

MANAGEMENT OF WINTER AND SUMMER WEEDS IN VINEYARDS AND OLIVE GROVES WITH AN ECOLOGICAL FERTILIZER WITH HERBICIDAL PROPERTIES

GESTÃO DE INFESTANTES DE INVERNO E PRIMAVERA EM VINHA E OLIVAL COM UM FERTILIZANTE ECOLÓGICO COM PROPRIEDADES HERBICIDAS

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SUMMARY

Weeds reduce crop yields and require annual measures of control, although they can provide important ecological benefits. In this work, the efficacy was tested of an ecological fertilizer with herbicidal properties (Bioscrop Herbitec®) which in high concentrations (10-15%) can have a similar effect to a contact herbicide. The composition of the product is 6.0 % of water-soluble potassium oxide, 54.7 % of organic acids and 39.3 % of dispersants and diluents. The product was tested in six field trials during two years, which included two vineyards and two olive orchards and winter and spring vegetation. In each experiment three treatments were imposed, being the product applied at the concentrations of 10% and 15% and a non-treated control. In treated plots, the entire ground surface (rows and inter-rows) was sprayed. The evaluation of the effect of the treatments on vegetation was assessed by the pin point and grid methods which consisted of determining the percentage of damaged and not damaged vegetation and bare soil. The production of dry biomass of weeds was also evaluated as a measure of the persistence of the damage on vegetation. The floristic composition of the stands was also recorded to evaluate the specific susceptibility of the weeds to the different treatments. The results showed that the product severely damaged the vegetation, and the effect persisted for more than a month. The application of the product caused a severe reduction in the aboveground biomass while keeping the soil protected, showing a useful compromise between the reduction in weed competition and the maintenance of ground cover. Some species were severely damaged while others seemed to have benefited in relative terms, suggesting that the effectiveness of the product will be dependent on the weed species present.

RESUMO

As infestantes reduzem a produtividade das culturas e requerem medidas anuais de combate, embora também possam fornecer importantes serviços ecossistémicos. Neste trabalho foi testada a eficácia de um produto ecológico (Bioscrop Herbitec®) que, em altas concentrações (10-15%), pode ter um efeito semelhante ao de um herbicida de contato. O produto contém 6,0 % de óxido de potássio solúvel em água, 54,7 % de ácidos orgânicos e 39,3 % de dispersantes e diluentes. O produto foi testado em seis ensaios de campo, em duas vinhas e dois olivais e sobre vegetação de inverno e de primavera. Em cada ensaio foram testados três tratamentos, correspondentes à aplicação do produto em duas concentrações (10 e 15%) e uma modalidade testemunha. Nos talhões tratados o produto foi aplicado nas linhas e entrelinhas. O efeito dos tratamentos na vegetação foi avaliado pelos métodos do ponto quadrado e da grelha, que consistiram em determinar o grau de cobertura do solo com vegetação danificada, não danificada e solo nu. A produção de matéria seca das infestantes foi também avaliada como medida da persistência do dano na vegetação. A composição florística dos cobertos foi também registada como forma de avaliar a suscetibilidade específica das infestantes aos diferentes tratamentos. Os resultados mostraram que o produto danificou severamente a vegetação e o efeito persistiu por mais de um mês. A aplicação do produto causou uma redução significativa da biomassa aérea, mas manteve o solo protegido, mostrando um equilíbrio interessante entre a redução da competição das infestantes e a proteção do solo. Algumas espécies foram fortemente danificadas, enquanto outras parecem ter beneficiado em termos relativos, sugerindo que a eficácia do produto dependerá das espécies infestantes presentes

Key words: *Vitis vinifera*; *Olea europaea*; ecological weed management; cover cropping.

Palavras-chave: *Vitis vinifera*; *Olea europaea*; gestão ecológica de infestantes; enlramento do solo.

INTRODUCTION

Weeds are a chronic phytosanitary problem. Every year, and in all crops without exception, management

measures are needed for weed control. Weeds may compete with crops for light, water and nutrients, thus reducing crop yields (Gucci *et al.*, 2012; Ferreira *et al.*, 2013; Konvalina *et al.*, 2016). Despite the

negative impact of weeds in global agriculture, they may also provide important benefits to the ecosystem (Cordeau *et al.*, 2016).

Weeds are a major challenge to farmers, requiring a multitude of cultural tactics to disrupt weed population dynamics. The ancestral methods of weed control are hand weeding and soil tillage. However, in large-scale agriculture, the former is not feasible because of the limited labour available and the associated costs. The potentialities of tillage operations on weed management and related problems have been extensively studied (Brainard *et al.*, 2013; Bajwa, 2014; Anderson, 2015; Legere *et al.*, 2013). Despite the beneficial effect on reducing weed infestation, soil tillage favours soil erosion and presents a high economic and environmental cost which makes it less than suitable to most conservative agricultural systems (Chauhan *et al.*, 2012). Rather, selecting crop rotations of species with different growing cycles, and the varying of sowing dates and planting densities, are weed management strategies which are more acceptable ecologically (Drews *et al.*, 2009; Bajwa, 2014; Garrison *et al.* 2014; Anderson, 2015; Dorn *et al.*, 2015). However, these practices alone are not usually enough to reduce weed infestation to acceptable levels. In perennial tree crops and vineyards is very usual to manage the weed vegetation by cover cropping with sown species (Monteiro and Lopes, 2007; Rodrigues *et al.*, 2015a,b; Portugal *et al.*, 2017), a system which usually also uses an herbicide to control the weeds in the rows.

Consequently, the use of herbicides has been widespread in large-scale agriculture. However, there is still great pressure to reduce conventional herbicides in that they may lead to herbicide resistance (Portugal *et al.*, 2013), cause phytotoxicity in cultivated plants (Cañero *et al.*, 2011) and may be related to environmental damage (Ghersa *et al.*, 2000; Celis *et al.*, 2007). In addition, herbicides produced from chemical synthesis cannot be used in organic farming, which makes weed control one of the major challenges of this cropping system (Gruber and Chaupein, 2009). In the last decades, a great effort has been devoted in the search for bio-herbicides with the potential to be used in organic agriculture (Pacanowski, 2011; Bailey *et al.*, 2013; Mupondwa *et al.*, 2015; Tigre *et al.*, 2015; Hussain *et al.*, 2017). However, the number of bio-herbicides on the market is limited and represents less than 10% among bio-pesticides (Cordeau *et al.*, 2016).

