



Revista Facultad Nacional de Agronomía Medellín

ISSN: 0304-2847

ISSN: 2248-7026

Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias - Universidad Nacional de Colombia

Ghirardello, Giovani Apolari; Araújo, Lucas da Silva; Baccin, Luisa Carolina; Dotta, Mateus Augusto; Souza, Raphael Oliveira; Silva, André Felipe Moreira; Silva, Gustavo Soares da; Victoria Filho, Ricardo
Selectivity index of indaziflam to sugarcane cv. IACSP95-5000 in two soil textures
Revista Facultad Nacional de Agronomía Medellín, vol. 74, no. 2, 2021, pp. 9531-9539
Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias - Universidad Nacional de Colombia

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15446/rfnam.v74n2.92423>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=179967414008>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's webpage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Selectivity index of indaziflam to sugarcane cv. IACSP95-5000 in two soil textures

Índice de selectividad de indaziflam para caña de azúcar cv. IACSP95-5000 en dos texturas de suelo

<https://doi.org/10.15446/rfnam.v74n2.92423>

Giovani Apolari Ghirardello¹, Lucas da Silva Araújo¹, Luisa Carolina Baccin¹, Mateus Augusto Dotta¹, Raphael Oliveira Souza¹, André Felipe Moreira Silva^{2*}, Gustavo Soares da Silva³ and Ricardo Victoria Filho¹

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Pre-emergence
Saccharum spp.
Urochloa decumbens
Weed control







Selectivity index is a way of assessing the discrimination of herbicide to a given crop by observing its effects on the crop and the weeds. The aim was to obtain the selectivity index of indaziflam herbicide to sugarcane cultivar IACSP95-5000 as a function of five weed species in two soils textures. The experiment was carried out in a greenhouse at Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil. The treatments consisted of indaziflam doses (0; 12.5; 25; 50; 100; 200; 400; 800 and 1,600 g of the active ingredient (ai) ha⁻¹), applied in pre-emergence of the sugarcane and of the weeds *Urochloa decumbens*, *Urochloa plantaginea*, *Digitaria horizontalis*, *Panicum maximum* and *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*. In sandy loam soil, a 100% control for all weeds was provided at 25 g ai ha⁻¹. In clay soil, for *D. horizontalis* the 90% reduction in total dry mass (ED₉₀) was obtained at 25 g ai ha⁻¹, for *R. cochinchinensis* at 193 g ai ha⁻¹, for *U. plantaginea* at 152 g ai ha⁻¹, for *P. maximum* at 124 g ai ha⁻¹, and for *U. decumbens* at 94 g ai ha⁻¹. Indaziflam was selective to IACSP95-5000 in both soils, with 10% of reduction in dry mass (ED₁₀) at 137 g ai ha⁻¹ for soil with a sandy loam texture and 353 g ai ha⁻¹ for clay soil. The selectivity index was higher than 1 for all weeds in clay soil. It was not possible to obtain the selectivity index for sandy loam soil due to species susceptibility to the herbicide.

RESUMEN


Palabras clave:

Pre-emergencia
Saccharum spp.
Urochloa decumbens
Control de malezas

El índice de selectividad es una forma de evaluar el efecto selectivo de un herbicida para un cultivo determinado mediante la observación de sus efectos sobre el cultivo y las malezas. El objetivo fue obtener el índice de selectividad del herbicida indaziflam en el cultivo de caña de azúcar IACSP95-5000 en función de cinco malezas en dos texturas de suelo diferentes. El experimento se realizó en un invernadero en Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brasil. Los tratamientos consistieron en dosis de indaziflam (0; 12,5; 25; 50; 100; 200; 400; 800 y 1,600 g ai ha⁻¹), aplicadas en pre-emergencia de la caña de azúcar y de las malezas *Urochloa decumbens*, *Urochloa plantaginea*, *Digitaria horizontalis*, *Panicum maximum* y *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*. En suelo franco arenoso, 25 g de ia ha⁻¹ proporcionaron un control del 100% para todas las malezas. En suelo arcilloso, para *D. horizontalis* la reducción del 90% en la masa seca total (ED₉₀) se obtuvo a 25 g ai ha⁻¹, para *R. cochinchinensis* a 193 g ai ha⁻¹, para *U. plantaginea* a 152 g ai ha⁻¹, para *P. maximum* a 124 g ia ha⁻¹, y para *U. decumbens* a 94 g ia ha⁻¹. Indaziflam fue selectivo para IACSP95-5000 caña de azúcar en ambos suelos, con 10% de reducción de masa seca (ED₁₀) a 137 g ia ha⁻¹ para suelo con textura franco arenosa y 353 g ia ha⁻¹ para suelo arcilloso. El índice de selectividad fue superior a 1 para todas las malezas en suelo arcilloso. No fue posible obtener el índice de selectividad para suelos franco arenosos debido a la susceptibilidad de las malezas al herbicida.

