before flowering	mid-tillering (3 tillers, 45 days or more after sowing) but not later than panicle initiation.	MCPA sodium salt 250 g/L MCPA 250 MCPA	1.4–2.7 L	(m) MCPA needs to contact the leaves. Before application, lower water levels to expose more than two-thirds of the weed growth to direct contact with the spray. MCPA will suppress the alisma and reduce competition to the rice. Late seeding can still occur. Note: May be used at 2-tiller stage of rice (around 35 days after sowing) at 1.4 L/ha.
Dirty dora, <i>Cyperus difformis</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>; water plantain, <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>; seedling cumbungi, <i>Typha</i> spp.				
4 to 6 leaves	early tillering (20 to 35 days after sowing) but not later than panicle initiation.	bentazone 400 g/L and MCPA 60 g/L Basagran® M60	2–2.5 L	(n) MCPA needs to contact the leaves. Lower water levels to expose all weeds and soil surface before application. Submerged weeds will not be controlled. Can be applied at an earlier stage to rice than MCPA. For optimum dirty dora control, apply in a program after an aquatic herbicide effective on this weed, and apply to younger weeds up to 35 DAS. On late or denser dirty dora populations, use 2.5 L/ha Basagran® M60 and add up to 1 L/ha MCPA 25%.
Docks, <i>Rumex</i> spp.				
Small to large	seedling to early tillering	dicamba 500 g/L Kamba® 500	0.4–0.56 L	(o) Dicamba needs to contact the leaves. Before application, lower water levels to expose the weed leaves to direct contact with the spray.
Arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>; dirty dora (suppression only), <i>Cyperus difformis</i>; jerry jerry, <i>Ammannia multiflora</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; water plantain, <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>				
2–4 leaf, less than 5 cm (DD 2 leaf, <3 cm)	3 leaf to before PI	Ubeniq®	0.15 L	(r) Always use Ubeniq® in sequence after foundation herbicides that have a different MOA. Always apply with Uptake™ spraying oil, Hasten® spray adjuvant or Loveland™ products MSO™ with LeciTech™ spray adjuvant at 2–4 L/ha in total spray volume of 5–20 L/ha. Premix Ubeniq® thoroughly in oil, then once fully dispersed, add remaining water to make up total spray mix volume.
Algae, green slime				
Not apparent to developing on soil	sowing to early tillering	copper chelates Coptrol® copper ethanolamine complexes Cupricide®	2–5 L	(p) Rate of application depends on depth of water and level of algal infestation. See product label. Note: There is no registration or permit for the use of copper sulfate against algae in rice crops so its use cannot be recommended.
Arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>; starfruit, <i>Damasonium minus</i>; water plantain, <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>				
Up to 4-leaf and <5 cm diameter	3-leaf to panicle initiation	cyhalofop butyl 160 g/L + floryprauxifen-benzyl 12 g/L Agixa® Rinskor® Active	2 L + 1–2 L/ha Uptake® spraying oil	(h) Apply by fixed wing aircraft, helicopter or boom sprayer to partially drained fields, maintaining at least 1–2 cm water depth and ensuring that at least 75% of the weed foliage is exposed to the spray. Works by direct contact with weeds. Re-flood after 2 hours and fill as soon as possible to limit germination of new weeds. Agixa® Rinskor® Active should only be used if needed after a foundation treatment.

Table 6. Recommended chemical programs for aerial-sown rice-costs (page 2 of 2). **Always read the label before use.**

Aerial-sown programs	Chemical	Rate L/ha or g/ha	\$/L or \$/g	\$/ha	Fixed wing aerial application	Total program cost (\$/ha)	
Program 1:							
Rotate from Taipan® program after 2-3 crops to avoid resistance.	Taipan®	2	78.00	156			
	Ordram®	3.75	34.00	128	\$21	\$305	
	Taipan®	2	78.00	156			
	Magister®	0.5	68.00	34	\$21	\$211	
Program 2:							
Rice must have secondary (fibrous) roots before applying Saturn®.	Taipan®	2	78.00	156			
	Saturn®	3.75	31.00	116	\$21	\$293	
Program 3:							
This program is for high weed pressure.	Taipan®	2	78.00	156			
	Ordram®	2.5	34.00	85	\$21		
	Saturn®	3.75	31.00	116	\$21	\$399	
Program 4:							
Rotate from Londax® program every 2–3 crops to avoid resistance.	Londax®	70	0.34	24			
	Ordram®	3.75	34.00	128	\$21	\$172	
	Londax®	70	0.26	18			
	Magister®	0.5	72.00	36	\$21	\$75	
Program 5:							
Narrow window of Saturn® application main limitation.	Londax®	70	0.34	24			
	Saturn®	3.75	31.00	116	\$21	\$161	
Program 6:							
This program is for high weed pressure.	Londax®	70	0.26	18			
	Ordram®	2.5	34.00	85	\$21		
	Saturn®	3.75	28.00	105	\$21	\$250	
Program 7:							
Not for long grain varieties or where weeds have germinated before flooding.	Londax®	70	0.26	18			
	Saturn®	1.5	28.00	42	\$21		
	Saturn®	2.75	28.00	77	\$21	\$179	
All programs should ideally include MCPA or Basagran M60 to provide 2 modes of action on each aquatic weed, costs:							
Backup sprays using secondary mode of action.		Basagran® M60	2.5	22.00	55	\$21	\$76
	35 days	MCPA 750	0.485	13.00	6	\$21	\$27
	45 days	MCPA 750	0.97	13.00	13	\$21	\$34
		Ubeniq®	0.15	410.00	62	\$21	\$83
		Gulliver®	40	2.00	80	\$21	\$101

Note: Indicative costs only. Prices are average retail (excluding GST), from resellers in the Murrumbidgee and Murray valleys, at August 2022. They are to be used as guide only. Prices will vary depending on location, availability and quantity purchased.

Table 7. Herbicide resistance management programs: Taipan®-based programs. **Always read the label before use.**

All rates in these tables are per hectare

Program Consult labels of individual products for details of rates, application and weeds controlled.	safe for medium grains	safe for long grains	Modes of action per weed				
			DD	SF	AH	A, WP	BYG
Program 1: Taipan® with Ordram® or Magister® • To be effective, Taipan® needs a weed-free seed bed before flooding, to be applied within 10 days of the start of flooding and good water management. • MCPA, Basagran® M60 or Ubeniq® provide a second herbicide action and cleanup and escapes for all aquatic weeds. Agixa® Rinskor® Active and Aura® provide a second herbicide action and cleanup for all grass weeds. • For Basagran® M60 or MCPA, lower water level and apply to weed foliage.	yes	yes	?✓	?✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Program 2: Taipan® with Standard Saturn® • Taipan®, MCPA, Basagran® M60, Ubeniq®, Agixa® Rinskor® Active, Aura®: Comments as above. • Saturn®: Apply when DD is in the 0–2 leaf stage and BYG is 0–3 leaf stage. Rice must have secondary (fibrous) roots.	yes	yes	?✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Program 3: Taipan® with Standard Saturn® and Ordram® • A robust program where weed pressures are high. • Ordram®: Apply to newly flooded weed-free fields before rice sowing. • Taipan®, Saturn®, MCPA, Basagran® M60, Ubeniq®, Agixa® Rinskor® Active, Aura®: Comments as above.	yes	no	?✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓

✓– each mode of action per species is one tick ✓✓– at least 2 ticks is desirable for sound resistance management of aquatic weeds.

