



Susceptibility of four *Ipomoea* genus weed species to the herbicides saflufenacil or flumioxazin

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Abstract

Among weeds commonly found in Brazil that directly interfere on agriculture, those classified in Convolvulaceae Family may be highlighted, particularly *Ipomoea* L. genus, popularly known as morning glories. Flumioxazin and saflufenacil are herbicide molecules registered to control these weeds. In this context, this work was developed with the objective of evaluating the susceptibility of four *Ipomoea* genus weed species to the herbicides flumioxazin and saflufenacil. Two similar and independent experiments were performed in 2017, adopting completely randomized blocks and four replicates. Treatments were organized according to an 8x4 factorial scheme, which eight were the rates of each herbicide and four were the weed species of *Ipomoea* genus (*I. hederifolia*, *I. nil*, *I. quamoclit* and *I. triloba*). The following rates were adopted to saflufenacil (g ha⁻¹): 0, 1.5, 3.0, 6.1, 12.3, 24.5, 49.0 and 98.0. The rates adopted to flumioxazin were (g ha⁻¹): 0, 3.75, 7.5, 15.0, 30.0, 60.0, 120.0 and 480.0. *Ipomoea* genus weed species were completely controlled by the herbicides saflufenacil and flumioxazin, which may be considered excellent alternatives to control morning glories. *I. triloba* and *I. nil* were identified as the least sensible species to flumioxazin at the rate of 3.75 g ha⁻¹; lower control of *I. triloba* was also identified with 7.5 g ha⁻¹ of flumioxazin; rates equal to or higher than 15.0 g ha⁻¹ promoted total control of weeds.

Keywords: PPO. Morning glory. Chemical control. Efficacy. Post-emergence.

Introduction

In modern agriculture, several biotic factors may interfere on crop yield, and among these factors, weed competition may be detached. Losses caused by weeds are not only connected to light, water and nutrients competition, but also to a set of environmental interferences related to direct effects, like allelopathy, or indirect effects, like hosting insects or diseases and harvest problems (VASCONCELOS; SILVA; LIMA, 2012).

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Yield losses related to weed interference became herbicide application an essential and generalized practice (SCOTT; VAN DEYNZE, 2017). High efficacy of herbicides minimizes yield losses and reduces the costs of production if compared to other practices of weed control.

Species classified in Convolvulaceae family are among weeds commonly found in Brazil that directly interfere on agriculture. Convolvulaceae family is constituted by 56 genera and about 1,840 species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions (STAPLES; BRUMMITT, 2007). These plants are herbs or shrubs, annual or perennial, frequently with climbing habit, occasionally trees or holoparasites (*Cuscuta* spp. L.). Leaves are mostly alternate, simple and with absent stipules, sometimes latex is present. Flowers are gamopetal, campanulate or infundibuliform, with prominent mesopetal veins, epipetal stamens and super-ovary and generally fruits are capsular (AUSTIN, 2004; SOUZA; LORENZI, 2005).

Convolvulaceae species of *Ipomoea* genus are commonly known as morning glories or bindweeds. These plants naturally have higher tolerance to glyphosate (EPSP-inhibiting herbicide), in order that alternative herbicides or mixtures have been adopted to reach adequate control. In Brazil, saflufenacil and flumioxazin may be highlighted among herbicides registered to control *Ipomoea* species. These molecules are inhibitors of protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO – Group E), which is an enzyme that oxidizes protoporphyrinogen IX (PPGIX) to produce protoporphyrin IX (PPIX) in the chloroplasts. PPO is the last enzyme in the common pathway of chlorophyll and heme biosynthesis (HAO et al., 2011), route that is also known as porphyrin and tetrapyrroles pathway (MEROTTO JÚNIOR; VIDAL, 2001).

PPO-inhibiting herbicides have some advantages to agricultural use, such as: low toxicity to mammals, efficacy in low concentrations, broad spectrum of control, fast action on weeds, and possibility of soil effect which allows weed control in pre-emergence condition. Still, PPO herbicides select weed resistance at a significantly lower rate when compared to other modes of action (HAO et al., 2011; SALAS et al., 2016).