¹ Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture, University of São Paulo, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil. giovaniapolari@gmail.com , lucasilva_31@hotmail.com , luisa.cbio@gmail.com , mateusdotta@usp.br , raphael.oliveira.souza@usp.br , rvictori@usp.br 

² Crop Science, Palotina, Paraná, Brazil. afmoreirasilva@hotmail.com 

³ FMC Agricultural, Paulínia, São Paulo, Brazil. gustavusoares@gmail.com 

* Corresponding author

In the sugarcane crop, chemical control of weeds is the most used method (Reis *et al.*, 2019), with high use of herbicides, mainly due to the large extension of cultivated areas. For effective chemical control, it is especially important to know the mode of action of the herbicides, the factors involved in the selectivity, and the behavior of the herbicides in the soil (Victoria-Filho and Christoffoleti, 2004).

Herbicide selectivity can be defined as the ability of an herbicide to control weeds without affecting the plants of interest, that is, without reducing crop productivity (Rasmussen *et al.*, 2008). It can occur because of the factors related to the characteristics of plants, such as translocation and differential absorption, age of plants, cultivar, differential metabolism, dimensions of seeds or propagation structures, and factors related to the characteristics of herbicides and their modes of application, such as dose, formulation, and selectivity by position (Oliveira Júnior and Inoue, 2011).

In addition to factors related to plants, the selectivity of herbicides also depends on the type of soil, with the textural class associated with the organic matter content being one of the main factors involved in the dynamics of herbicides in the soil (Silva and Silva, 2007; Inoue *et al.*, 2009). As a result, the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the soil directly influence the sorption of the herbicide, affecting the amount of the molecule available in the solution and consequently the selectivity of herbicides applied in pre-emergence (Karpinski *et al.*, 2014).

The weeds that make up the seed bank can also be a factor in determining the selectivity of the herbicide, where plants are difficult to control at higher doses, and this can increase the possibilities of injury in the crop. The evaluation of the toxicity of an herbicide to a specific crop can be carried out by assigning visual notes according to the severity of the injuries, comparing them as treated plants with the control where there is no herbicide application. Nevertheless, in some conditions, reductions in crop yields are observed after herbicide application, even though they do not cause visual injuries (Carvalho *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, when evaluating selectivity, in addition to visual symptoms of intoxication, it is important to consider factors related to yield (Monquero *et al.*, 2011).

According to Ritz and Streibig (2005) in some cases, injury can be accepted with low damage symptoms or a reduction in production if effective weed control is made. For example, a 10% reduction can be tolerated (ED_{10}), while 90% weed control (ED_{90}) can be considered a satisfactory level of control. Thus, other methods can be adopted to evaluate the selectivity of herbicides, such as the selectivity index (SI). This index can be defined as the ratio between the ED_{10} of the crop and the ED_{90} of the weed. The higher the SI, the more selective the herbicide will be (Wang *et al.*, 2018).

Indaziflam is an herbicide belonging to the alkylazine chemical class, using in pre-emergence of liliopsidas and magnoliopsidas weeds (Brosnan *et al.*, 2012). This molecule presents mainly selectivity to semi-perennial and perennial crops, having low selective for annual crops (Guerra *et al.*, 2013).

For this reason, this study aimed to determine the selectivity of the herbicide indaziflam, calculating the selectivity index for the sugarcane crop (IACSP95-5000 cv.), in the analysis of five species of weed in two textures of soil.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental design and conditions

The experiment was performed in a greenhouse in the city of Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil (22°42'31.09" S, 47°37'41.81" W), without temperature control, under natural condition, with an irrigation of 5 mm day⁻¹, between January 21 to March 19, 2019. Sandy loam and clay soil were used (Table 1), placing in 5 L plastic pots for planting sugarcane and sowing weeds. The soil was collected from an experimental area located in Piracicaba, in places with low weed infestation.

Five weed species, important in the cultivation of sugarcane, were used: *Urochloa decumbens* (Stapf) R.D. Webster, *Urochloa plantaginea* (Link) R.D. Webster, *Digitaria horizontalis* Willd., *Panicum maximum* Jacq. *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* Lour. Clayton. Plants of other species, which came to emerge in the pots, were removed manually. The sugarcane cultivar IACSP95-5000 (SP84-2066 x SP80-185) was used, which is adapted to most growing regions in the Center-South region of Brazil.

Table 1. Results of chemical and physical analysis of soils. Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil.