? A mode of action where the herbicide used might only suppress the weed or might not carry a label claim for control of that weed species.

Table 8. Herbicide resistance management programs: Londax® based. **Always read the label before use**

Program Consult labels of individual products for details of rates, application and weeds controlled.	safe for medium grains	safe for long grains	Modes of action per weed				
			DD	SF	AH	A, WP	BYG
Program 4: Londax® with Ordram® or Magister® • Once the most commonly used rice weed control program but now has widespread resistance to bensulfuron (Londax®, Kendax®). Rotate to a Taipan® program where it has been used for two or three crops on the same field. • 3.75 L of Ordram® is the preferred rate in most situations. • MCPA, Basagran® M60, or Gulliver® plus MCPA provide a second herbicide action and cleanup and escapes for all aquatic weeds. Agixa® Rinskor® Active and Aura® provide a second herbicide action and cleanup for all grass weeds. For MCPA or Basagran® M60, lower water level and apply to weed foliage.	yes	yes	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	??	✓✓
Program 5: Londax® with Standard Saturn® • Londax®: comments as above. • Narrow window of Saturn® application is the main limitation. • Tank mixtures of Londax® plus Saturn® may reduce BYG control with Saturn®. • For long grains, ensure Saturn® is applied before and separately to Londax®, to avoid damage. • MCPA, Basagran® M60, Gulliver® plus MCPA provide a second herbicide action where aquatic weeds other than DD are present. Lower water level and apply to weed foliage. Agixa® Rinskor® Active and Aura®: comments as above.	yes	yes	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓?	✓✓
Program 6: Londax® with Standard Saturn® and Ordram® • This program is for high weed pressures. • Londax®: comments as above. • Ordram®: Apply to newly flooded fields before rice sowing. • Can injure long grain varieties excessively. • MCPA, Basagran® M60, Gulliver® plus MCPA, Agixa® Rinskor® Active and Aura®: comments as above.	yes	no	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓?	✓✓
Program 7: Londax® with Split Saturn® • Londax®: comments as above. • The Saturn® primer rate widens the application window for the main postsowing Saturn® application. The two sequential Saturn® treatments are essential parts of this strategy. • Not for long grain varieties or where weeds germinate before flooding. • MCPA, Basagran® M60, Agixa® Rinskor® active and Aura®: comments as above.	yes	no	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓?	✓✓

										
	filling up	seed	coleoptile	1 leaf	2 leaf	3-4 leaf	1st tiller	early tiller	mid tillering	panicle initiation
	Taipan® 2 L @ pre-sow to early post-sow Plus Ordram® 2.5–3.75 L @ pre- to post-sowing. Apply Ordram® when BYG is at the 0–4 leaf stage OR Magister® 0.4 to 0.6 L @ pre-sow to 2-leaf stage rice. Apply Magister® when BYG is at the 0–3 leaf stage					Aura® 0.375 L @ 3-leaf to late tillered rice Agixa® 2.0 L @ 3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation Gulliver® 40 g with 1.6–2.7 MCPA 250 @ 4–5 leaf stage to 3 tiller Basagran® M60 2–2.5 L @ 1–2 tillered rice OR MCPA 2.7 L @ 3 tillered rice Ubeniq® 150 mL @ 3-leaf stage to pre-panicle initiation				
	Taipan® 2 L @ pre-sow to early post-sowing					Aura® 0.375 L @ 3-leaf stage to late tillered rice Agixa® 2.0 L @ 3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation Saturn® 3.75 L @ secondary (fibrous) root rice stage. Apply when DD is 0–2 leaf stage, and BYG is 0–3 leaf Ubeniq® 150 mL @ 3-leaf stage to pre-panicle initiation Gulliver® 40 g with 1.6–2.7 MCPA 250 @ 4–5 leaf stage to 3 tiller Basagran® M60 2–2.5 L @ 1–2 tillered rice OR MCPA 2.7 L @ 3 tillered rice				
	Taipan® 2 L @ pre-sow to early post-sow Plus Ordram® 2.5 L @ pre-sow. Apply to weed-free, newly flooded fields before sowing					Aura® 0.375 L @ 3-leaf stage to late tillered rice Agixa® 2.0 L @ 3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation Ubeniq® 150 mL @ 3-leaf stage to pre-panicle initiation Saturn® 3.75 L @ secondary (fibrous) root rice stage Apply when DD is 0–2 leaf stage, and BYG is 0–3 leaf Gulliver® 40 g with 1.6–2.7 MCPA 250 @ 4–5 leaf stage to 3 tiller Basagran® M60 2–2.5 L @ 1–2 tillered rice OR MCPA 2.7 L @ 3 tillered rice				

The number of modes of action assumes no significant resistance to Londax® is present.

DD – dirty dora, SF – starfruit, AH – arrowhead, A – alisma, WP – water plantain, BYG – barnyard grass

										
	filling up	seed	coleoptile	1 leaf	2 leaf	3-4 leaf	1st tiller	early tiller	mid tillering	panicle initiation
	Ordram® 2.5–3.75 L @ pre to post sowing. Apply Ordram® when BYG is at 0–4 leaf stage OR Magister® 0.4–0.6 L @ pre-sow to 2 leaf stage rice. Apply Magister® when BYG is at 0–3 leaf stage					Aura® 0.375 L @ 3 leaf stage to late tillered rice Agixa® 2.0 L @ 3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation Londax®/Kendax® 50–85 g @ 2 leaf stage rice. Apply when weeds are small, up to 3-leaf stage Saturn® 3.75 L @ secondary (fibrous) root rice stage. Apply when DD is 0–2 leaf stage, and BYG is 0–3 leaf Londax®/Kendax® 50–85 g @ 2 leaf stage rice (apply as above) Gulliver® 40 g with 1.6–2.7 MCPA 250 @ 4 leaf stage to 3 tiller Basagran® M60 2–2.5 L @ 1–2 tillered rice OR MCPA 2.7 L @ 3 tillered rice				
	Ordram® 2.5 L @ pre-sow Apply to newly flooded fields before sowing					Aura® 0.375 L @ 3 leaf stage to late tillered rice Agixa® 2.0 L @ 3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation Saturn® 3.75 L @ secondary (fibrous) root rice stage (apply as above) Londax®/Kendax® 50–85 g @ 2 leaf stage rice (apply as above) Gulliver® 40 g with 1.6–2.7 MCPA 250 @ 4 leaf stage to 3 tiller Basagran® M60 2–2.5 L @ 1–2 tillered rice OR MCPA 2.7 L @ 3 tillered rice				
	Saturn® 1 to 1.5 L @ pre-sow. Apply to weed-free, newly flooded fields before sowing					Aura® 0.375 L @ 3 leaf stage to late tillered rice Agixa® 2.0 L @ 3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation Saturn® 3.75 L @ secondary (fibrous) root rice stage (apply as above) Londax®/Kendax® 50–85 g @ 2 leaf stage rice (apply as above) Gulliver® 40 g with 1.6–2.7 MCPA 250 @ 4 leaf stage to 3 tiller Basagran® M60 2–2.5 L @ 1–2 tillered rice OR MCPA 2.7 L @ 3 tillered rice				

Weed and pest identification

Identifying and controlling weeds early in the paddock is essential. Knowing the weed you have and identifying the best control strategy will lead to cleaner crops and fewer resistance issues. The following pages show photos of some important weeds at various growth stages as well as the symptoms you might encounter from some pests in emerging rice crops.