In Brazil, PPO-inhibiting herbicides are important tools for weed control in several crops, such as soybean, dry beans, sugarcane, cotton, coffee, and rice. Due to constant identification of weeds resistant to other modes of actions, PPO-inhibiting herbicides are frequently recommended as alternative molecules to contribute on prevention and management of these reports (VIDAL; MEROTTO JÚNIOR; FLECK, 1999).

Therefore, these herbicides are considered excellent alternatives for post-emergence control of *Ipomoea* genus weed species (CHRISTOFFOLETI et al., 2006; RODRIGUES; ALMEIDA, 2011). However, post-emergence efficacy is subjected to factors related to the phenological stage of the plants at the time of application and to differential susceptibility of weed species (MAYO et al., 1995; CARVALHO et al., 2006).

Evaluating the susceptibility of *Ipomoea* species to new herbicide molecules becomes relevant once weed species may have differential susceptibility to herbicides (CARVALHO et al., 2006; CHRISTOFFOLETI et al., 2006). In this context, this work was developed with the objective of evaluating the susceptibility of four *Ipomoea* genus weed species to the herbicides flumioxazin and saflufenacil.

Material and methods

Two similar and independent experiments were developed in a greenhouse of the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of the South of Minas Gerais, Machado Campus – State of Minas Gerais (21°40'S; 45°55'W; 850 m of altitude), Brazil. Both trials were carried out in the first semester of 2017. The first trial was conducted between February and April and it evaluated the performance of saflufenacil. The second trial evaluated the performance of flumioxazin,

between April and July. Weeds of *Ipomoea* genus (morning glory) were adopted as bioindicators, which seeds were acquired commercially.

Seeds of four morning glory species were distributed in 2.0L plastic trays, fulfilled with commercial substrate. When seedlings reached the phenological stage of one expanded leaf, they were transplanted to the plots where they remained up to the end of the trials, at the density of three plants per pot. Plots consisted of 1.0L plastic pots, filled with mixture of commercial substrate, clay sieved soil and vermiculite (6:3:1), properly fertilized. After transplant, plots were daily irrigated.

Treatments of both experiments were organized according to an 8x4 factorial scheme, which 8 were the rates of each herbicide and 4 were the species of *Ipomoea* genus (*I. hederifolia*, *I. nil*, *I. quamoclit* and *I. triloba*). The following rates were adopted to saflufenacil (g ha^{-1}): 0, 1.5, 3.0, 6.1, 12.3, 24.5, 49.0 and 98.0. Rates adopted to flumioxazin were (g ha^{-1}): 0, 3.75, 7.5, 15.0, 30.0, 60.0, 120.0 and 480.0. Experimental design of completely randomized blocks was adopted with four replicates, resulting on 128 plots each experiment.

Herbicide application was performed on plants with four expanded leaves on March 10th and May 10th, 2017, respectively, for saflufenacil and flumioxazin. Application was carried out with a CO₂-pressurized backpack sprayer, coupled to a single nozzle, model TeeJet XR 110.02, positioned at 0.50m above the targets, with relative spray consumption of 200.0 L ha⁻¹. In all treatments, deionized water was used to prepare the solutions, to avoid contamination.

Percent control was evaluated at 7, 14 and 28 days after application (DAA), as well as residual dry mass at 28 DAA. For percent control, 0% was attributed to plants with absence of symptoms and 100% to death plants, according to the recommendation of Brazilian Weed Science Society (SBCPD, 1995). Plant residual mass was collected from the plots and dried in an oven at 70°C for 72 hours. Mass of dry matter was corrected to percent values by comparing the mass obtained on herbicide treatments with mass of the check plots, considered 100%.

Independently of each experiment, data was submitted to the application of F-test in analysis of variance, followed by the cluster Test of Scott-Knott (SCOTT; KNOT, 1974). When relevant, quantitative variables were adjusted to non-linear regressions. All statistical analyzes were performed adopting 5% of significance.