In the NE of Portugal, agriculture is a marginal economic activity due to the poor ecological conditions for plant growth. The main constraint factors are the lack of water for irrigation and the steep slope of the landscapes. In such conditions, grapevine and olive tree are among the few viable crops since they can cope with drought stress and poor soil fertility. Currently, most farmers manage their activities within the European Union rules of Integrated Crop Production in spite of some are trying to adopt less intensive farming system, such as organic farming. In these agricultural systems farmer's income should be based on achieving quality products rather than higher yields. However, the conversion of traditional agriculture to organic farming cannot be an easy task and management of weeds is one of the major challenges. Soil tillage has been extensively questioned since it causes soil erosion (Martínez *et al.*, 2006; Gómez *et al.*, 2009) and reduces soil organic matter and its biological activity (Montanaro *et al.*, 2010; Ramos *et al.*, 2011; Aranda *et al.*, 2011; Ferreira *et al.*, 2013; Rodrigues *et al.*, 2015a). The use of herbicides reduces biodiversity and may also cause other environmental problems (Ghersa *et al.*, 2000; Celis *et al.*, 2007). Cover cropping has been seen as a possible alternative for ground management due to its positive effects on soil fertility. However, cover crops compete for water and nutrients which may reduce crop productivity (Lipecki and Berbeć, 1997; Rodrigues *et al.*, 2011, Ferreira *et al.*, 2013). Methods using thermal means (flaming, hot water, hot foam or laser radiation) usually have a high cost and some cannot be safely used in Mediterranean conditions due to the risk of wildfire. Thus, it seems that the field is open to find new tools to help to manage weed vegetation, in particular in organic farming where conventional herbicides are not allowed.

Bioscrop Herbitec® is a commercial product which is authorized for use in organic farming as a fertilizer in some European countries. Its main composition is 6.0 % water-soluble potassium oxide, 54.7 % organic acids and 39.3 % of dispersants and diluents. Although developed as a fertilizer, the product can act as an herbicide when applied at certain concentrations. Thus, the objective of this work is to test the potential use of Bioscrop Herbitec on weed management in two perennial crops (grapevine and olive) and in two seasons (winter and spring). The hypothesis under study is that the product can reduce weed competition in cultivated plants ensuring, at the same time, enough vegetation for soil protection and other ecological benefits.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Site characterization

This project of on-farm research was carried out in two vineyards, one located in Rendufe (Valpaços) and the other in Bragança, and two olive orchards, both located in Valverde (Valpaços). The vineyard of Rendufe is 4 years old and the vineyard of Bragança is 20. In both vineyards the plants are spaced at 2.5×1.4 m. The olive groves are both over 50 years old and the trees spaced at 8×8 m. The product was tested in six different cropping situations as reported in Table I. Currently, the farmers receiving this experiment manage their activities as Integrated Crop Production, but there is a possibility to convert the system to organic farming as soon as they can overcome some cropping constrains, one of the most important being weed management.

The climate of the region is of Mediterranean type with some Atlantic influence. Meteorological data recorded during the experimental period is shown in Figure 1. The soils where the vineyard of Rendufe

and the olive groves of Vilaverde are located are classified as eutric orthic Leptosols. The soil of the experiment of Bragança is classified as eutric Cambisol. Selected properties of these soils based on samples collected at the start of the field trials are shown in Table II.

TABLE I

Experimental field trials arranged by crop, season, year, local and installation date.

Campos experimentais organizados por cultura, estação, ano, local e data de instalação.

Crop	Season	Year	Local	Installation date
Olive	Winter	2015/16	Valverde1	Dec 26 th
Olive	Spring	2016	Valverde2	May 2 nd
Olive	Winter	2017/18	Valverde1	Dec 19 th
Vine	Winter	2015/16	Rendufe	Dec 26 th
Vine	Winter	2017/18	Bragança	Dec 19 th
Vine	Spring	2018	Bragança	Abril 2 nd

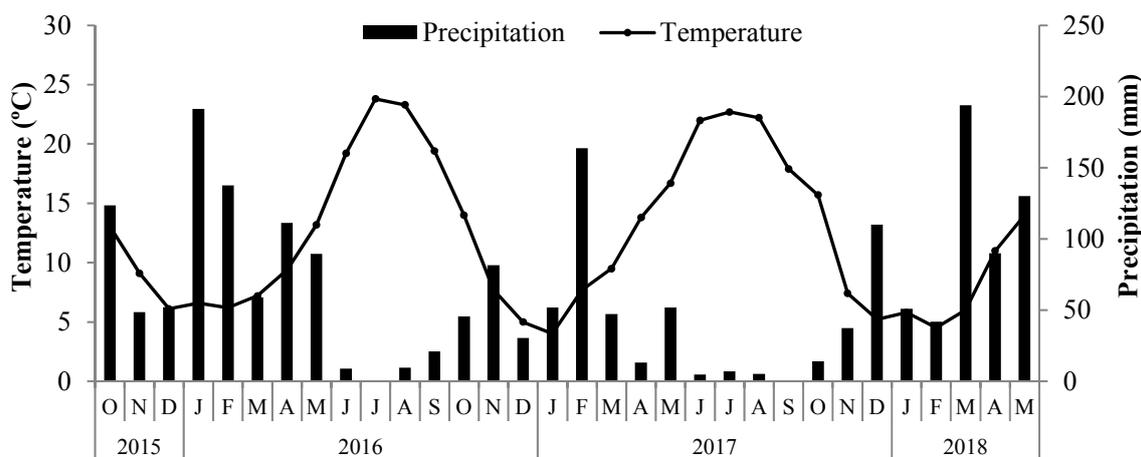


Figure 1. Average monthly temperature and accumulated precipitation recorded in the meteorological station of Santa Apolónia farm in Bragança, NE Portugal, during the experimental period.