Arrowhead



ARROWHEAD

Arrowhead seedling leaves are similar to starfruit narrow; straplike, 20–30 mm long but mature leaves are arrow shaped. Seed germinates quickly on newly flooded bays.

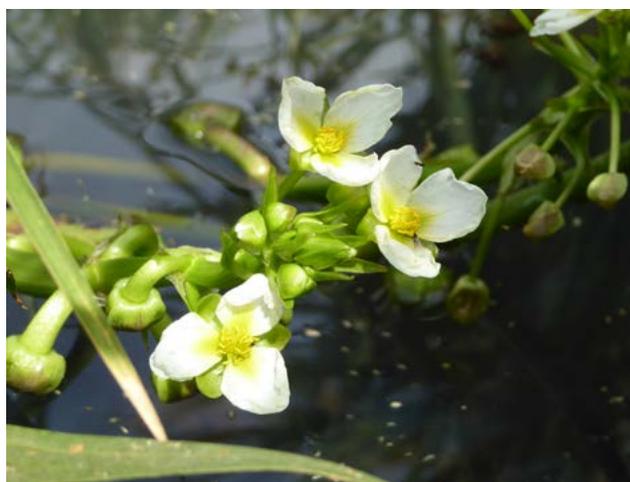
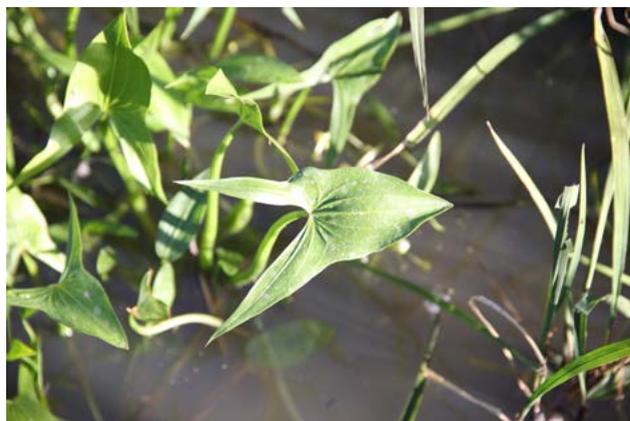


Figure 5. Arrowhead from seedling to flower. Photos: John Broster & Allison Chambers (CSU)

Barnyard grass



BARNYARD GRASS

Barnyard grass seedlings are hairless and bright green to blueish often with distinctive red markings. No ligules or auricles present, which distinguishes it from rice. The plant might be erect or prostrate depending on the species. Controlling barnyard grass in seasons before sowing is very important.



Figure 6. Barnyard grass identification from seedling to maturity. Photos: John Broster & Allison Chambers (CSU)

Silvertop grass



SILVERTOP GRASS

Silvertop grass seedlings have narrow and often droopy, dull green leaves with pronounced white mid vein, membranous ligule but no auricles at leaf-stem junction. Seeds germinate readily on still water surface at 25°C then sink and establish.



Figure 7. Silvertop grass from seedling to maturity. Photo: John Broster, Allison Chambers (CSU), David Troidahl & Agropraisals Pty Ltd.

Dirty dora



DIRTY DORA

Dirty dora has triangular, hairless and bright green stems. Seeds germinate quickly in shallow water. Seedlings require moist or wet conditions to survive.



Figure 8. Dirty dora identification from seedling to maturity. Photos: John Broster & Allison Chambers (CSU)



Jerry jerry



JERRY JERRY

Erect, rigidly branched plant, grows to 60 cm high, lanceolate leaves to 50 mm long and 8 mm wide, leaves paired on stem, purple to brown seeds..



Figure 9. Jerry jerry identification from seedling to maturity. Photos: John Broster & Allison Chambers (CSU)



Starfruit



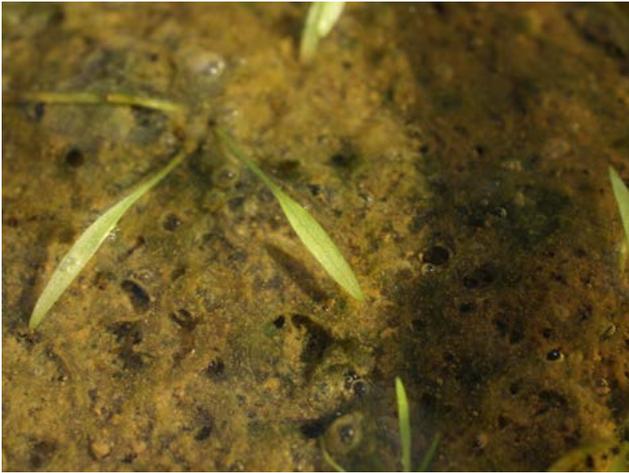
STARFRUIT

Starfruit seedling leaves are narrow and straplike, radiating from the centre of the plant. Fruit is star shaped. Seedlings germinate on soil surface after several days of continuous flooding.



Figure 10. Starfruit identification from seedling to maturity. Photos: John Broster & Allison Chambers (CSU)

Water plantain



WATER PLANTAIN

Water plantain is closely related to *Alisma*, but has broader leaves with seven prominent parallel veins, connected by numerous transverse veins. Leaves are attached to a long stem it reproduces from both seeds and corms. Seeds are spread in irrigation water on machinery and by birds.

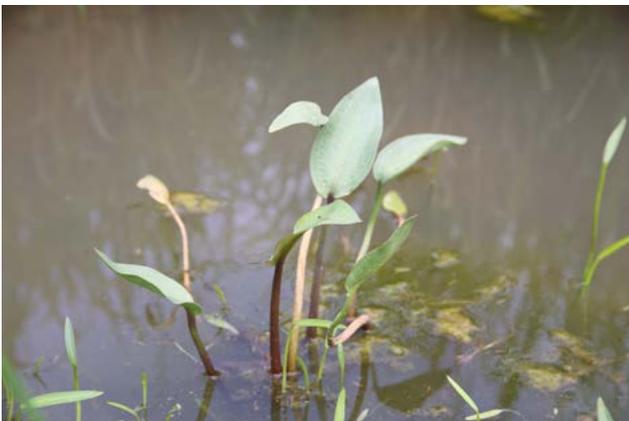


Figure 11. Water plantain identification from seedling to maturity. Photos: John Broster & Allison Chambers(CSU)

Leafminer



Figure 12. Leafminer symptoms in rice (top and centre).
Photos: David Troidahl; and pupae on rice plants (bottom). Photo: Glen Warren

Drill-sown programs

Drill-sown herbicide resistance management programs

Grass weed control in the paddock over the previous 18 months and during fallow is essential to minimise grass weeds in the crop. This is even more important if considering a delayed permanent water crop. There are 5 drill-sown herbicide programs. The first 3 are based on Ordram®. The letter in brackets after each herbicide signifies the mode of action group to which the herbicide belongs.

Program 1 Gramoxone® (22) followed by Saturn® (15) with Stam® (5) followed by Ordram® (15) This backup treatment needs to be when the weeds are small as control will be difficult once tillering has started.

Program 2 Gramoxone® (22) followed by Ordram® (15)

Program 3 Gramoxone® (22) followed by Magister® (13) followed by Ordram® (15)

Program 4 Recommended program for drill-sown rice: tank mixture of Gramoxone® (22) mixed with Magister® (13) and Stomp® (3) all applied post sowing to pre-rice emergence. The post emergent backup program for each of the aquatic weeds would include MCPA (Group 4) or Basagran® M60 (Group 5/4) to provide 2 modes of action.