Clay soil									
pH (CaCl ₂)	H+Al	P	O.M. ¹	K	Ca	Mg	SB ²	CEC ³	V ⁴
5.3	47.0	12.0	42.0	2.3	55.0	9.0	66.3	113.3	59
Clay		Silt		Sand		Texture			
43.4		16.0		40.6		Clayey			
Sandy loam soil									
pH (CaCl ₂)	H+Al	P	O.M.	K	Ca	Mg	SB	CEC	V
5.4	28.0	10.0	18.0	1.3	26.0	7.0	34.3	62.3	55
Clay		Silt		Sand		Texture			
20.1		5.8		74.0		Sandy loam			

Units: H+Al, K, Ca, Mg, SB and CEC (mmol_c dm⁻³); P (resin) (mg dm⁻³); O.M. (calorimetry) (g dm⁻³); V, clay, silt, sand (%). ¹ organic matter, ² sum of bases, ³ cation exchange capacity, ⁴ base saturation.

Weed species were sown on January 22, 2019. Sugarcane was planted using three wheels per pot, with a viable yolk per wheel and a planting depth of 0.08 m. 100 seeds per pot were used for each weed species, covered with a soil layer of approximately 0.02 m. Prior to the sowing of weeds, a germination test was performed, with 38% emergence for *U. decumbens*, 16% for *U. plantaginea*, 36% for *D. horizontalis*, 56% for *P. maximum* and 18% for *R. cochinchinensis*.

The treatments consisted of the application of doses of indaziflam (Allion®, Bayer CropScience Ind. Ltda, Brazil), in the five species of weeds. Doses 0, 0.125, 0.25, 0.50, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16X were used at a dose of 100 g ai ha⁻¹, equivalent to 0; 12.5; 25; 50; 100; 200; 400; 800 and 1,600 g ai ha⁻¹ of the herbicide. A completely randomized design with four replications was used, where each pot was comprised of an experimental unit.

The application of indaziflam occurred in total pre-emergence of weeds and sugarcane one day after sowing and planting. At the time of application, the loamy and sandy soils had a humidity of 14.73 and 23.36%, respectively. For the application, a CO₂ sprayer pressurized with 1 bar equipped with four spray nozzles (XR 11002, TeeJet® Technologies South America, Brazil) was used. With a pressure of 2 bar, 50 cm height from the surface of the pots, and at 1 m s⁻¹ speed, reaching an applied range of 50 cm wide per spray nozzle, and a spray volume of 200 L ha⁻¹.

Evaluations and data collection

The assessment of dry mass of the shoot and root was performed at 60 days after application (DAA). To generate the selectivity index, sugarcane plants and weed species were collected, being cut close to the ground and packed in paper bags, and the root system was separated and washed under running-water until complete cleaning and later conditioned in paper bags. The samples were dried in an oven with forced air circulation at 65 °C for 72 h and measured on a scale to two decimal places.

Data analysis

The results were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) to verify the effect of doses of indaziflam ($P < 0.05$). The non-linear logistic regression model was adjusted using the DRC package in the R software (Streibig, 1988; Ritz *et al.*, 2015), as shown in Equation 1.

$$Y = \frac{\alpha}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^c} \quad (1)$$

Where:

Y=Total dry mass; α =maximum value; x=indaziflam dose in g ai ha⁻¹; b=resulting dose at 10, 50 and 90% reduction in total dry mass (ED₁₀, ED₅₀ e ED₉₀); c=curve slope.

The SI calculation for sugarcane as a function of weed species was obtained by Equation 2 and took into account the herbicide dose necessary for a reduction

of 10% in the total dry mass of sugarcane and 90% in the total dry mass of weed species, these doses were obtained by the equation:

$$SI = \frac{ED_{10}(\text{sugarcane})}{ED_{90}(\text{weed})} \quad (2)$$

Where: SI=selectivity index; ED_{10} =dose of herbicide that resulting in a 10% reduction in the total dry mass of sugarcane; ED_{90} =dose of herbicide that resulting in a 90% reduction in the total dry mass of the weed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In sandy loam soil, as weeds were susceptible to indaziflam, 0.25 of the recommended dose (25 g ai ha⁻¹) has already provided 100% control. As a result, the weed dry mass data did not fit the log-logistic model of three-parameter suggested to estimate the selectivity index. However, *U. decumbens* species, *D. horizontalis* and *P. maximum* were the most controlled weeds by the herbicide in this soil, where at the dose of 12.5 g ai ha⁻¹ showed reductions in the dry mass of 90% (Table 2).

Table 2. Selectivity index (SI) and effective dose (ED) of the herbicide indaziflam that cause reductions in dry mass by 10% and 50% for sugarcane and reductions of 50% and 90% in weed species in a sandy-loam soil texture.

Crop/weed	ED ₁₀ ^{1±SE²}	ED ₅₀ ^{3±SE}	ED ₉₀ ^{4±SE}	SI ⁵
	g ai ha ⁻¹			
IACSP95-5000	137.83±81.48	746.01±171.59	-	-
<i>U. decumbens</i>	-	≤ 12.50	≤ 12.50	-
<i>U. plantaginea</i>	-	≤ 12.50	≤ 25.00	-
<i>D. horizontalis</i>	-	≤ 12.50	≤ 12.50	-
<i>P. maximum</i>	-	≤ 12.50	≤ 12.50	-
<i>R. cochinchinensis</i>	-	≤ 12.50	≤ 25.00	-

¹ dose of herbicide that provides a 10% reduction in total dry mass of crop; ² standard error of parameters; ³ dose of herbicide that provides a 50% reduction in total dry mass of crop and weed; ⁴ dose of herbicide that provides a 90% reduction in total dry mass of weed; ⁵ selectivity index.