Temperatura média do ar e precipitação mensais registadas na estação meteorológica da quinta de Santa Apolónia em Bragança durante o período experimental.

Experimental design and crop management

The experiments were arranged as randomized block designs with three replicates (3 blocks). In each experiment, three treatments were imposed: control (without application of product); dose 1 (10% product concentration); and dose 2 (15%). Each experimental unit consisted of 16 m^2 (4×4 m in the olive groves

and 8×2 m in the vineyard). In treated plots of all the experiments the entire soil surface (rows and inter-rows) was sprayed.

The product is commercially marketed under the trade name Bioscrop Herbitec®, consisting of 6.0% water-soluble potassium oxide (K_2O), 54.7% organic acids and 39.3% dispersants and diluents.

Prior to the application of the product a blank test was performed to select the type of nozzle in order to follow the manufacturer's application recommendations. In the application of the product, a

manual backpack-type sprayer was used, equipped with Albuz APE 110® nozzle, at a pressure of 4×10^5 Pa and speed of 5 km h^{-1} in order to obtain the volume of spray recommended by the manufacturer.

TABLE II

Selected properties of soil samples collected in the experimental plots prior to the establishment of the field experiments.

Algumas propriedades dos solos com base em amostras colhidas nos talhões experimentais antes do estabelecimento dos ensaios de campo

Soil properties	Rendufe	Valverde1	Bragança	Valverde2
pH (H ₂ O)	4.87	5.12	6.00	5.05
pH (KCl)	3.46	4.02	5.11	4.61
Organic matter (%) ^a	0.80	1.70	1.21	4.75
Extractable P (mg P ₂ O ₅ kg ⁻¹) ^b	28.0	93.0	28.0	350.0
Extractable K (mg K ₂ O kg ⁻¹) ^b	127.0	76.0	70.0	300.0
Exchange complex				
Ca (Cmol ⁺ kg ⁻¹)	0.56	0.75	10.73	2.77
Mg (Cmol ⁺ kg ⁻¹)	0.24	0.21	3.62	0.43
K (Cmol ⁺ kg ⁻¹)	0.32	0.26	0.31	1.28
Na (Cmol ⁺ kg ⁻¹)	0.28	0.38	0.38	0.28
Ex acidity (Cmol ⁺ kg ⁻¹)	0.90	0.50	0.10	0.10
CEC (Cmol ⁺ kg ⁻¹)	2.30	2.11	15.14	4.86

^aWalkley-Black; ^bEgner-Rhiem

Field determinations

The evaluation of the effect of the treatments consisted of determining the degree of soil cover by the pin point and grid methods (Damgaard et al., 2011; Rodrigues et al., 2015a,b). The production of biomass was evaluated as a measure of the damage caused to the vegetation. The floristic composition of the experimental plots was also assessed to determine the specific susceptibility of the weeds to the product.

The pin point method measures the proportion of ground occupied by a perpendicular projection on to it of the aerial parts of the plants. A frame with a fixed grid pattern was placed randomly above the vegetation and a pin was inserted vertically through one of the ten (10 cm spaced) grid points into the vegetation. The first point touched by the pin (unaffected vegetation, damaged vegetation and bare soil) was registered. In each experiment the frame was randomly placed in five positions within the available area. The grid method consisted of placing a grid of a square meter divided into 5cm x 5cm units on the vegetation. The number of units or their fractions occupied by unaffected vegetation, damaged vegetation or bare soil were recorded.

The dry biomass of weeds was evaluated by cutting the vegetation from a sample of 0.25 m² after a metal grid (0.5 × 0.5 m) had been randomly thrown onto the vegetation. After it had been cut, the vegetation was oven-dried at 70 °C to constant weight. The floristic composition of the vegetation was assessed by the pin

point method. The plants touched by the pin were identified, whenever possible, by species.

Data analysis

Comparisons among treatments were provided by ANOVA by using JMP statistical Software. Means with significant differences ($\alpha < 0.05$) were separated by Tukey HSD test ($\alpha = 0.05$). In figures, the means were associated to their mean confidence intervals ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The two tested dosages of the fertilizer significantly increased the percentage of bare soil for most of the sampling dates, particularly at the highest concentration, when assessed by the pin point method (Figure 2). Weeds were severely damaged immediately after the application of the fertilizer, with tissues showing necrosis caused by the product exceeding 80% in all trials, and the effect persisted for more than one month. At 113 and 86 days after the application of the fertilizer, respectively in 2015/2016 and 2017/2018, no symptoms of damage on tissues were visible. However, the vegetation did not recover to the levels of development of the control treatment, and the values of bare soil remained significantly higher in treated plots.

The use of the grid method in evaluating the effect of the product application yielded results with a pattern

similar to that recorded with the pin point method (Figure 3). However, this method resulted in a relative overestimation of the percentage of bare soil

associated with the fertilizer treatments and underestimated the damaged vegetation.