Program 5 Tank mixture of Stam® (5) Magister® (13) and Stomp® (3) all applied post sowing but where rice has emerged.

Aura® (dim) is an option for a post-emergent grass weed control backup treatment using another mode of action (Group 1). Agixa® (arylpicolinate + fop) is another option and is both a Group 1 and Group 4 mode of action. These backup treatments need to be when the weeds are small as control will be difficult once tillering has started.

When using Program 4 and Program 5 and looking to extend the residual weed control before flood (delayed permanent water), monitor crops carefully after 14 days. New grass weed germinations will need to be treated with appropriate herbicides which could include: Stam® alone, Stam® and Saturn®, Stam® and Stomp®, Stam® and Magister® or Agixa® or Aura®.

Some herbicides e.g. Stomp® and Saturn® will bind with organic matter and ash left on the surface, reducing efficacy.

When using a program including Magister®, do not use drainage water on corn or other sensitive crops.

NOTE

See tables 9 and 10 on pages 26 and 27.



Figure 13. Drill sowing rice. Photo: Vince Bucello

Table 9. Control options for major weeds in drill-sown rice (to be read in conjunction with Table 10). **Always read the label before use.**

The brown letter in brackets after the chemical rate in this table (i.e. a to s) refers to the appropriate part of the column headed 'Application: comments in Table 10 (pp. 26). Rates of product are in L/ha unless otherwise indicated.

Weed stage	Rice stage	glyphosate 450 g/L Roundup® CT	glyphosate 570 g/L Roundup Ultra® MAX	paraquat 135 g/L diquat 115 g/L SpraySeed® 250	paraquat 250 g/L Gramoxone® 250	molinate 960 g/L Ordram®	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn® EC	clomazone 480 g/L Magister®	propanil 480 g/L Stam®	pendimethalin 440 g/L Stomp® 440	cyhalofop butyl 160 g/L + floryprauxifen-benzyl 12 g/L Agixa® (requires Uptake®)	profoxydim 200 g/L Aura® (requires Supercharge®)	dicamba 500 g/L Kamba® 500
Annual winter pasture													
6–8 cm	1–14 days pre-sowing	0.8–1 a	0.795–0.95 b										
well grazed	pre or post sowing before rice emerges			1.6–3.2 c									
barnyard grass													
1–3 leaf	pre-emergence			1.7–2.2 e	0.8–1.6 d								
1–4 leaf	up to early tillering					3.75 f							
0–3 leaf	up to early tillering						5 g						
0–5 leaf	up to early tillering						5 + Stam® h						
0–4 leaf	pre-sow							0.5–0.6 + paraquat j					
0–4 leaf	post sowing to rice emergence							0.5–0.6 + Stam® k	7.5 + clomazone k				
1–2 leaf	0–4 leaf							0.6 l					
2–3 up to 5 leaf	evenly germinated								7.5–12.5 m				
1–3 leaf	after 1st flush before rice emergence				0.8 + Stomp® n					3.4 + paraquat n			
0–3 leaf	after 1st flush before rice emergence				0.8 + clomazone & Stomp® o			0.4 + Stomp® & paraquat o		3.4 + clomazone & paraquat o			
0–3 leaf	after 1st flush where rice has emerged							0.4 + Stomp® & Stam® s	3.75 + Stomp® & Magister® s	3.4 + Magister® & Stam® s			
5 leaf	1–2 leaf to late tillering												
1–2 tillers	3-leaf to pre panical initiation										2 p		
past 5-leaf	1–2 leaf minimum					up to 5.2 L/ha							
silvertop grass													
0–4 leaf	pre-sow							0.5–0.6 + paraquat j					
0–4 leaf	post sowing to rice emergence							0.5–0.6 + Stam® k	7.5 + clomazone k				
1–2 leaf	0–4 leaf							0.6 l					
2–3 up to 5-leaf	evenly germinated								7.5–12.5 m				
0–3 leaf	after 1st flush before rice emergence				0.8 + clomazone & Stomp® o			0.4 + Stomp® & paraquat o		3.4 + clomazone & paraquat o			
0–3 leaf	after 1st flush where rice has emerged							0.4 + Stomp® & Stam® s	3.75 + Stomp® & Magister® s	3.4 + Magister® & Stam® s			
3–5 leaf	1–2 leaf to late tillering												
1–2 tillers	1–2 leaf to late tillering												
2 leaf–6 tillers	min 3 leaf										2 p	375 mL q	
docks													
small to large	seedling–early tillering												0.4–0.56 r

Table 10. Weed control options and herbicide combination options in drill-sown rice (page 1 of 2). **Always read the label before use.**

The letter in brown below (i.e. a to r) refers to the brown letter in Table 9 to be read in conjunction.