Results and discussion

In both experiments, rate effect was significant at F test for all evaluations of control. However, non-linear regressions were not fitted, once efficacy values below 50% were not identified, even in the lowest rates, what is one of the assumptions of the mathematical model. In the absence of control values below 50%, the adoption of non-linear regressions becomes incorrect (CHRISTOFFOLETI et al., 2016). These results are consequence of the high efficacy PPO-inhibiting herbicides have on control of *Ipomoea* genus, according to observations of Christoffoleti et al. (2006) and Nicolai et al. (2013).

At 7 DAA, rate-species interaction effect was identified in both experiments, what justified the factorial decomposition (Tables 1 and 2). In this first evaluation, *I. hederifolia* was the least susceptible species to saflufenacil, at the rate of 6.1 g ha^{-1} . For the other species, all the rates promoted excellent control, always above 98.0% (Table 1). Regarding to flumioxazin, also at 7 DAA, lower susceptible of *I. triloba* was detected at the rates of 3.75 and 7.5 g ha^{-1} . At the rate of 3.75 g ha^{-1} , lower susceptibility of *I. nil* was also observed, without difference to *I. triloba* (Table 2).

At 14 DAA, only isolated effect of rate was identified for saflufenacil experiment, without species nor interaction effects. Saflufenacil efficacy values were completely satisfying to control all the

morning glory species (Table 3). Regarding to flumioxazin, results detected at 14 DAA were similar to those registered at 7 DAA evaluation, at which lower susceptibility of *I. triloba* was identified at the rates of 3.75 and 7.5 g ha⁻¹; and *I. nil* at the rate of 3.75 g ha⁻¹ (Table 4).

Table 1 – Efficacy of saflufenacil on four weed species of *Ipomoea* genus, evaluated at 7 days after application (DAA). Machado/MG, 2017.

| Rates (g ha ⁻¹) | Species ¹ | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>I. hederifolia</i> | <i>I. nil</i> | <i>I. quamoclit</i> | <i>I. triloba</i> |
| Check Plots | 0.0 C a | 0.0 B a | 0.0 B a | 0.0 B a |
| 1.5 | 99.5 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.3 A a | 99.0 A a |
| 3.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.0 A a | 99.5 A a |
| 6.1 | 94.5 B b | 99.0 A a | 99.0 A a | 99.3 A a |
| 12.3 | 99.3 A a | 99.5 A a | 98.5 A a | 98.3 A a |
| 24.5 | 99.5 A a | 99.3 A a | 99.5 A a | 99.0 A a |
| 49.0 | 99.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.3 A a | 99.5 A a |
| 98.0 | 99.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.3 A a | 99.3 A a |
| F _{sp} = 4.049* | F _{rate} = 17,633.214* | F _{int} = 2.828* | CV (%) = 1.06 | |

*Significant at 5% of probability; ¹Means followed by the same letter, uppercase in the columns and lowercase in the rows, do not differ according to Scott-Knott's cluster test, with 5% significance.

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2017).

Table 2 – Efficacy of flumioxazin on four weed species of *Ipomoea* genus, evaluated at 7 days after application (DAA). Machado/MG, 2017

| Rates (g ha ⁻¹) | Species ¹ | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>I. hederifolia</i> | <i>I. nil</i> | <i>I. quamoclit</i> | <i>I. triloba</i> |
| Check Plots | 0.0 B a | 0.0 C a | 0.0 B a | 0.0 C a |
| 3.75 | 97.3 A a | 90.0 B b | 97.5 A a | 91.0 B b |
| 7.5 | 99.0 A a | 98.3 A a | 97.3 A a | 87.5 B b |
| 15.0 | 99.3 A a | 99.5 A a | 98.8 A a | 98.3 A a |
| 30.0 | 99.3 A a | 99.5 A a | 99.8 A a | 98.8 A a |
| 60.0 | 99.8 A a | 99.5 A a | 99.5 A a | 99.8 A a |
| 120.0 | 99.8 A a | 99.0 A a | 99.8 A a | 99.5 A a |
| 480.0 | 99.8 A a | 99.8 A a | 99.8 A a | 100.0 A a |
| F _{sp} = 4.650* | F _{rate} = 2,361.091* | F _{int} = 2.516* | CV (%) = 3.33 | |

