

Bekæmpelse af frøkrudt og levermos i stenhøjsplanter – herbicidforsøg i containerkulturer

Control of weeds and liverworts in rock plants

– herbicide experiments in container-grown cultures

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Resumé

I 5 forsøg i 1990-91 er der afprøvet 19 herbicider og 1 algicid i 21 forskellige kulturer af stenhøjsplanter. Forsøgenes formål har været at finde erstatningsmidler for chloroxuron, som ikke markedsføres mere. Chloroxuron har hidtil været meget benyttet til bekæmpelse af frøkrudt og levermos (*Marchantia polymorpha*) i containerkulturer.

Forsøgsresultaterne bygger udelukkende på visuelle bedømmelser foretaget efter herbicidbehandling. Hovedvægten er lagt på registrering af kulturskade og -tilvækst, mens midlernes effekt på levermos og ukrudt kun er registreret i mindre omfang.

Forsøgene viser, at der er stor forskel på de en-

Nøgleord: Stenhøjsplanter, ukrudtsbekæmpelse, levermos, *Marchantia polymorpha*, herbicider, containerkulturer.

Summary

In 5 trials carried out during 1990-1991, 19 herbicides and 1 algicide were tested in 21 different cultures of rock plants. The purpose of the trials was to find substitute for chloroxuron. Until recently, chloroxuron was used in container cultures to control weeds and liverworts (*Marchantia polymorpha*) but has been withdrawn from the market.

The results of the trials were based exclusively on visual assessments after treatment. The greatest importance was attached to the registration of damage on and growth rates of cultures, whereas the effect of the herbicides on liverworts and weeds was registered only to a minor extent.

The trials demonstrated great differences in the tolerance of the various cultures towards the

Key words: Rock plants, weed control, liverworts, *Marchantia polymorpha*, herbicides, container-grown cultures.

kelte kulturers tolerance overfor midlerne, og at doseringen af herbicidet er en væsentlig faktor.

På baggrund af forsøgsresultaterne og litteraturstudier diskuteres hvilke herbicider, der kan benyttes, og som bedst løser de aktuelle ukrudts- og levermosproblemer. Endvidere diskuteres hvilke muligheder, der er i de enkelte kulturer.

Det konkluderes, at der inden for de fleste kulturer er flere muligheder, når der skal vælges ukrudtsmiddel, og at flere af de til rådighed værende midler har tilfredsstillende effekt. Dog understreges det, at der fortsat er behov for yderligere forsøgsarbejde for at underbygge den nuværende viden, og for at udvikle nye bekæmpelsesstrategier.

herbicides, and that dose is an important factor in this respect.

On the basis of the results presented and of literature studies, the choice of herbicide most suitable regarding the current weeds and liverworts problem is under discussion. Furthermore, the practicability of treatments in various cultures is discussed.

The conclusion is that in most cultures there are several alternatives of herbicides to be chosen, as several of the available herbicides have a satisfactory effect. On the other hand, it is emphasized that further research is needed to confirm our present knowledge and to develop new control strategies.