Weed stage	Rice stage	Herbicide	Rate/ha	Application: comments
Annual winter pasture for sodseeding rice (annual ryegrass, barley grass, subterranean clover, annual medic)				
6–8 cm high and actively growing	1–14 days before sowing	glyphosate 450 g/L e.g. Roundup® CT, Glyphosate 450	0.8–1 L	(a) Use higher rate where annual ryegrass is dominant. For subterranean clover dominant pastures or where improved clover/medic control is required, add dicamba 0.5 L/ha.
6–8 cm high and actively growing	1–14 days before sowing	glyphosate 570 g/L e.g. Roundup®, Ultra® MAX	0.795–0.95 L	(b) Note: Other glyphosate products containing different amounts of the active herbicide will require different rates: READ the LABEL.
well-grazed, actively growing	Just before to just after sowing but before rice emerges	paraquat 135 g/L + diquat 115 g/L e.g. Spray.Seed® 250	2.2 L (1.6–3.2 L)	(c) Allow up to 1 week for pasture re-greening. For clover dominant pastures add dicamba 0.5 L/ha. Up to 3.2 L/ha may be required for ungrazed pastures.
Barnyard grass, Echinochloa spp.				
1–3-leaf	pre-sow to pre-emergence	paraquat 250 g/L e.g. Gramoxone® 250	0.8–1.6 L	(d) Ideally spray to knockdown barnyard grass seedlings before rice is sown or emerges. Spraying when rice has up to 50% coleoptile emergence may be justified to avoid large, advanced grass seedlings at permanent water stage.
1–3-leaf	sowing to pre-emergence	paraquat 135 g/L + diquat 115 g/L e.g. Spray.Seed® 250	1.7–2.2 L	(e) Note: A permanent water stage application of a rice herbicide will still be necessary for the control of subsequent germinations of grass weeds.
1–4-leaf	seedling to early tillering	molinate 960 g/L Ordram® Note: Will also control silvertop grass if applied up to the 2-leaf stage.	3.75 L	(f) Apply to permanent water by aircraft.
0–3-leaf	pre-emergent to early tillering	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn® EC Note: Will also control dirty dora in the 0–2-leaf stage.	5 L	(g) Apply to drill or pasture sodsown rice onto moist or dry soil surface before the last flushing if permanent water can be applied within 11 days of spray application.
0–5-leaf	pre-emergent to early tillering	thiobencarb 800 g/L Saturn® EC plus propanil Stam®	5 L 7.5 L to 8.5L	(h) Apply to drill or pasture sodsown rice onto moist or dry soil surface before the last flushing if permanent water can be applied within 11 days of spray application. Do not use this mix within 10 days of organophosphate insecticides. (h) Works by direct contact with weeds. Drain field thoroughly before application and flood within 5 days of application. Only spray under ideal conditions, preferably with temperatures above 25 °C.
0–5-leaf	3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation	cyhalofop-butyl 160 g/L + florpyrauxifen-benzyl 12 g/L Agixa®	2 L/ha plus 1–2 L/ha Uptake® spraying oi	(i) For best results with Agixa®, water must be at least 1–2 cm deep in fields at spraying to ensure active growth of weeds. Start reflooding after 2 hours and fill the field as soon as possible to limit new weed germination and maximise weed control. DO NOT treat weeds if mud, cracks, or firm soil have appeared throughout fields before treatment, as poor control will result due to moisture stress. Only treat small seedling weeds that are actively growing. Weeds larger than 5-leaf will not be controlled.'
Barnyard grass, Echinochloa spp.; silvertop grass, Leptochloa fusca				
Up–4-leaf	pre-sow	clomazone 480 g/L Magister® plus paraquat Gramoxone®	0.5–0.6 L 0.8 L	(j) Apply to dry soil after the first flush but before crop emergence. A second flush or rainfall is needed within 5 days to activate the Magister®. Permanent water needs to be applied within 2 weeks of application to minimise the likelihood of barnyard grass late germinations. Apply by ground using flat fan nozzles, which produce medium to coarse droplets to minimise off-target movement. After permanent water re-treat with an alternative product if required.
Up–4-leaf	after sowing to emerged rice	clomazone 480 g/L Magister® plus propanil Stam®	0.5–0.6 L 7.5 L	(k) Apply to dry soil to emerged rice 1–5 days between application and permanent water. Fully submerge barnyard grass with permanent water for 3 days before allowing flood levels to subside. Only suppression control for silvertop grass. Do not apply to Illabong. Apply by ground using flat fan nozzles, which produce medium to coarse droplets to minimise risk of off-target movement.
Up–2-leaf	up to 4-leaf	clomazone Magister®	0.6 L	(l) Apply as a drip at inundation to permanent water using a constant head siphon; to permanent water by fixed wing aircraft with a Bickley boom; by dripper (SCWIIRT) using a tractor or 4-wheel agbike. Water movement must cease for 3 days after application. Silvertop grass suppression only. Not on Illabong.
2–3-leaf up to 5-leaf	evenly germinated rice	propanil 480 g/L Stam®	7.5–8.5 L up to 12.5 L	(m) Propanil is a contact herbicide. Apply 12.5 L/ha for 4–5-leaf barnyard grass (See comments for aerial sowing).
Up to 3-leaf barnyard grass, silvertop grass and sedges	after the first flush but before rice emergence	Tank mix: pendimethalin 440 g/L Stomp® 440 plus paraquat 250 g/L, Gramoxone® 250	3.4 L 0.8 L	(n) Apply after the first flushing and ensure the soil surface is sealed by the flushing or rainfall before application. Apply a second flush or permanent water after 2 days but not later than 5 days after applying Stomp® 440 EC. Use the higher rate when sodseeding into pasture for annual sedge control or more than 10 days is expected between treatment and permanent water. Do not apply to weakened rice.

Table 10. Weed control options and herbicide combination options in drill-sown rice (page 2 of 2).

Weed stage	Rice stage	Herbicide	Rate/ha	Application: comments
Up to 3-leaf	after the first flush but before rice emerges	Tank mix: clomazone Magister[®]	0.4 L	(o) Apply after the first flushing and ensure the soil surface is sealed by the flushing or rainfall before application. Not on Illabong. Preferred option for drill-sown rice
		plus pendimethalin Stomp[®] 440	3.4 L	
		plus paraquat 250 g/L Gramoxone[®] 250	0.8 L	
	after first flush but rice has emerged	Tank mix: clomazone Magister[®] plus pendimethalin Stomp[®] 440 plus propanil Stam[®]	0.4 L 3.4 L 3.75L	
Barnyard grass, <i>Echinochloa</i> spp.; silvertop grass, <i>Leptochloa fusca</i>				
0–5-leaf	3-leaf to pre-panicle initiation	cyhalofop-butyl 160 g/L + floryrauxifen-benzyl 12 g/L Agixa[®]	2 L plus 1–2 L/ha Uptake spraying oil, Hasten™ or Loveland Products MSO	(p) Apply after flooding by fixed wing aircraft, helicopter or boom sprayer to partially drained fields ensuring there is still 1–2 cm water depth to ensure active growth and at least 75% of weed foliage is exposed to the spray. Works by direct contact with weeds. Re-flood after 2 hours and fill as soon as possible to limit germination of new weeds. If it is applied pre-flood, it is recommended the bays are flushed immediately before and after Agixa [®] application to ensure weeds are not stressed at the time of application. Results may be more variable when not applied in permanent water.
2-leaf–6 tiller	3-leaf minimum	profoxydim 200 g/L Aura[®]	375 mL plus 1 L/100 L Supercharge [®]	(q) Apply by aircraft, helicopter or ground boom to partially drained bays containing 1–2 cm water onto actively growing weeds with sufficient foliage exposed for adequate coverage. Re-flood after 2 hours and fill as soon as possible to limit germination of new weeds and maximise weed control. Avoid treating dense weed populations and preferably apply Aura [®] after a foundation herbicide effective on the target weed. If Aura [®] is applied pre-flood, it is important to ensure weeds are not dry stressed before application which could reduce the level of weed control. After application apply sufficient water to cover.
Past 5 leaf	1–2 leaf minimum	molinate 960 g/L Ordram[®]	up to 5.2 L/hr	(s) Salvage control of barnyard grass: After rice emergence and where the barnyard grass is past the 5-leaf stage and up to the early tillering stage, useful suppression or partial control may be achieved by increasing the rate of barnyard grass herbicide. Good water coverage of weed growth after spray application will assist weed suppression. For Ordram [®] : Increase rates up to 5.2 L/ha. Avoid spray overlap as some crop injury may occur.
docks, <i>Rumex</i> spp.				
small to large plants	seedling to early tillering	dicamba 500 g/L	0.4–0.56 L	(r) Dicamba needs to contact the leaves. Apply before permanent water. Can be applied after permanent water if water is lowered to expose dock plants.

Table 11. Recommended chemical programs for drill-sown rice – costs. **Always read the label before use.**

Drill sown programs	Chemical	Rate L/ha or g/ha	\$/L or \$/g	\$/ha	Fixed wing aerial application	Total program cost (\$/ha)
Program 1:						
Pre rice emergence.	Gramoxone [®]	0.8	11.00	9		
Prior to last flush.	Saturn [®]	5	31.00	155		
Only spray if temperature is above 25 °C	Stam [®]	7.5	33.00	248		
Apply to permanent water by aircraft.	Ordram [®]	3.75	34.00	128	\$21	\$560
Program 2: For paddocks with good grass weed control						
Pre rice emergence.	Gramoxone [®]	0.8	11.00	9		
Apply to permanent water by aircraft.	Ordram [®]	3.75	34.00	128	\$21	\$157
Program 3:						
Pre rice emergence	Gramoxone [®]	0.8	11.00	9		
	Magister [®]	0.5	68.00	34		
Apply to permanent water by aircraft.	Ordram [®]	3.75	34.00	128	\$21	\$191
Program 4:						
Pre rice emergence.	Gramoxone [®]	0.8	11.00	9		
	Magister [®]	0.5	68.00	34		
	Stomp [®]	3.4	11.00	37		\$80
Program 5: Post rice emerging						
Only spray if temperature is above 25 °C	Stam [®]	3.75	33.00	124		
This lower rate of Stam [®] can only be used if mixed with Stomp [®] .	Magister [®]	0.5	68.00	34		
	Stomp [®]	2.25	11.00	25		\$183
All programs may need a backup spray						
Backup spray using secondary mode of action.	Agixa [®]	2	83.00	166	\$21	\$187
	Aura [®]	0.375	498.00	187	\$21	\$208
	35 days MCPA 750	0.485	13.00	6	\$21	\$27
	45 days MCPA 750	0.97	13.00	13	\$21	\$34
	Basagran [®] M60	2.5	22.00	55	\$21	\$76
	Gulliver [®]	40	2.00	80	\$21	\$101

Note: Indicative costs only. Prices are average retail (excluding GST), from resellers in the Murrumbidgee and Murray Valley, as at August 2022. They are to be used as guide only. Prices will vary depending on location, availability and quantity purchased.