*Significant at 5% of probability; ¹Means followed by the same letter, uppercase in the columns and lowercase in the rows, do not differ according to Scott-Knott's cluster test, with 5% significance.

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2017).

Table 3 – Efficacy of saflufenacil on four weed species of *Ipomoea* genus, evaluated at 14 days after application (DAA). Machado/MG, 2017.

| Rates (g ha ⁻¹) | Species ¹ | | | | Means |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|
| | <i>I. hederifolia</i> | <i>I. nil</i> | <i>I. quamoclit</i> | <i>I. triloba</i> | |
| Check Plots | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 C |
| 1.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.9 A |
| 3.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 A |
| 6.1 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 B |
| 12.3 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.8 A |
| 24.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 A |
| 49.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 A |
| 98.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 A |
| F _{sp} = 1.626 ^{NS} | | F _{rate} = 40,574.652* | | F _{int} = 1.190 ^{NS} | CV (%) = 0.70 |

^{NS}Not significant at F test; *Significant at 5% of probability; ¹Means followed by the same letter in the columns do not differ according to Scott-Knott's cluster test, with 5% significance.

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2017).

At the last evaluation of efficacy, performed at 28 DAA, all the rates of saflufenacil reached 100% of control without distinction of species, what resulted on total absence of dry mass on the plots (data not presented). High susceptibility of *Ipomoea* genus weed species to PPO-inhibiting herbicides is well documented in scientific literature, however differential susceptibility may also be found frequently (CHRISTOFFOLETI et al., 2006). In this work, saflufenacil high efficacy must be detached, what became impossible to differentiate species even at the lowest rate, such as 1.5 g ha⁻¹.

Table 4 – Efficacy of flumioxazin on four weed species of *Ipomoea* genus, evaluated at 14 days after application (DAA). Machado/MG, 2017.

| Rates (g ha ⁻¹) | Species ¹ | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>I. hederifolia</i> | <i>I. nil</i> | <i>I. quamoclit</i> | <i>I. triloba</i> | |
| Check Plots | 0.0 B a | 0.0 B a | 0.0 B a | 0.0 C a | |
| 3.75 | 100.0 A a | 85.8 B c | 99.0 A a | 92.5 B b | |
| 7.5 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 98.3 A a | 88.0 B b | |
| 15.0 | 100.0 A a | 99.5 A a | 99.3 A a | 99.8 A a | |
| 30.0 | 100.0 A a | 99.3 A a | 99.5 A a | 99.3 A a | |
| 60.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.8 A a | |
| 120.0 | 100.0 A a | 99.3 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| 480.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.8 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| F _{sp} = 3.106* | | F _{rate} = 2,263.570* | | F _{int} = 2.421* | CV (%) = 4.55 |

*Significant at 5% of probability; ¹Means followed by the same letter, uppercase in the columns and lowercase in the rows, do not differ according to Scott-Knott's cluster test, with 5% significance.

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2017).

Silva, Monquero and Munhoz (2015) reported weed differential susceptibility to saflufenacil at 7, 14 and 21 DAA. Between five weed species, *I. purpurea* was the most susceptible one, being completely controlled by saflufenacil at the rate of 25 g ha⁻¹. However, in the same work, rates superior than 50 g ha⁻¹ were necessary to control *Merremia aegyptia* by 80.0%, which is also classified in Convolvulaceae family.

Considering other weed species, Vitorino et al. (2012) observed that control of *Richardia brasiliensis* with commercial rates of saflufenacil only became satisfactory after 14 DAA, occasion that control values overcame 89.0%.