Sugarcane IACSP95-5000 in soil with a sandy loam texture showed a 10% reduction in dry mass (ED_{10}) at a dose of 137.83±81.48 g ai ha⁻¹ and a 50% reduction in dry mass (ED_{50}) at a dose of 746.01±171.59 g ai ha⁻¹ (Table 2). In the clay soil, a higher ED_{10} was exhibited

using 353.23±109.37 g ai ha⁻¹ and ED_{50} at 671.07±80.62 g ai ha⁻¹ (Table 3). Thus, the percentage of reduction in total dry matter (ED_{10}) of this cultivar in soil with a sandy loam texture occurred with a lower dose of the herbicide (Figure 1).

Table 3. Selectivity index (SI) and effective dose (ED) of the herbicide indaziflam that cause reductions in dry mass by 10% and 50% for the cultivar of sugarcane and reductions of 50% and 90% in weed species in clayey soil.

Crop/weed	ED ₁₀ ^{1±SE²}	ED ₅₀ ^{3±SE}	ED ₉₀ ^{4±SE}	SI ⁵
	g ai ha ⁻¹			
IACSP95-5000	353.23±109.37	671.07±80.62	-	-
<i>U. decumbens</i>	-	19.85±3.25	94.02±34.31	3.76
<i>U. plantaginea</i>	-	27.59±7.65	152.00±53.25	2.32
<i>D. horizontalis</i>	-	≤ 12.50	≤ 25.00	-
<i>P. maximum</i>	-	10.35±3.78	124.39±52.77	2.84
<i>R. cochinchinensis</i>	-	65.50±10.78	193.02±48.46	1.83

¹ dose of herbicide that provides a 10% reduction in total dry mass of crop; ² standard error of parameters; ³ dose of herbicide that provides a 50% reduction in total dry mass of crop and weed; ⁴ dose of herbicide that provides a 90% reduction in total dry mass of weed; ⁵ selectivity index.

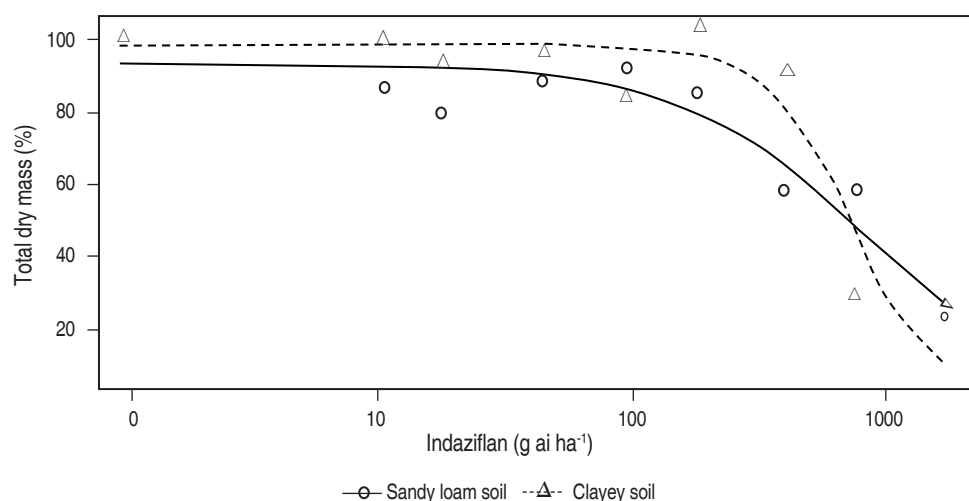


Figure 1. Total dry mass reduction (%) of sugarcane cultivar IACSP95-5000 under indaziflam doses in different soils textures.

In clay soil, the species most susceptible to indaziflam was *D. horizontalis*, where 90% of the species control (ED_{90}) was obtained at a dose of 25 g ai ha^{-1} , with no adjustment possible (Figure 2). The *R. cochinchinensis* was the species less controlled by the herbicide, followed by the species *U. plantaginea*, *P. maximum*, and *U.*

decumbens, where the 90% reduction in total dry mass was obtained at doses of 193 ± 50 ; 152 ± 50 ; 124 ± 150 and $94 \pm 30 \text{ g ai ha}^{-1}$, respectively. The selectivity index was higher due to the species *U. decumbens* being 3.76, followed by the species *P. maximum* with 2.84, *U. plantaginea* with 2.32 and *R. cochinchinensis* with 1.83 (Table 3).

