

ZATIRANJE PLEVELOV Z UPORABO HERBICIDOV V DREVESNICI ZA PRIDELAVO SADIK TOPOLOV

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IZVLEČEK

Zatiranje plevelov v drevesnicah za vzgojo gozdnih rastlin je zahtevno opravilo, ki zahteva celovit pristop varstva rastlin. V vojvodinskih gozdnih drevesnicah plevele v glavnem zatirajo z uporabo mehanskih metod, vendar se v zadnjem času uveljavlja tudi uporaba herbicidov. Ustrezna izbira herbicidov in njihovih kombinacij in uporaba v času, ko so pleveli v najbolj občutljivih stadijih, sta nujna pogoja za uspešno zatiranje plevelov v drevesnicah topolov. V prispevku so predstavljeni rezultati raziskave učinkovitosti delovanja in selektivnosti herbicidnih pripravkov na podlagi mešanice acetoklor in prometrina ali oksifluorfena. Poskuse smo izvedli v letu 2003 na poskusnem polju inštituta za nižinsko gozdarstvo in okolje. Poskus je bil zasnovan po statistični zasnovi naključnih blokov v štirih ponovitvah. Tip tal na poskusnem zemljišču je bil fluvisol. Na podlagi štetja plevelov v tretiranih parcelicah in kontrolnih parcelicah smo izračunali stopnjo učinkovitosti delovanja herbicidov. Stopnjo fitotoksičnosti pripravkov smo ocenili po lestvici Evropskega združenja za preučevanje plevelov s skalo od 1 do 9. Na poskusnih parcelicah smo določili 14 različnih vrst plevelov. Prevladovali so širokolistni pleveli, med tem, ko je bilo ozkolistnih plevelov malo. Uporaba herbicidov je zmanjšala zapleveljenost, tako število zastopanih vrst plevelov, kot število rastlin na površinsko enoto. Kombinacija herbicidov acetoklor in prometrin je dala boljše rezultate, kot pripravek na podlagi oksifluorfena. Uporabljeni herbicidi niso imeli fitotoksičnega učinka na sadike topolov.

Gljučne besede: drevesnica, topol, zatiranje plevelov, acetoklor, prometrin, oksifluorfen

ABSTRACT

WEED CONTROL BY HERBICIDES IN POPLAR NURSERIES

Weed control in forest nurseries is a very complex task which requires an integral system of plant protection. Nevertheless, in Vojvodina, in nursery production of forest planting material, weed suppression is mostly performed by mechanical methods, although during the past years the application of herbicides has been increased. The correct selection of herbicides, their combination and the application during the most vulnerable stages of weed development, are the necessary conditions for the solution of the problem of weed spreading in poplar nurseries. This paper presents the study results of the efficiency and selectiveness of herbicides based on acetochlorine + prometryn and oxyfluorfen. The study was performed during 2003 at the experimental field of the Institute of Lowland Forestry and Environment. The experiment was established by random block system in four repetitions on the soil type fluvisol. Based on the data on weed number per m² on the control and treated areas, the coefficient of efficiency of the applied herbicides was calculated, and the phyto-toxicity was assessed by EWRC-scale from 1-9. During the study, 14 weed species were identified on the sample plot. The dominant species were broadleaf weed species, while narrow-leaved species were represented to a less degree. The applied herbicides caused the reduction of weed species and number per unit area. A better efficiency in the reduction of the number of weed species and the number of weeds was shown by the combination of herbicides acetochlorine + prometryn. The applied herbicides did not have a phyto-toxic effect on poplar seedlings.

Key words: poplar nursery, weed control, acetochlor, prometryn, oxyfluorfen

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