At 28 DAA, flumioxazin efficacy was not different to previous evaluations, at which lower susceptibility of *I. triloba* and *I. nil* was detected at the rate of 3.75 g ha⁻¹, without differences between these species; at the rate of 7.5 g ha⁻¹, lower susceptibility of *I. triloba* was identified (Table 5).

Absolute control reached by all rates of saflufenacil resulted on the absence of dry matter, what did not allow collecting this variable in the plots (data not presented). For flumioxazin, only effect of herbicide rates was observed on dry matter, which rates equal to or higher than 15 g ha⁻¹ promoted total elimination of weeds, without difference between species (Table 6).

Frequently, reports of herbicide differential susceptibility are found regarding to weed species of the same genus. For Holt, Powles and Holtum (1993), mechanisms that plants developed to tolerate or to resist to a molecule are: lower herbicide absorption and/or translocation, higher metabolic capacity to convert an herbicide into less phytotoxic compounds, molecule compartmentalization, lack of herbicide affinity by the enzyme specific site of action and overproduction of the target enzyme.

Table 5 – Efficacy of flumioxazin on four weed species of *Ipomoea* genus, evaluated at 28 days after application (DAA) Machado/MG, 2017.

| Rates (g ha ⁻¹) | Species ¹ | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>I. hederifolia</i> | <i>I. nil</i> | <i>I. quamoclit</i> | <i>I. triloba</i> | |
| Check Plots | 0.0 B a | 0.0 C a | 0.0 B a | 0.00 C a | |
| 3.75 | 100.0 A a | 81.3 B b | 99.8 A a | 83.8 B b | |
| 7.5 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 99.8 A a | 80.0 B b | |
| 15.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| 30.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| 60.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| 120.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| 480.0 | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | 100.0 A a | |
| F _{sp} = 4.059* | | F _{rate} = 527.094* | | F _{int} = 2.541* | CV(%) = 7.07 |

*Significant at 5% of probability; ¹Means followed by the same letter, uppercase in the columns and lowercase in the rows, do not differ according to Scott-Knott's cluster test, with 5% significance.

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2017).

Table 6 – Percentage dry mass of four weed species of *Ipomoea* genus when submitted to different rates of flumioxazin, evaluated at 28 days after application (DAA). Machado/MG, 2017.

| Rates (g ha ⁻¹) | Species ¹ | | | | Means |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|
| | <i>I. hederifolia</i> | <i>I. nil</i> | <i>I. quamoclit</i> | <i>I. triloba</i> | |
| Check Plots | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100,0 | 100.0 C |
| 3.75 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 5,8 | 3.5 B |
| 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 5,7 | 3.3 B |
| 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0,0 | 0.0 A |
| 30.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0,0 | 0.0 A |
| 60.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0,0 | 0.0 A |
| 120.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0,0 | 0.0 A |
| 480.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0,0 | 0.0 A |
| F _{sp} = 0.921 ^{NS} | | F _{rate} = 1.533.691* | | F _{int} = 1.210 ^{NS} | CV (%) = 26.81 |

^{NS}Not significant at F test; *Significant at 5% of probability; ¹Means followed by the same letter in the columns do not differ according to Scott-Knott's cluster test, with 5% significance.

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2017).

Therefore, differential susceptibility of *Ipomoea* species was detected to bentazon (McCLELLAND et al., 1978; MATHIS; OLIVER, 1980) and to carfentrazone-ethyl (CHRISTOFFOLETI et al., 2006); species of *Digitaria* presented differential susceptibility to diuron (DIAS et al., 2003); species of *Bidens* were different to chlorimuron-ethyl and imazethapyr (LÓPEZ-OVEJERO et al., 2006); and species of *Amaranthus* were different to chlorimuron-ethyl and trifloxysulfuron-sodium (CARVALHO et al., 2006). In the case of saflufenacil and flumioxazin, efficacy of herbicides was so elevated that did not allow species differentiation, what lead the conclusion that commercial rates were completely adequate to all the *Ipomoea* species evaluated.