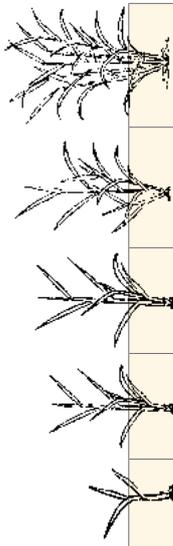


Table 12. Timing of herbicide applications for resistance management programs for drill-sown rice. Always read the label before use.

Program	Number of modes of action per weed		pre sowing seed	first flush	coleoptile	1 leaf	2 leaf	3–4 leaf	1st tiller	early tiller	mid tillering	panicle initiation
	DD	SF										
<p>Program 1: Gramoxone®, Saturn® plus Stam® followed by Ordram®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Gramoxone® to knockdown barnyard grass seedlings before rice is sown or after the first flush before rice emergence. • Apply Saturn®EC to rice before last flush. Best if permanent water can be applied within 11 days of spray application. • Stam®. Only spray under ideal conditions, preferably with temperatures above 25 °C. Do apply within 10 days of organophosphate insecticides. • Apply Ordram® to permanent water by aircraft using closed supply and delivery systems. • Water movement into and between bays should stop two hours before applying Ordram® and for three days after application. • Ordram® will control silvertop grass up to the 2-leaf stage. 	✓		✓	✓✓✓	✓	Saturn®EC @ 5 L plus Stam® @ 7.5–8.5 L applied to barnyard grass at 0–5 leaf stage	Ordram® 3.75 L @ permanent water					
<p>Program 2: Gramoxone® with Ordram®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This program is designed for paddocks with good grass weed control before the rice crop. • Gramoxone® and Ordram® comments as above. 			✓	✓✓		Gramoxone® @ 0.8–1.6 L, pre sowing or before rice emergence				Ordram® 3.75 L @ permanent water		
<p>Program 3: Gramoxone® tank mixed with Magister® followed by Ordram®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Gramoxone® and Magister® after first flush before crop emergence. • A flush is needed within 5 days of application to activate the Magister®. Permanent water needs to be applied within 2–3 weeks of application to minimise the likelihood of late germinations of barnyard grass. • Magister® will only suppress silvertop grass and can cause transient bleaching of rice. • Prevent water movement for at least three days after treatment with Magister®. • Do not apply Magister® to rice variety Illabong. • Gramoxone® and Ordram® comments as above. 		?	✓	✓✓✓		Gramoxone® @ 0.8 L with Magister® @ 0.6 L post sowing before rice emergence				Ordram® 3.75 L @ permanent water		
<p>Program 4: Gramoxone®, plus Magister® and Stomp® followed by Agixa® or Aura®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Gramoxone®, Magister® and Stomp® after first flush before crop emergence and ensure soil surface is sealed by flushing or rainfall before application. • Gramoxone® and Magister® comments as above. • Agixa® or Aura® might be needed to clean up escapes and provide another herbicide MOA for all grass weeds. 	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓✓		Gramoxone® @ 0.8 L with Magister® @ 0.4 L plus Stomp® @ 3.4 L post sowing before rice emergence				Aura® 0.375 L post flooding		
<p>Program 5: Stam® plus Magister® and Stomp® followed by Agixa® or Aura®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Stam®, Magister® and Stomp® after first flush when crop has emerged and ensure soil surface is sealed by flushing or rainfall before application. • Stam® and Magister® comments as above. • Agixa® or Aura® might be needed to clean up escapes and provide another herbicide mode of action for all grass weeds. 	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓✓		Stam® @ 3.75 L, Magister® @ 0.4 L and Stomp® @ 3.4 L post sowing before rice emergence.				Aura® 0.375 L post flooding		

KEY ✓ – each mode of action per species is one tick ✓✓ – at least 2 ticks is desirable for sound resistance management of grass weeds.
 ? A mode of action where the herbicide used may only suppress the weed or may not carry a label claim for control of that weed species.
 DD – dirty dora, SF – starfruit, AH – arrowhead, A – alisma, WP – water plantain, BYG – barnyard grass

NOTE: All of the drill-sown programs may need a second herbicide action for cleanups or escapes after permanent water. Agixa® or Aura® are ideal for grass escapes or cleanups.
 Some drill-sown crops may have a germination of broadleaf weeds before canopy closure and may need to be cleaned up by using one of the broadleaf weed control options for rice: Taipan®, MCPA® or Basagran® M60

Insect, snail and aquatic earthworm control

Bloodworms (*Chironomus tepperi* and other species)

There are many different bloodworm species present in rice fields, and not all of them feed on rice. Identifying which species are present is not possible without specialised equipment, and this makes it impractical to provide density-based population thresholds to indicate when bloodworm treatment is required.

Bloodworms are one of the most consistent pest problems in aerial-sown rice crops. All aerial-sown crops should be treated for bloodworm at or immediately before sowing. Crops should be inspected regularly after treatment, and if there are signs of significant re-infestation **and** crop damage within 20 days of sowing, the affected crops should be re-treated by air. Crops are most vulnerable in the first 16 days after the bays are flooded since *C. tepperi* larvae are at their highest density during this period.

Seed treatment with fipronil (e.g. Cosmos®, Emporium®) provides far better residual control than other registered seed treatments (maldison, trichlorfon), protecting plants for 9–14 days. If fipronil seed treatment is not available, the only alternative initial treatments recommended by the NSW Department of Primary Industries are chlorpyrifos and alphacypermethrin, one of which should be applied by air (**not on seed**) the day **before** sowing. These treatments will both provide 7–12 days protection under normal conditions, and both chemicals are also recommended for use as follow-up treatments when required.

Chlorpyrifos, alphacypermethrin and diazinon cannot be registered for use as seed treatments because of their high toxicity to birds and other wildlife. Any crops sown with maldison seed treatments are likely to require a follow-up application of chlorpyrifos or alphacypermethrin 5–7 days after sowing.

Bloodworms (Figure 14), can cause significant damage in drill-sown crops, however, this is fairly uncommon as the plants generally have well-developed secondary root systems by the time permanent water is applied. Drill-sown rice should be inspected regularly after permanent water and treated with chlorpyrifos or alphacypermethrin only if bloodworms are present in large numbers **and** plant root damage is evident.