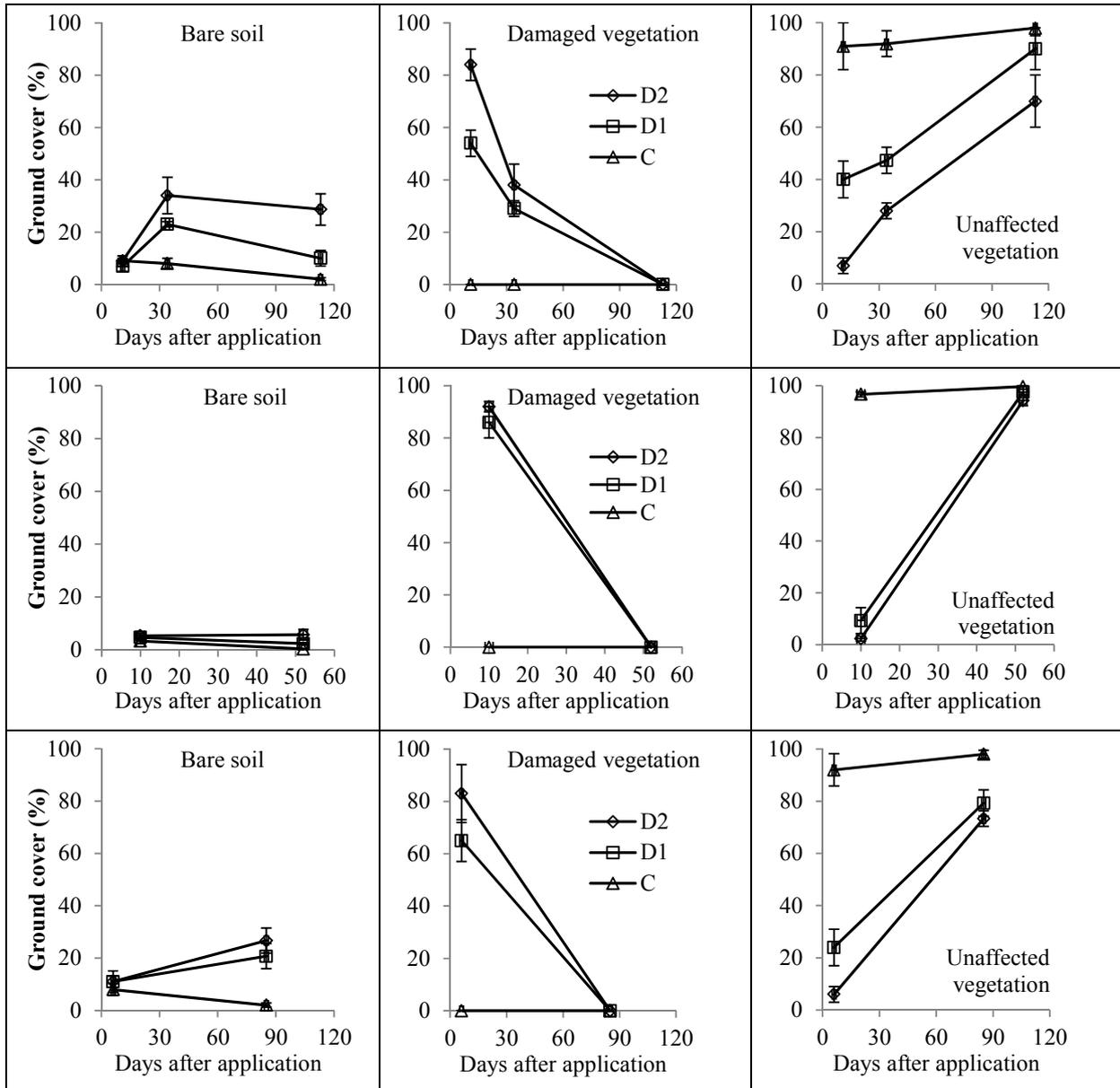


Figure 2. Ground cover (bare soil, damaged, and unaffected vegetation) assessed by the pin point method in olive trials in the winter 2015/2016 (top panels), spring 2016 (middle panels) and winter 2017/2018 (bottom panels) as a function of the application of Bioscrop Herbitec at 10% (D1) and 15% (D2) concentrations and in the control treatment. The error bars represent the mean confidence limits ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Cobertura do solo (solo nu, vegetação danificada e não danificada) avaliada pelo método do ponto quadrado em olival no inverno de 2015/2016 (painéis superiores), primavera de 2016 (painéis intermédios) e inverno de 2017/2018 (painéis inferiores) em função da aplicação de Bioscrop Herbitec nas concentrações de 10% (D1) e 15% (D2) e na testemunha. As barras de erro representam o intervalo de confiança da média ($\alpha = 0,05$).