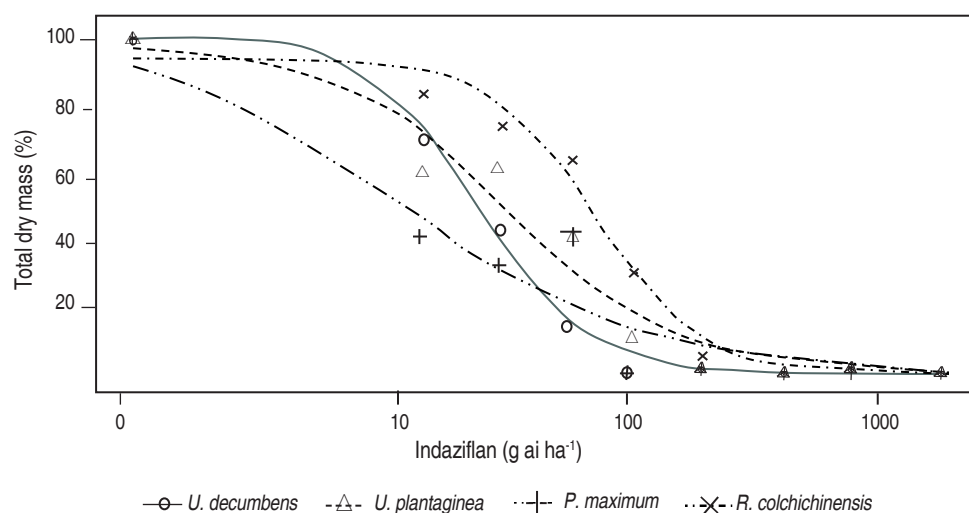


Figure 2. Total dry mass reduction (%) of weeds species under indaziflam doses on clayey soil.

In sandy loam soil, sugarcane root system was the most affected with lower doses of the herbicide indaziflam when compared to its shoot system (Figure 3). The ED_{10} for the root system was obtained with the dose of 95.15 ± 89.59

g ai ha^{-1} and for the shoot it was $162.61 \pm 112.12 \text{ g ai ha}^{-1}$ (Table 4). The doses of the herbicide for ED_{50} in this same soil were also higher for shoots $938.19 \pm 239.04 \text{ g ai ha}^{-1}$ and for the root system it was $530.40 \pm 147.77 \text{ g ai ha}^{-1}$.

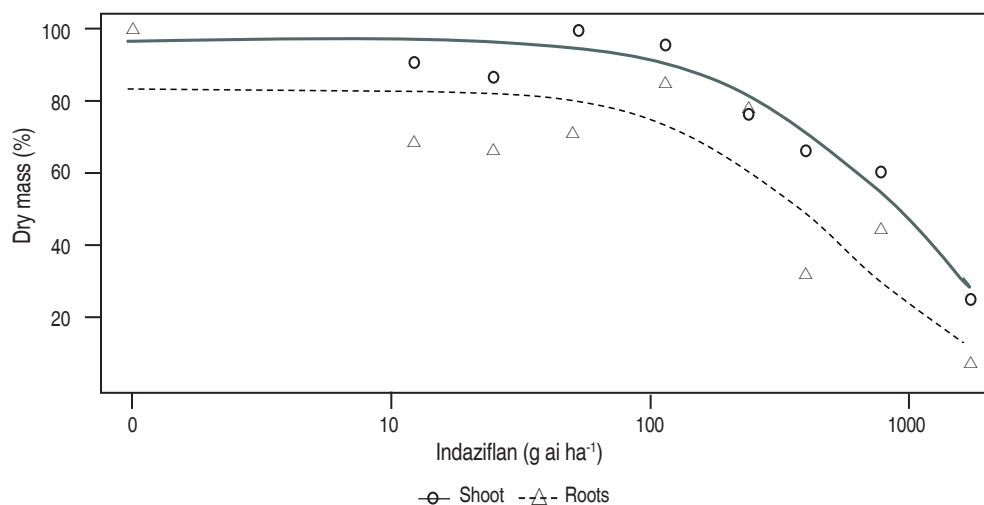


Figure 3. Dry mass reduction (%) from shoot and roots of IACSP95 – 5000 sugarcane cultivar under indaziflam doses on sandy loam soil.

In the clay soil, the root system was more affected with lower doses of the herbicide when compared to the shoot (Figure 4). The ED_{10} was obtained in the doses of 306.93 ± 97.72 g ai ha⁻¹ for the root and

361.22 ± 111.81 g ai ha⁻¹ for the shoot. However, the doses required for ED_{50} in the root system were higher for this soil, being 837.51 ± 111.49 g ai ha⁻¹ for the root and 770.09 ± 71.07 g ai ha⁻¹ for the shoot (Table 4).

