

EVALUACION DE HERBICIDAS PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE ALFALFARES
EN DOS LUGARES DE LA SIERRA ECUATORIANA

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VI. RESUMEN

En nuestro país, el cultivo de la alfalfa Medicago sativa ha tomado mucha importancia en los últimos tiempos ya que es una de las especies forrajeras que produce mayor cantidad de proteína por hectárea; sin embargo, presenta varios problemas que son causa frecuente de la falta de productividad siendo el más importante la invasión de las malezas en su establecimiento.

Con el fin de disponer de alternativas tecnológicas para un buen establecimiento y manejo de los alfalfares se realizó la presente investigación en la Estación Experimental Santa Catalina del INIAP ubicada en la parroquia de Cutuglahua del Cantón Mejía, provincia de Pichincha y en el Centro de Adiestramiento Académico Rumipamba (CADER) de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrícolas de la Universidad Central del Ecuador ubicada en la Parroquia Belisario Quevedo del Cantón Salcedo, provincia de Cotopaxi. Sus objetivos fueron: Evaluar la selectividad de 5 herbicidas aplicados solos y en mezcla en pre y postemergencia en alfalfa de siembra directa y analizar económicamente los tratamientos en estudio. Los herbicidas evaluados fueron: metribuzina (Sencor), metolaclor (Dual), bentazon (Basagran), cletodim (Select) y fluazifop-butil (H-1 Super). Los tratamientos fueron trece; diez químicos y tres testigos (Limpio: 5 deshierbas, Mecánico: 3 deshierbas y Absoluto: sin control de malezas).

El diseño utilizado fue el de bloque completos al azar con cuatro

repeticiones, se realizaron Comparaciones Ortogonales y Prueba de Tukey al 5% para tratamientos. Se realizó análisis por localidades evaluándose las variables: Control cualitativo y cuantitativo de malezas por especies, evaluación cualitativa de fitotoxidad sobre el cultivo, altura de plantas y rendimiento de forraje verde. En el análisis combinado se evaluaron las siguientes variables: Fitotoxidad, altura de plantas y rendimiento de forraje.

Los resultados obtenidos demuestran que los tratamientos que mejor control ejercieron sobre las malezas en la Estación Experimental Santa Catalina fueron T7 y T8 (metribuzina+metolaclor: $0.42+0.96$ y $0.28+0.96$ kg ia/ha), y T2 (metribuzina 0.42 kg ia/ha) los mismos que alcanzaron controles superiores al 60% en las tres evaluaciones; de igual manera conforme fueron eficaces para controlar las malezas, también ocasionaron los mayores daños al hablar de fitotoxidad a la alfalfa, con valores superiores a 5 en una escala de 0-10 en todas las evaluaciones realizadas; en tanto que los tratamientos con mejor selectividad hacia la alfalfa fueron las mezclas de bentazon con fluazifop-butil ($1.20 + 0.35$ y $1.44 + 0.35$ kg ia/ha) aunque éstos no controlaron la maleza galinsoga. En lo referente a rendimiento los tratamientos que mejores resultados presentaron fueron los testigos Limpio y Mecánico con 22.61 TM/ha y 13.42 TM/ha en los dos cortes realizados. El tratamiento químico que mayor rendimiento de forraje presentó fue la dosis de 0.28 kg ia/ha que corresponde a T1 con 10.03 TM/ha. Del análisis económico se determinó que el tratamiento con mayor Tasa de Retorno Marginal fue T1 con 2.894%

En relación a la localidad del CADER, todos los tratamientos químicos fueron eficaces para controlar las especies de malezas presentes en este ensayo alcanzando valores superiores al 90% en las tres evaluaciones; destacándose que con los tratamientos a base de metribuzina sola y en mezcla se obtuvo 100% de control. En cuanto a fitotoxicidad, los tratamientos más selectivos fueron T9 y T10 (bentazon + fluazifo-butil; $1.20 + 0.35$ y $1.44 + 0.35$ kg ia/ha) con valores menores a 3.25 en la escala de 0-10. Los tratamientos preemergentes en cambio fueron los más fitotóxicos ya que afectaron totalmente al cultivo. Los testigos Limpio y Mecánico presentan daños ligeros por efecto de la deshierba manual. Los mejores rendimientos de forraje se obtuvieron con el Testigo Limpio con 13.43 TM/ha en los dos cortes, seguido del Testigo Mecánico con 12.35 TM/ha, los tratamientos T9 y T10 alcanzaron rendimientos de 11.65 y 11.84 TM/ha. Los tratamientos químicos que se aplicaron en preemergencia no presentaron rendimientos por el daño de los herbicidas sobre el cultivo. El tratamiento con la mayor Tasa de Retorno Marginal fue T9 (bentazon + fluazifop-butil $1.20+0.35$ kg ia/ha) con 696.5%.