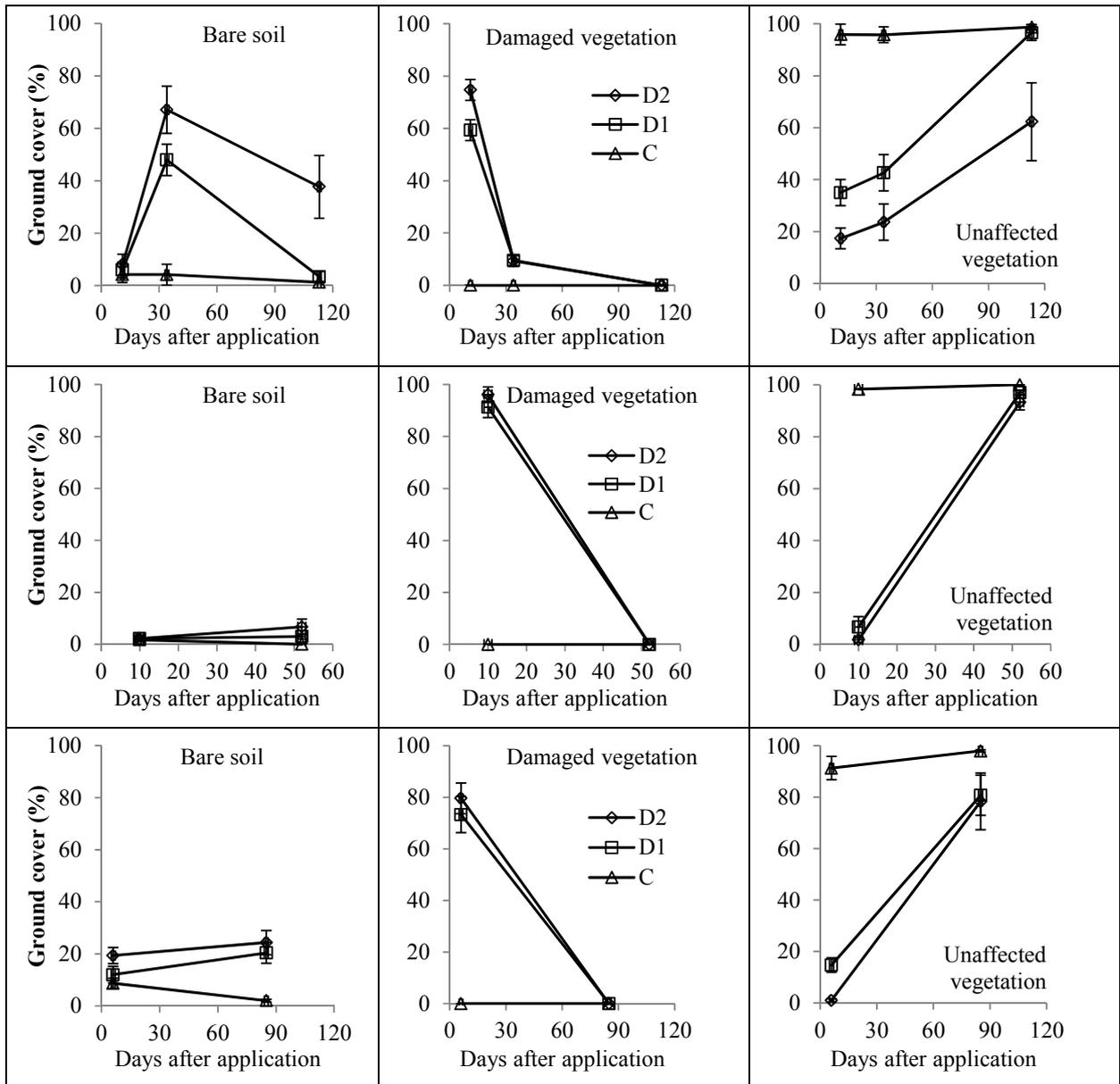


Figure 3. Ground cover (bare soil, damaged, and unaffected vegetation) assessed by the grid method in olive trials in the winter 2015/2016 (top panels), spring 2016 (middle panels) and winter 2017/2018 (bottom panels) as a function of the application of Bioscrop Herbitec at 10% (D1) and 15% (D2) concentrations and in the control treatment. The error bars represent the mean confidence limits ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Cobertura do solo (solo nu, vegetação danificada e não danificada) avaliada pelo método da grelha em olival no inverno de 2015/2016 (painéis superiores), primavera de 2016 (painéis intermédios) e inverno de 2017/2018 (painéis inferiores) em função da aplicação de Bioscrop Herbitec nas concentrações de 10% (D1) e 15% (D2) e na testemunha. As barras de erro representam o intervalo de confiança da média ($\alpha = 0,05$).

The effect of the application of fertilizer recorded on the winter or spring vegetation of the vineyards evolved in a similar trend to that was registered in olive, either by the pin point method (Figure 4) or by the grid method (Figure 5). In winter 2015/2016 the percentage of damaged tissue approached 90% at the highest dose of product 11 days after its application

when assessed by the pin point method (Figure 4). However, a major difference occurred between years. The lack of rain in autumn/winter of 2017/2018 (Figure 1) severely impaired the development of the vegetation. Thus, in these conditions, the use of this product did not reach values of vegetative damage similarly high to the previous years since most of the

observations fell on bare soil. The spring of 2018 was characterized by high and persistent precipitation originating a boom on the development of vegetation,

which reduced the damage recorded on weeds and the duration of the herbicidal effect of both dosages of the Bioscrop Herbitec®.