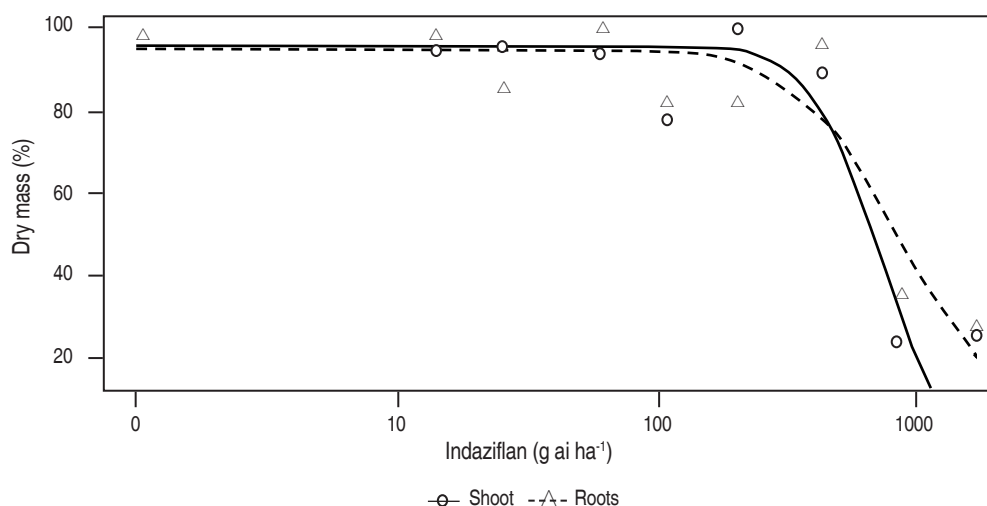


Figure 4. Dry mass reduction of aerial from shoot and roots of IACSP95-5000 sugarcane cultivar under indaziflam doses on clay soil.

The application of indaziflam (0, 30, 60, 90, 120 and 150 g ai ha⁻¹) in pre-emergence of *P. maximum*, *D. horizontalis*, and *R. cochinchinensis*, in three soils with different physical and chemical characteristics, was effective in controlling species. *P. maximum* and *D. horizontalis* were controlled from the dose of 30 g ai

ha⁻¹, regardless of the type of soil (Amim *et al.*, 2014). The present study corroborates these results, where *D. horizontalis* species was very susceptible to indaziflam regardless of the type of soil, with all species controlled in the lowest doses. However, in clay soil species such as *P. maximum* and *R. cochinchinensis* showed a 90%

Table 4. Indaziflam doses that cause dry mass reductions in dry mass by 10% and 50% of the IACSP95-5000 cultivar depending on the plant part and soil texture.

Soil texture	Plant part	ED ₁₀ ¹ ±SE ²	ED ₅₀ ³ ±SE
		g ai ha ⁻¹	
Clayey	Shoot	361.22±111.81	770.09±71.07
	Roots	306.93±97.72	837.51±111.49
Sandy loam	Shoot	162.61±112.12	938.19±239.04
	Roots	95.15±89.59	530.40±147.77

¹ dose of herbicide that provides 10% reduction in shoot and root mass; ² standard error; ³ dose of herbicide that provides a 50% reduction in the dry mass of shoot and root.

reduction in total dry mass at doses of 124.39±52.77 and 193.02±48.46 g ai ha⁻¹ respectively; these doses are higher than those recommended for the herbicide for similar soils (Rodrigues and Almeida, 2018).

Indaziflam was selective for the IACSP95-5000 sugarcane cultivar. In the sandy loam soil, the ED₁₀ was lower than the dose required for the same reduction in clay soil. This may have occurred given that indaziflam has a positive correlation to organic matter, due to its high value of the sorption coefficient normalized by organic carbon ($K_{oc} < 1,000 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$) and a high value of the octanol-water partition coefficient ($K_{ow} = 2.8$), contributing to greater sorption of organic matter and consequently lower availability in the soil solution, impacting on selectivity and weed control (Tompkins, 2010; Alonso *et al.*, 2011; Sebastian *et al.*, 2017).

These factors may have had an impact on the selectivity and control of the weed species evaluated in this study, since the sandy loam soil has a lower organic matter content (18 mg dm⁻³) than the clay soil (42 mg dm⁻³) and consequently, to reach ED₁₀, a lower dose of the herbicide was necessary. Also, in sandy loam soil, indaziflam was effective in controlling weed species with lower doses. Sebastian *et al.*, (2017) evaluated the influence of the physical-chemical properties of the soil on the efficacy of controlling indaziflam on *Kochia scoparia*, and observed that a concentration of 10 to 100 times greater is necessary to promote a 50% growth reduction (ED₅₀) for soil with 16.8% organic matter compared to soil with 0.4%.