Table 13. Chemicals for bloodworm control. **Always read the label before use.**

Pesticide	Rate	Method of application		Notes
		to seed at aerial sowing	by air to flooded bays	
fipronil 500 g/L, e.g. Cosmos®, Emporium®	20 mL/100 kg of seed or 25 mL/ha	Yes	No	Will provide 9–14 days residual control of target species.
alphacypermethrin 100 g/L, e.g. Dominex Duo®, Astound Duo®	100 mL/ha	No	Yes	Will provide 7–12 days residual control of target species.
alphacypermethrin 300 g/L, e.g. Alpha-Scud®, Alpha Omega®	35 mL/ha	No	Yes	Will provide 7–12 days residual control of target species.
maldison 440 g/L, Fyfanon®	680 mL/ha	No	Yes	Will provide 5–7 days control.
maldison 1000 g/L, Fyfanon®	300 mL/ha	Yes	Yes	Will provide 5–7 days control.
maldison 1150 g/L, Hy-mal®	260 mL/ha	Yes	Yes	Will provide 5–7 days control.
chlorpyrifos 500 g/L, e.g. Chlorban®, Strike-out®	60 mL/ha or 150 mL/ha	No	Yes	Use maximum rate where water is more than 15 cm deep or amount of decaying plant material is high. Will provide 7–12 days residual control of target species.
trichlorfon 500 g/L, e.g. Dipterex®, Lepidex®	600 – 850 mL/ha	Yes (625 mL/ha)	Yes	Use higher rate where water is more than 8 cm deep or where the amount of decaying plant material is high.
diazinon 800 g/L, e.g. Diazol®, Diazinon	75–150 mL/ha	No	Yes	The maximum rate will be required for satisfactory control in most situations.

The advice in 'Notes' is based on NSW DPI research. Shaded cells indicate recommended treatments.

Aquatic earthworms (*Eukerria saltensis*)

Aquatic earthworms are much longer than bloodworms (up to 70 mm, as opposed to 25 mm maximum for bloodworms) and unlike bloodworms, they lack distinct head capsules and have no appendages at the ends of their bodies (see Figure 15). It is important to be able to differentiate between bloodworms and aquatic earthworms, since aquatic earthworms will not be controlled by registered bloodworm treatments. In recent seasons there have been some reports of bloodworm control failures, and in most cases this has been due to misidentifying aquatic earthworms as bloodworms.

Aquatic earthworms can be a severe problem in aerial-sown crops, particularly on heavy clay soils. There are no pesticides registered for their control, but there are several management options available that might reduce crop damage severity.

- **Pre-sowing.** Landforming to reduce areas of deep water, coupled with good paddock drainage over winter. Avoid sowing rice into infested fields immediately following irrigated pastures which promote the development of high earthworm populations.
- **Sowing.** Flood and sow smaller areas separately to shorten fill-up times. This will give the worms less opportunity to destabilise the soil surface before sowing.
- **Post-sowing.** Drain fields for as long as possible if the water is dirty and/or dense algal growth is present. Water-run gypsum will help to clear the water on re-filling. If you are considering draining your crop, please remember that irrigation company guidelines applicable to your area **must** be followed to prevent off-site drainage contamination.



Figure 14. Partially cleared bloodworms showing their conspicuous head capsules and abdominal appendages (see insets). Live bloodworms are much redder in colour. Length c.a. 20 mm.



Figure 15. An aquatic earthworm. Note that there is no head capsule or abdominal appendages (see insets: preserved specimens).

Leafminers (*Hydrellia michelae*)

Leafminers are the larvae of a small fly. The female fly lays eggs on the rice plant near the waterline, and the larvae burrow into the leaves, feeding, and ultimately pupating within the plant tissues. Affected leaves lie flat on the water, often developing pale areas around the point where the leafminer has been feeding (Figure 12 on page 29).

Larvae and pupae within the plant can usually be detected by feeling for irregularities in the leaves or examining suspect leaves in front of a strong light. Damage is more severe in deep water and during cold seasons, with plants generally being most susceptible during mid October to mid December. Thresholds listed below should be used as guidelines for determining if treatment is required.

Table 14. Damage thresholds for treating leafminer infestations.

A registered pesticide should be applied when the percentage of infested plants meets or exceeds the guideline values listed.

Seedling density (plants/m ²)	% of plants infested
<80	Treat if >5%
80 to 120	Treat if >10%
>120	Treat if >20%

Further information on sampling fields to determine leafminer densities is available in Chapter 10 of *Production of quality rice in South Eastern Australia*.

GOTO PAGE

Production of quality rice in South Eastern Australia
(<https://riceextension.org.au/documents/production-of-quality-rice-in-south-eastern-australia>)

Common armyworm (*Mythimna convecta*) and sugarcane armyworm (*Leucania stenographa*)

Armyworms are the caterpillars of noctuid moths, and 2 native armyworm species are now known to occur in NSW rice crops. Whilst the adult moths are distinctive, the caterpillars of the 2 species look identical. Armyworms may require chemical control at any stage from tillering through to harvest. Care must be taken to ensure that the correct withholding periods are observed before harvest to ensure no chemical residues are present in the grain. At present, the registered withholding periods for maldison, trichlorfon, alphacypermethrin and chlorpyrifos are one, 2, 7 and 10 days respectively. It is suggested, however, that growers voluntarily observe the following increased withholding periods in order to provide an even greater margin of safety:

- maldison 8 days minimum between treatment and harvest
- trichlorfon 12 days minimum between treatment and harvest
- alphacypermethrin 20 days minimum between treatment and harvest
- chlorpyrifos 25 days minimum between treatment and harvest

Growers considering treating for armyworms within 20 days of harvest should consult their agronomist to ensure that the level of infestation justifies the treatment cost.



Figure 16. Armyworm and armyworm damage. Photos: Rice extension

The following treatment thresholds are based on data from overseas species and on the results of a survey of experienced NSW rice agronomists. Damage thresholds for *M. convecta* on Australian rice varieties have not yet been developed experimentally; these thresholds should be considered as a guide only.

Table 15. Damage thresholds for treating armyworm infestations.

A registered pesticide should be applied when armyworm populations meet or exceed threshold levels.

Crop stage	Treat if pest density exceeds:
Panicles not exposed	8 armyworm/m ²
Panicles exposed – more than 2 weeks to harvest	10 armyworm/m ²
Panicles exposed – less than 2 weeks to harvest	12 armyworm/m ²

Pest Alert: Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

Fall armyworm (FAW) is native to the Americas and has spread throughout much of the world. It was first detected in Australia in January 2020 and was found on maize crops in the NSW rice area during the 2020/21 and 2021/22 seasons. It has not yet been found feeding on rice in NSW. FAW is a tropical to subtropical species, and climate modelling suggests it will only be able to maintain ongoing populations in some coastal areas of NSW, most of which are on the far north coast. Dispersal from these areas and from southern Queensland in spring has the potential to lead to damaging populations in inland cropping areas of NSW, however, these populations will not be able to overwinter. APVMA emergency use permits PER89425 and PER90621 authorise the use of alphacypermethrin, carbaryl and chlorantraniliprole for FAW control in rice. These permits are valid until 31 May 2023 (alphacypermethrin and carbaryl) and 28 February 2023 (chlorantraniliprole).