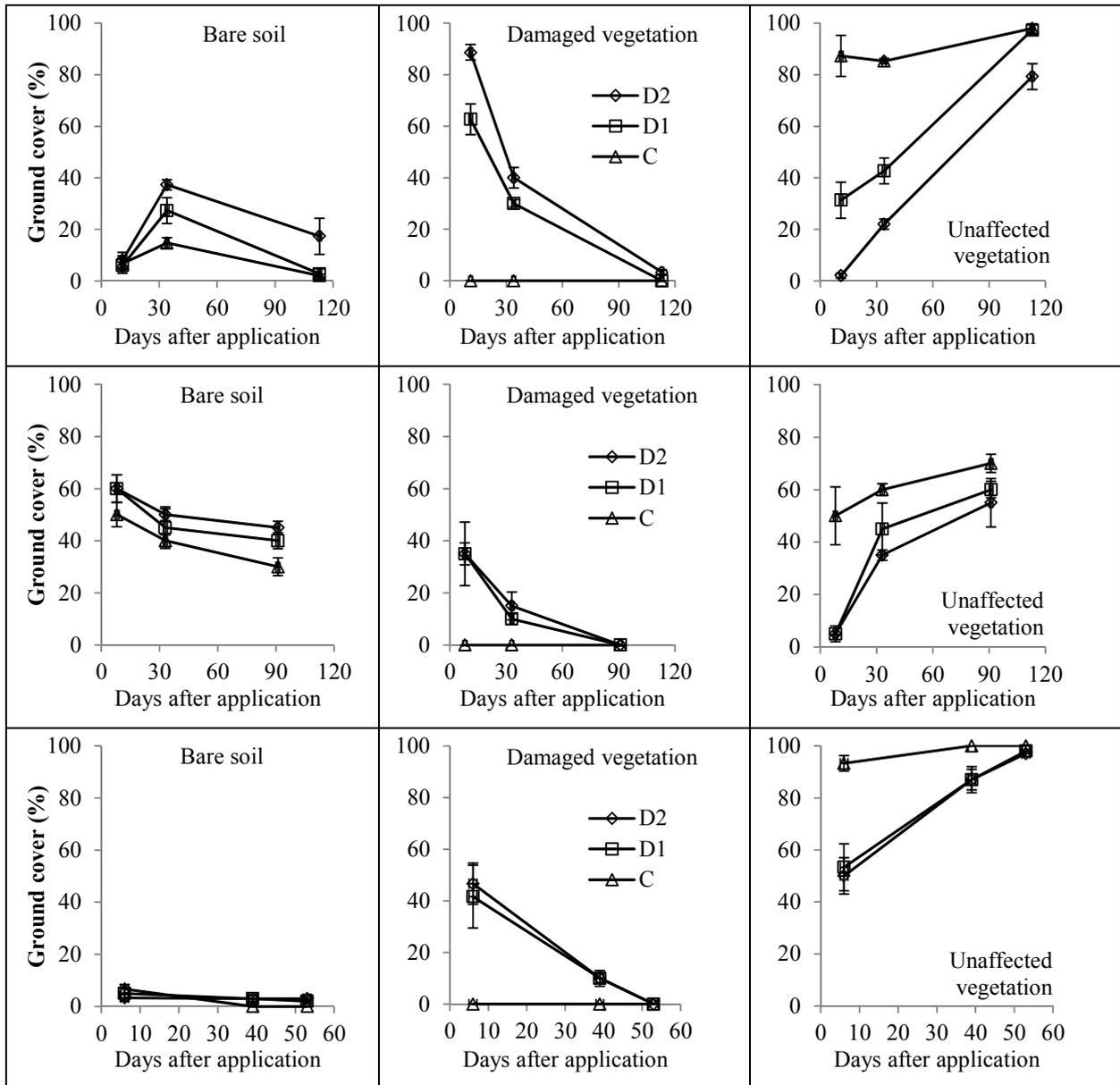


Figure 4. Ground cover (bare soil, damaged, and unaffected vegetation) assessed by the pin point method in vineyard trials in the winter 2015/2016 (top panels), winter 2017/2018 (middle panels) and spring 2018 (bottom panels) as a function of the application of Bioscrop Herbitec at 10% (D1) and 15% (D2) concentrations and in the control treatment. The error bars represent the mean confidence limits ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Cobertura do solo (solo nu, vegetação danificada e não danificada) avaliada pelo método do ponto quadrado em vinha no inverno de 2015/2016 (painéis superiores), primavera de 2016 (painéis intermédios) e inverno de 2017/2018 (painéis inferiores) em função da aplicação de Bioscrop Herbitec nas concentrações de 10% (D1) e 15% (D2) e na testemunha. As barras de erro representam o intervalo de confiança da média ($\alpha = 0,05$).

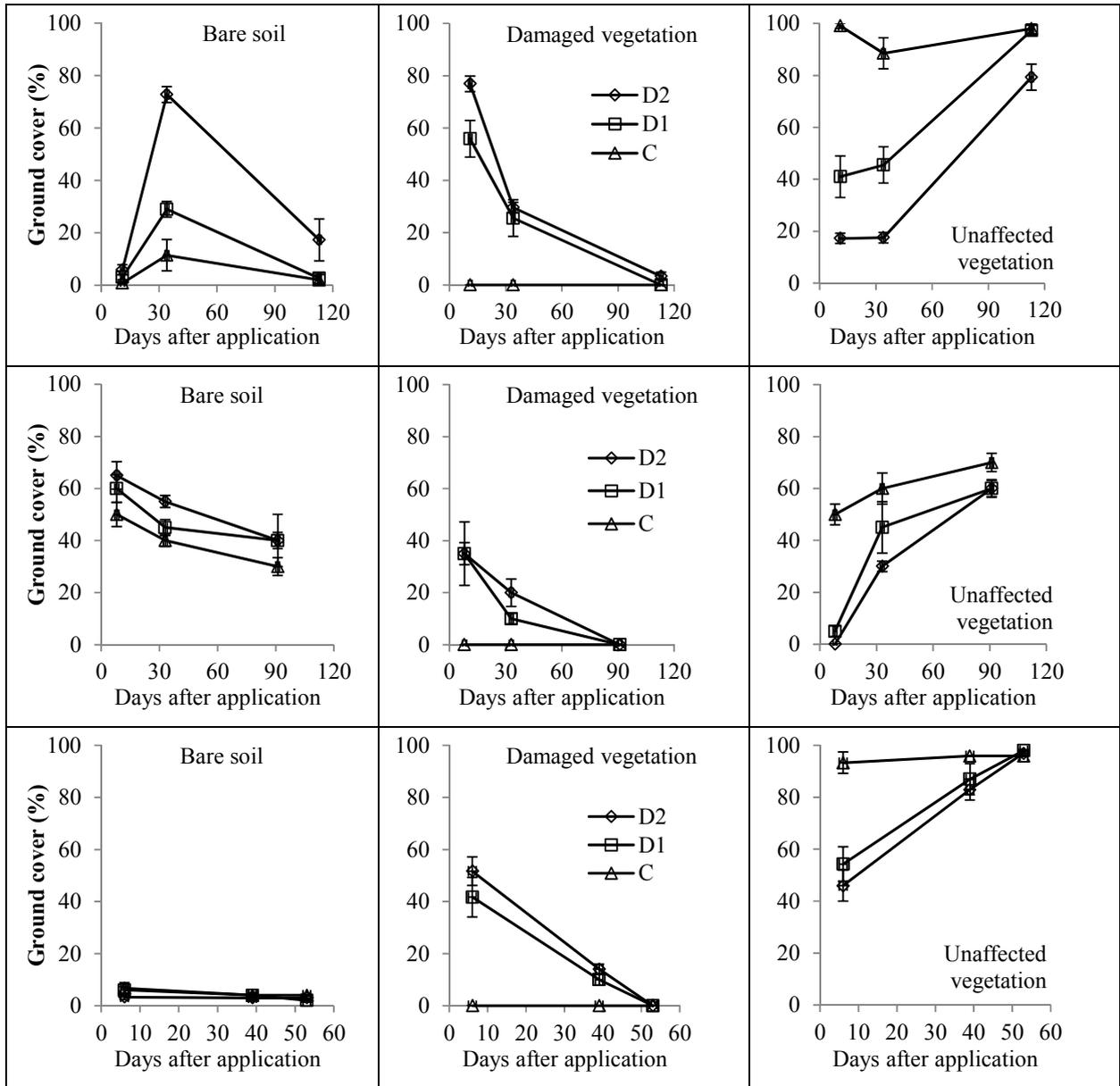


Figure 5. Ground cover (bare soil, damaged, and unaffected vegetation) assessed by the grid method in vineyard trials in the winter 2015/2016 (top panels), winter 2017/2018 (middle panels) and spring 2018 (bottom panels) vineyard trials as a function of the application of Bioscrop Herbitec at 10% (D1) and 15% (D2) concentrations and in the control treatment. The error bars represent the mean confidence limits ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Cobertura do solo (solo nu, vegetação danificada e não danificada) avaliada pelo método da grela em vinha no inverno de 2015/2016 (painéis superiores), primavera de 2016 (painéis intermédios) e inverno de 2017/2018 (painéis inferiores) em função da aplicação de Bioscrop Herbitec nas concentrações de 10% (D1) e 15% (D2) e na testemunha. As barras de erro representam o intervalo de confiança da média ($\alpha = 0,05$).