Indaziflam application (300 g ai ha⁻¹) did not cause injury to the sugarcane (RB867515 cultivar), in an area with sandy soil (Simões, 2018). However, from the dose of 137.83±81.48 g ai ha⁻¹, reductions of 10% in the total dry mass was observed. In the present study, the selectivity index was not possible to obtain for the sandy loam soil, due to the sensitivity of the species to the herbicide indaziflam in this type of soil. This can be correlated with the physical-chemical characteristics of the soil, being the herbicide more available. It may be considered that indaziflam was very selective in this type of soil, due to the control of the weed species evaluated in the first doses and because it required relatively high doses to cause reductions in the dry mass of the sugarcane cultivar. In clay soil, indaziflam was also considered selective, even with the need for higher doses to control species. A selectivity index value greater than 1 indicates that the herbicide is more selective due to the weed species (Bartley, 1993).

A reduction in dry root mass was observed in the sandy loam soil with lower doses of indaziflam (95.15±89.59 g ai ha⁻¹), when compared to the shoot in this same soil (162.61±112, 12 g ai ha⁻¹). In clay soil, the doses of indaziflam required for a 10% reduction in root dry matter were 306.93±97.72 g ai ha⁻¹. The reduction in biomass and morphology of the root system by indaziflam has also been observed in other studies (Jones *et al.*, 2013; Brabham *et al.*, 2014; Jones *et al.*, 2015; Schneider *et al.*, 2015).

Schneider *et al.* (2015) obtained similar results to the present study, using *Cynodon dactylon* plants, in the sand, regardless of the indaziflam dose, an injury was observed, with a root and shoot reduction of 32 and 10% up to 10 cm

depth, respectively. This may be a factor that influenced the results of this study, as the sugarcane stems were planted at 8 cm depth, where the first roots may have come into contact with the herbicide. The authors also observed that the increase in clay content and especially the addition of organic matter, significantly improved the root mass at a dose of 16 g ai ha⁻¹ compared to sandy soil without organic matter. However, this same dose caused inhibition in the growth of the roots, without influence on the development of the shoot of the plant in the sandy and clay soils even with organic matter.

The physico-chemical properties of indaziflam suggest that the molecule can be moderately mobile in the soil (solubility in water (Sw)=4.4 mg L⁻¹ at pH 4.0) due to the long persistence (half-life time (T_{1/2})>150 days) associated with low solubility in water (Sw=2.2 mg L⁻¹ at pH 7.0 to 9.0) and moderate sorption (sorption coefficient (Kd)=4.9 to 27.4 g mL⁻¹) (Tompkins, 2010; Alonso *et al.*, 2011). Nevertheless, as the sandy loam soil has a lower content of organic matter (18 mg dm⁻³) compared to the clay one (42 mg dm⁻³), and the herbicide has a great affinity to organic matter (Koc<1,000 mg g⁻¹), and with the presence of water during the entire conduction of the experiment, indaziflam may have had more mobility in the sandy loam soil, causing greater reductions in the root system of sugarcane in this soil.

CONCLUSIONS

In sandy loam soil, the indaziflam dose of 25 g ai ha⁻¹ provided 100% control for all weeds. In clay soil, for *D. horizontalis* the ED₉₀ was obtained at 25 g ai ha⁻¹, for *R. cochinchinensis* at 193 g ai ha⁻¹, for *U. plantaginea* at 152 g ai ha⁻¹, for *P. maximum* at 124 g ai ha⁻¹, and for *U. decumbens* at 94 g ai ha⁻¹. Indaziflam was selective to IACSP95-5000 sugarcane cultivar in both soils, with ED₁₀ at 137 g ai ha⁻¹ for soil with a sandy loam texture and 353 g ai ha⁻¹ for clay soil. The selectivity index was higher than 1 for all weeds in clay soil. It was not possible to obtain the selectivity index for sandy loam soil due to species susceptibility to the herbicide.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study is a derivation of the master thesis of the first author, financed by *Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior* (Capes, BR).