Species differential susceptibility has direct implications on the weed management to be adopted in an agricultural area (CARVALHO et al., 2006). Interspecific differences of susceptibility require correct identification of the weeds present in a crop field, especially for weeds on seedling stage, as consequence of the necessity of precise choice of the herbicides to be applied.

For sugarcane crop, several works have detached high importance, occurrence and difficult to control species from the Convolvaceae family, with special highlights to *I. triloba* (Christoffoleti et al., 2006; Kuva et al., 2007; Monquero et al., 2008).

Nicolai et al. (2013) obtained increasing levels of susceptibility for *Ipomoea* species submitted to flumioxazin, as follows: *Merremia aegyptia* < *I. hederifolia* < *I. triloba* < *I. purpurea* < *Merremia cissooides*; at which optimal rates to control 80.0% of each species were, respectively: 238.6, 173.1, 84.7, 43.8 and 16.8 g ha⁻¹.

This way, control results obtained in this study were considered completely satisfactory when analyzing the susceptibility of *Ipomoea* genus weed species to flumioxazin and saflufenacil. Rates below recommended on leaflets were enough to reach total control of the plants, so commercial rate may be considered adequate to all the species evaluated (*I. hederifolia*, *I. nil*, *I. quamoclit* and *I. triloba*).

Conclusions

Ipomoea genus weed species were completely controlled by the herbicides saflufenacil and flumioxazin, which may be considered excellent alternatives to control morning glory.

I. triloba and *I. nil* were identified as the least sensible species to flumioxazin at the rate of 3.75 g ha⁻¹; lower control of *I. triloba* was also identified with 7.5 g ha⁻¹ of flumioxazin; rates equal to or higher than 15 g ha⁻¹ promoted total control of weeds.

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Suscetibilidade de quatro espécies de plantas daninhas do gênero *Ipomoea* aos herbicidas saflufenacil e flumioxazin

Resumo

Dentre as plantas daninhas comumente encontradas no Brasil e que interferem diretamente na agricultura, destacam-se aquelas classificadas na família Convolvulaceae, particularmente no

gênero *Ipomoea* L., popularmente conhecidas por corda-de-violão. Dentre os herbicidas registrados para o controle dessas plantas daninhas, encontram-se o flumioxazin e o saflufenacil. Neste contexto, este trabalho foi desenvolvido com o objetivo de avaliar a suscetibilidade de espécies de plantas daninhas do gênero *Ipomoea* aos herbicidas flumioxazin e saflufenacil. Dois experimentos semelhantes foram realizados em 2017, instalados em blocos ao acaso, com quatro repetições. Os tratamentos foram organizados em esquema fatorial 8x4, em que oito foram as doses de cada um dos herbicidas e quatro foram as espécies de plantas daninhas do gênero *Ipomoea* (*I. hederifolia*, *I. nil*, *I. quamoclit* e *I. triloba*). Para o saflufenacil foi adotado (g ha⁻¹): 0, 1,5; 3,0; 6,1; 12,3; 24,5; 49,0; 98,0; para flumioxazin foi adotado (g ha⁻¹) 0; 3,75; 7,5; 15,0; 30,0; 60,0; 120,0; 480,0. As espécies de plantas daninhas do gênero *Ipomoea* foram perfeitamente controladas pelos herbicidas saflufenacil e flumioxazin, que podem ser considerados como excelentes alternativas para controle de cordas-de-violão. Nas doses de 3,75 g ha⁻¹, detectou-se menor suscetibilidade de *I. triloba* e *I. nil* ao herbicida flumioxazin; na dose de 7,5 g ha⁻¹, o herbicida flumioxazin também promoveu menor controle de *I. triloba*; doses iguais ou superiores a 15,0 g ha⁻¹ promoveram eliminação total das plantas daninhas.

Palavras-chave: Protóx. Corda-de-violão. Controle químico. Eficácia. Pós-emergência.

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