The effect on dry matter yield of herbaceous vegetation due to the use of the two high dosages of the Bioscrop Herbitec® was assessed by periodic cuts of the aboveground biomass. The use of the two high dosages of the fertilizer gave a significant reduction in dry matter yield of weeds in all experiments and

the detrimental effect persisted at the end of each experiment (Figure 6). The production of dry matter by weeds was particularly low in the winter of 2017/2018 due to the lack of precipitation, but still the herbicidal effect was significant.

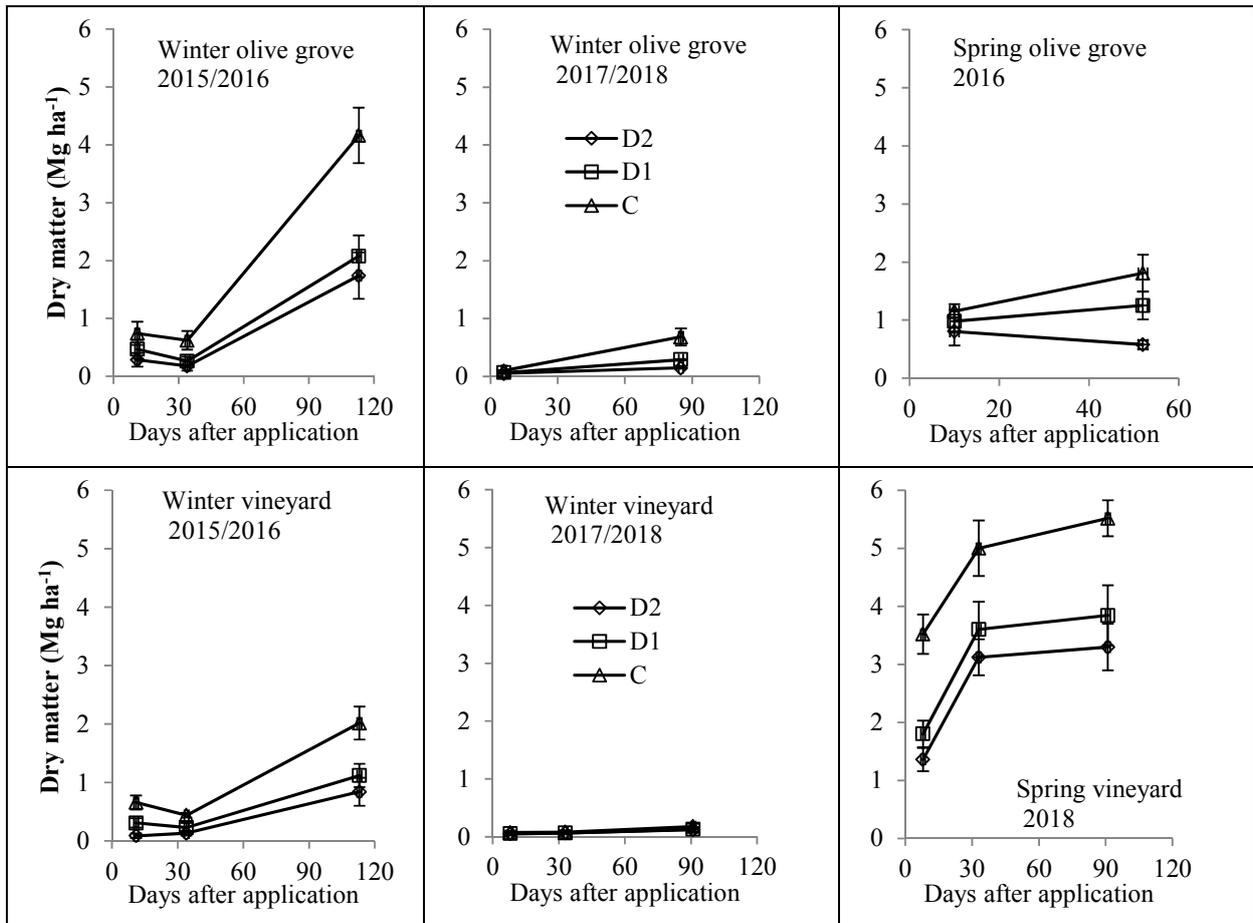


Figure 6. Dry matter dynamic after the application of Bioscrop Herbitec at 10% (D1) and 15% (D2) concentrations and in the control treatment in the six field trials. The error bars represent the mean confidence limits ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Dinâmica da matéria seca após a aplicação de Bioscrop Herbitec nas concentrações de 10% (D1) e 15% (D2) e na testemunha nos seis ensaios de campo. As barras de erro representam o intervalo de confiança da média ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The reported results showed that the applied product had an effect comparable to that of a non-selective contact herbicide, i.e. it caused damage on the tissues touched by the spray. The product showed potential for use in agroecosystems where the objective is to reduce the competitive effect of weeds without exposing the soil to erosion and without reducing biodiversity. By using this product the soil maintained a vegetative coverage over time. It is well documented that vegetation is important in reducing the risk of soil erosion (Martínez *et al.*, 2006; Gómez *et al.*, 2009) as well as improving soil organic matter and soil biological activity (Moreno *et al.*, 2009; Montanaro *et al.*, 2009; Ramos *et al.*, 2011; Ferreira *et al.*, 2013; Rodrigues *et al.*, 2015a). However, excessive vegetation competes with resources and can reduce crop yields (Anderson *et al.* 1992; Lipecki and Berbec, 1997; Gucci *et al.*, 2012; Ferreira *et al.*, 2013). Thus, the product may be of interest in

agricultural contexts where only a slight suppressive effect on the vegetation is desired, instead of a definitive and severe effect as generally caused by conventional herbicides. This product is currently allowed for organic farming as a fertilizer in Spain. If its application as an herbicide results on effective weed control, the interest in it by farmers can increase and the registration as herbicide should be considered. However, further studies are needed to ensure that no residues appear in the grapes or in the olives.