GOTO PAGE

PER89425 (<https://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER89425.PDF>)

PER90621 (<https://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER90621.PDF>)

Sampling and assessing armyworm infestations

When armyworms are found, it is important to systematically assess infestations by sampling in diagonal transects across the bays before deciding whether treatment is warranted. Estimates of armyworm densities can be made by using a 'beatsheet' or sampling tray and hitting or shaking the foliage to make the armyworm drop onto the sheet or tray where they can be counted. Alternatively, armyworms dislodged from the foliage can be counted whilst floating on the water surface. A wire frame either 0.5 m² or 1 m² can be easily made out of fencing wire and used to delimit an area for each sample. At least 8 samples should be taken along each of 2 transects for each bay. No samples should be taken within 3 m of the crop edge, and no more than 2 samples should be closer than 8 m to the crop edge. The average count should be adjusted to an armyworms/m² value, and a decision whether or not to spray should be based on the threshold values provided. Further information is available in the NSW DPI Primefact *Armyworms in rice*.

GOTO PAGE

Armyworms in rice (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/summer-crops/rice/armyworms>)

Australian plague locusts (*Chortoicetes terminifera*)

Plague locust damage to rice crops has become increasingly common in recent years. Immature locusts without fully developed wings (hoppers) form bands that can invade combine or sod-sown crops between flushes. Immature locusts generally do not penetrate far into flooded rice fields and are best controlled in dryland areas before they reach the crop.

Mature locusts form large, highly mobile swarms that can cause widespread crop damage and could require chemical control. If growers need to use maldison or chlorpyrifos for plague locust control close to harvest the extended withholding periods listed for armyworm control should also be adhered to. Trichlorfon is not registered for locust control in rice.



Figure 17. Australian plague locust.

Pest alert: Russian wheat aphid (*Diuraphis noxia*)

Russian wheat aphid (RWA) was first detected in Australia in 2016 and is now found throughout the NSW rice area. Although not considered a major pest of rice, significant populations are sometimes found on drill-sown crops before permanent water. Some growers and agronomists have expressed concern that RWA could be slowing crop establishment, however, recent studies indicate that rice is a poor host for RWA. Significant populations persist on rice only when there is ongoing aphid movement into the crop from other hosts, cause little damage, and generally do not require treatment.

There are no products currently registered or under permit for RWA control in rice. 500 g/L chlorpyrifos products (e.g. Chlorban®, Strike-Out®) were previously authorised at 600 mL/ha under APVMA permit PER83140 for use against RWA in winter cereals, and this treatment may still be used on rice under the provisions of the NSW Pesticides Regulation 2017, since chlorpyrifos is registered for use on rice (for armyworm control) at a rate in excess of 600 mL/ha.

PEST ALERT
See the [Russian wheat aphid Primefact](https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-disorders-of-crops/russian-wheat-aphid) (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-disorders-of-crops/russian-wheat-aphid>) For more information.



Figure 18. RWA feeding causes stippling on rice leaves (centre and lower leaves, undamaged leaf at top) but this has little effect on plant growth.

Snails (*Isidorella newcombi*)

Snail infestations occur in most rice crops each season, however not all snail species will attack the crop. Infestations occurring after mid-late December are unlikely to cause significant damage regardless of the snail species involved. *Isidorella newcombi* is the most common snail species associated with crop damage. *Isidorella* is capable of surviving in dry soil by entering dormancy, leading to serious problems in fields sown to rice for a second consecutive year. The snails cannot survive the period between rice crops if summer crop rotations are used – a single summer fallow is enough to eliminate dormant populations provided the soil is not waterlogged.

Snails can remain dormant in dry channel banks as well as in fields, so if crop rotations are used to minimise snail infestations it is important that on-farm supply channels be kept as dry as possible between crops.

Copper sulphate (bluestone) is registered for rice snail control, however, growers need to be aware that the 2 registered brands of copper sulphate, Snailblitz® and Grochem®, have different maximum application rates (see [Table 16 on page 40](#)).

Table 16. Chemicals for leafminer, locust, snail and armyworm control. **Always read the label before use.**

Pest	Crop stage	Pesticide	Rate per hectare	Notes
Leafminers – <i>Hydrellia michelae</i>	Seedlings above permanent water	trichlorfon 500 g/L, e.g. Dipterex®, Lepidex®	850 mL	
Australian plague locusts – <i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>	Seedlings to harvest	chlorpyrifos 500 g/L, e.g. Chlorban®, Strike-out®	350 mL	See also APVMA permits PER11843 valid to 31/7/2024 and PER10927 (for alphacypermethrin only) valid to 30/6/2025.
		maldison 440 g/L, Fyfanon®	1400 mL or 1900 mL	
		maldison 1000 g/L, Fyfanon®	600 mL or 850 mL	
		maldison 1150 g/L, Hy-mal®	520 mL or 750 mL	
Snails – <i>Isidorella newcombi</i>	Seedlings to late tillering	copper sulphate pentahydrate (bluestone) 250 g/kg copper, Snailblitz®, Grochem®	6–12 kg (Snailblitz®) 6–10 kg (Grochem®)	Use higher rates for deep water and/or high organic matter levels.
Armyworms – <i>Mythimna convecta</i> and <i>Leucania stenographa</i>	Generally flowering to harvest	trichlorfon 500 g/L, e.g. Dipterex®, Lepidex®	1200 mL	
		maldison 440 g/L, Fyfanon®	1800 mL	
		maldison 1169 g/L, Fyfanon ULV®	700 mL	
		chlorpyrifos 500 g/L, e.g. Chlorban®, Strike-out®	700 mL to/or 900 mL	Use higher rate if caterpillars are more than 15 mm in length.
		Alphacypermethrin 100 g/L, e.g. Dominex Duo®, Astound Duo®	200 mL	
		Alphacypermethrin 250 g/L, e.g. Alpha-Duo®, Alphanex®	80 mL	
		Alphacypermethrin 300 g/L, e.g. Alpha Omega®	70 mL	
		Alphacypermethrin 400 g/L, e.g. Elias Plus®	53 mL	

Shaded cells indicate recommended treatments.

Higher rates within the registered ranges are recommended for use in deeper water or where large amounts of organic matter are present. Whilst copper sulphate is effective against immature and adult snails, it has no significant effect on snail eggs, and as a consequence a second application might be required.

Chemical registrations listed here are NSW product registrations taken from the web edition of the Infopest® database (accessed 12 August 2022). This information should be used as a guide only – always read product labels to ensure that the proposed use conforms to a registered use pattern.

Growers should also be aware that the APVMA is currently reviewing some of the insecticides used on rice. The results of these reviews might affect the future availability of these chemicals.

Other commercial products may also be registered for particular uses. Interstate growers in particular should check labels to ensure that product registrations mentioned here are valid in their own state.

For more information

Armyworms in rice NSW DPI Primefact

Fall armyworm NSW DPI Primefact

Management of drill-sown rice NSW DPI Factsheet

Rice Extension web page

Rice field guide to pests, diseases and weeds in southern NSW

Production of quality rice in south eastern Australia

Russian wheat aphid NSW DPI Primefact.

GOTO PAGES

Armyworms in rice Primefact (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/summer-crops/rice/armyworms>)

Fall armyworm Primefact (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/1205332/New-Pest-Alert-Fall-armyworm.pdf)

Rice Extension webpage (<https://riceextension.org.au>)

Rice field guide to pests, diseases and weeds in southern NSW (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/summer-crops/rice-development-guides/field-guide>)

Management of drill sown rice Primefact (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre/summer-crops/rice/drill-sown)

Production of quality rice in south eastern Australia (<https://riceextension.org.au/documents/production-of-quality-rice-in-south-eastern-australia>)

Russian wheat aphid (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/broadacre-crops/winter-crops/general-disorders-of-crops/russian-wheat-aphid>)

APVMA website (<https://portal.apvma.gov.au/permits>)



Rice crop protection guide 2022–23

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