SUMMARY

In our country, the cultivation of Medicago sativa alfalfa has recently become very important given that it is one of the foddered species which yields the greatest quantity of protein per hectare. Nevertheless, the cultivation of alfalfa brings with it various problems which frequently result in reduced productivity. The most important of these being grown.

With the aim of laying out technological alternatives which would result in quality cultivation and handling of the alfalfa crop, this research was conducted in the Santa Catalina Experimental Station of the INIAP, which is located in the Cutuglahua parish of the Mejia canton, province of Pichincha as well as in the Centro de Adiestramiento Académico Rumipamba (CADER -- Center Academic Training Rumipamba) of the Universidad Central's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences in Ecuador. CADER is located in the Belisario Quevedo parish of the Salcedo canton, province of Cotopaxi. The study's objectives were to evaluate the selectivity of five herbicides applied alone and in combination in pre- and post-emergence exposure on seeded alfalfa and to analyze the studied treatments from an economic perspective. The herbicides which were evaluated were: metribuzine (Sencor), metholaclor (Dual), bentazon (Basagran), clethodim (Select) and fluazifio-butyl (H-1 Super). There were thirteen treatments/variables, ten of which were chemical variables and three of which were control factors -- Clean: five weeds, Mechanized: three weeds and Absolute: without weed control.

The design employed was one which used complete test blocks, selected at random, with four repetitions. Various comparisons were made and the Tukey test was used at five percent for treatment/variable groups. The analysis was done according to locality, in each of which the following variables were evaluated: qualitative and quantitative control of weeds according to species, qualitative evaluation of the effect of diseases produced by toxins on the cultivation, plant height and the maximization of green fodder yield. The following variables were analyzed for the combined location analysis: diseases produced by toxins, plant height and the maximization of the fodder yield.

The results obtained show that the treatments/variables which had the greatest control over the weeds in the Santa Catalina Experimental Station were T7 and T8 (metribuzin+metholachlor: $0.42 + 0.96$ and $0.28 + 0.96$ kg ia/ha), and T2 (metribuzin 0.42 kg ia/ha). The same treatments/variables which reached levels of control greater than sixty percent in each of the three evaluations were also effective in controlling the weeds, yet at the same time were also the cause of the most severe damages with regard to the diseases caused by toxic agents in the alfalfa crop, with levels reaching higher than five on a scale of 0-10 in each of the evaluations which were conducted. The treatments/variables with the best selectivity toward alfalfa, on the other hand, were the combinations of bentazon with fluazifop-butyl ($1.2 + 0.35$ and $1.44 + 0.35$ kg ia/ha), this in spite of the fact that these treatments did not control the galinsoga weed. With regard to maximizing fodder yield, the treatments which produced the best results were the Clean and

Mechanized controls with 22.61 TM/ha. and which were made. The chemical treatment which offered the greatest fodder yield was the dosage of 0.28 kg ia/ha which corresponds with T1 with 10.03 TM/ha. From the economic analysis greatest Rate of Marginal Return was T1 with 2.894%.

In comparison with the CADER location, all of the chemical variables were effective in controlling the species of weeds which were present in this experiments, reaching rates greater than ninety percent in the three evaluations. It must be emphasized that with the treatments which employed metribuzin either on its own or in combination with other elements, a one hundred percent control rate was obtained. With regard to the diseases resulting from toxins in the alfalfa, the most selective treatments were T9 and T10 (bentazon+fluazifop-butyl: 1.20 + 0.35 and 1.44 + 0.35 kg ia/ha) with levels less than 3.25 on the 0-10 scale. The pre-emergency treatments, on the other hand, were those which most often resulted in toxic diseases since they affected every aspect of the cultivation. The Clean and Mechanized control factors caused slightly harmful effects due to manual weeding. The maximization of fodder yield occurred with the Clean control group with 13.43 TM/ha. in the two cuts which were made, followed by the Mechanized control group with 12.35 TM/ha. The T9 and T10 treatments/variables which were applied under pre-emergency conditions did not result in greater yields due to the damage to the cultivation caused by herbicides. The treatment/variable with the highest Rate of Marginal Return was T9 (bentazon + fluazifop-butyl 1.20 + 0.35 kg ia/ha. with 696.5%.