REFERENCES

- Alonso DG, Koskinen WC, Oliveira Júnior RS, Constantin J and Mislankar S. 2011. Sorption-desorption of indaziflam in selected agricultural soils. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 59(24): 13096-13101. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf203014g>
- Amim RT, Freitas SP, Freitas ILJ, Gravina GA and Paes HMF. 2014. Weed control with indaziflam in soils with different physico-chemical attributes. *Planta Daninha* 32(4): 791-800. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-83582014000400014>
- Bartley MR. 1993. Assessment of herbicide selectivity. In Streibig JC, Kudsk P, eds, *Herbicide bioassays*. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- Brabham C, Lei L, Gu Y, Stork J, Barrett M and Debolt S. 2014. Indaziflam herbicidal action: a potent cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor. *Plant Physiology* 166(3): 1177-1185. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.114.241950>
- Brosnan JT, Breeden GK, McCullough PE and Henry GM. 2012. PRE and POST control of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) with indaziflam. *Weed Technology* 26(1): 48-53. <https://doi.org/10.1614/WT-D-11-00088.1>
- Carvalho SJP, Nicolai M, Ferreira RR, Figueira AVDO and Christoffoleti PJ. 2009. Herbicide selectivity by differential metabolism: considerations for reducing crop damages. *Scientia Agricola* 66(1): 136-142. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103-90162009000100020>
- Guerra N, Oliveira Júnior R, Constantin J, Oliveira Neto A and Braz G. 2013. Aminocyclopyrachlor e indaziflam: Seletividade, controle e comportamento no ambiente. *Revista Brasileira de Herbicidas* 12(3): 285-295. <https://doi.org/10.7824/rbh.v12i3.246>
- Inoue MH, Oliveira Júnior RS, Constantin J, Alonso DG and Tormena CA. 2009. Bioavailability of diuron, imazapic and isoxaflutole in soils of contrasting textures. *Journal of Environmental Science and Health, Part B* 44(8): 757-763. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03601230903237998>
- Jones PA, Brosnan JT, Kopsell DA and Breeden GK. 2013. Soil type and rooting depth affect hybrid bermudagrass injury with preemergence herbicides. *Crop Science* 53(2): 660-665. <https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2012.08.0475>
- Jones PA, Brosnan JT, Kopsell DA, Armel GR and Breeden GK. 2015. Preemergence herbicides affect hybrid bermudagrass nutrient content. *Journal of Plant Nutrition* 38(2): 177-188. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01904167.2013.837179>
- Karpinski RAK, Oliveira Neto A, Guerra N, Constantin J, Oliveira Júnior RS, Maciel CDG and Silva A. 2014. Influência da textura do solo na seletividade do herbicida fomesafen aplicado em pré-emergência do algodoeiro. *Revista Brasileira de Herbicidas* 13(2): 125-133. <https://doi.org/10.7824/rbh.v13i2.283>
- Monquero PA, Binha DP, Inácio EM, Silva PV and Amaral LR. 2011. Selectivity of herbicides in varieties of sugarcane. *Bragantia* 70(2): 286-293. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0006-87052011000200006>
- Oliveira Júnior RS and Inoue MH. 2011. Seletividade de herbicidas para culturas e plantas daninhas. In Oliveira Júnior RS, Constantin J and Inoue MH, eds, *Biologia e manejo de plantas daninhas*, 1st ed. Omnipax, Curitiba.
- Rasmussen J, Bibby BM and Schou AP. 2008. Investigating the selectivity of weed harrowing with new methods. *Weed Research* 48(6): 523-532. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3180.2008.00661.x>
- Reis FC, Victoria-Filho R, Andrade MT and Barroso AAM. 2019.

- Use of herbicides in sugarcane in the São Paulo state. *Planta Daninha* 37: e019184227. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0100-83582019370100064>
- Ritz C, Baty F, Streibig JC and Gerhard D. 2015. Dose-response analysis using R. *PLoS One* 10(12): e0146021. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0146021>
- Ritz C and Streibig JC. 2005. Bioassay analysis using R. *Journal of Statistical Software* 12(5): 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v012.i05>
- Rodrigues BN and Almeida FS. 2018. Guia de herbicidas, 7th ed. Ed. Authors, Londrina.
- Schneider JG, Haguewood JB, Song E, Pan X, Rutledge JM, Monke BJ and Xiong X. 2015. Indaziflam effect on bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon* L. Pers.) shoot growth and root initiation as influenced by soil texture and organic matter. *Crop Science* 55(1): 429-436. <https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2014.02.0155>
- Sebastian DJ, Nissen SJ, Westra P, Shaner DL and Butters G. 2017. Influence of soil properties and soil moisture on the efficacy of indaziflam and flumioxazin on *Kochia scoparia* L. *Pest Management Science* 73(2): 444-451. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ps.4300>
- Silva AA and Silva JF. 2007. Tópicos em manejo de plantas daninhas. UFV, Viçosa.
- Simões PS. 2018. Seletividade e eficácia do indaziflam e efeito da profundidade do lençol freático na interferência de *Panicum dichotomiflorum* em cana-de-açúcar. PhD thesis. Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", Botucatu
- Streibig JC. 1988. Herbicide bioassay. *Weed Research* 28(6): 479-484. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3180.1988.tb00831.x>
- Tompkins J. 2010. Pesticide Fact Sheet: Indaziflam. EPA - Environmental Protection Agency, United States of America. In: http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC080818_26-Jul-10.pdf
- Victoria-Filho R and Christoffoleti PJ. 2004. Manejo de plantas daninhas e produtividade da cana. *Visão Agrícola* 1: 32-37
- Wang H, Liu W, Zhao K, Yu H, Zhang J and Wang J. 2018. Evaluation of weed control efficacy and crop safety of the new HPPD-inhibiting herbicide-QYR301. *Scientific Reports* 8(1): 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-26223-9>
-