The pin point and grid methods yielded results with a similar pattern, although the pin point method estimated greater damage to the vegetation. The results of the dry matter evaluation were also in line with the above mentioned faster field methods. Although the pin point method is the most popular among researchers (Damgaard *et al.*, 2011; Rodrigues

et al., 2015a,b), the grid method seems also reliable and can be used whenever it is easy to implement.

The application of the fertilizer in the tested dosages influenced the dynamic of a large number of weeds present in ground cover (Figure 7). *Vicia sativa* L., *Tolpis barbata* (L.) Gaertn, *Erodium moschatum* (L.) L'Hér., *Ornithopus sativus* Brot. *Vulpia bromoides* (L.) Gray and *Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr. were negatively affected and reduced their presence on the cover due to the application of the herbicide in comparison to the control. In contrast, *Brassica barrelieri* (L.) Janka, *Medicago nigra* (L.) Krock., *Anthemis arvensis* L., *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist, *Calendula arvensis* L. and *Raphanus raphanistrum* L. increased their relative presence in

the treated plots in relation to the control. Several other species were recorded in the covers, in control but also in the treated plots. Their relative abundance, however, was usually lower than that of the species presented in Figure 7 or their dynamic did not change with the application of the fertilizer. Those that the botanical identification was possible and found in the experimental plots were *Sonchus oleraceus* L., *Lolium rigidum* Gaudin, *Mibora minima* (L.) Desv., *Calendula arvensis* L., *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., *Coleostephus myconis* (L.) Rchb.f., *Geranium molle* L., *Rumex bucephalophorus* L., *Avena barbata* Pott ex Link, *Chondrilla juncea* L., *Hypochaeris radicata* L., *Convolvulus arvensis* L. and *Chenopodium album* L.

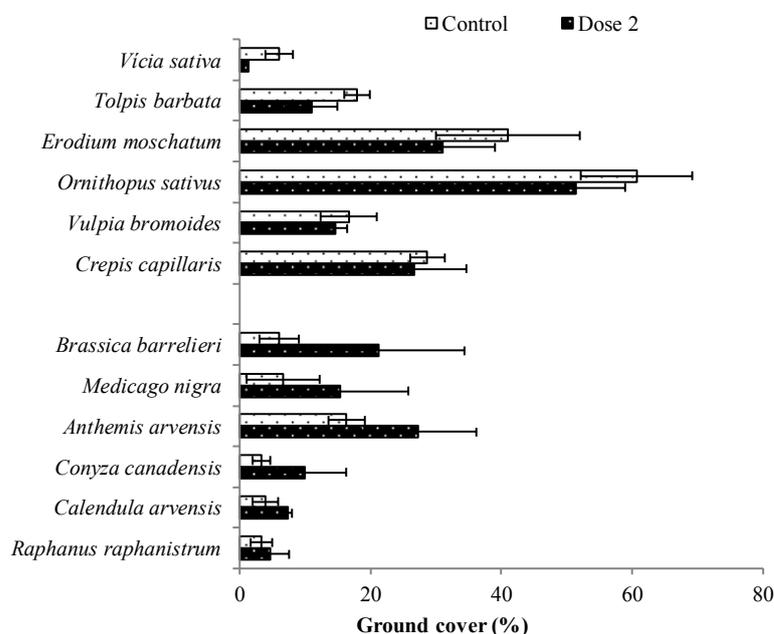


Figure 7. Effect of the application of Bioscrop Herbitec at 15% concentration (D2) and control treatment on various weed species. The figure combines all the results from the six field experiments. The upper group identifies species that reduced their presence on the cover relative to the control. The bottom group identifies species that have gained relative relevance on the cover in treated plots in comparison to the control. The error bars represent the mean confidence limits ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Efeito do Bioscrop Herbitec na concentração de 15% (D2) e da testemunha em várias espécies infestantes. A figura combina todos os resultados dos seis ensaios de campo. O grupo superior identifica espécies que reduziram a sua presença no coberto em comparação com a testemunha. O grupo de baixo identifica espécies que ganharam relevância no coberto nos talhões tratados em comparação com a testemunha. As barras de erro representam o intervalo de confiança da média ($\alpha = 0,05$).

The use of herbicides, as with any other method of weed vegetation management, alters biological balance, and may limit or favor certain species (Rodrigues et al., 2009). Some plants were less damaged by the herbicide or recovered more quickly from the damage suffered. These species arose in

greater relative abundance in the treated plots relative to the control. Theoretically, the product used in this study should preferably be used in covers dominated by susceptible species. Otherwise, some less susceptible species may become particularly abundant and dominate the cover. In these experiments, some

of species whose relative abundance was reduced by the application of the high dosages of the fertilizer were *V. sativa*, *T. barbata*, *E. moschatum*, *O. sativus*, *V. bromoides* and *C. capilaris*.

CONCLUSIONS

The product Bioscrop Herbitec® caused damage to the weed vegetation capable of reducing competition with the cultivated plants even when used at the lower dose. It appears to be a product with potential to be used as a contact herbicide when only a slight suppressing effect on weed vegetation is desired, without causing severe and permanent damage on it, while maintaining a satisfactory soil cover.

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The application of the product penalized some weeds and benefited others in relative terms, indicating that their efficacy may depend on the type of infestation present.

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