

The presented contribution talks about the competition and reproduction ability of volunteer CL oil seed rape (OSR) and its control. Advantages and risks of CL technology in OSR are listed. The survey is based on three small-plot field experiments in spring barley and winter wheat carried out within three growing seasons 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 in Prague, Czech Republic. Herbicide efficacy, biomass production of OSR, seed production of OSR and yield of cereals have been measured, and different herbicides applied either in autumn or spring have been tested.

Competition and reproductive abilities of OSR volunteer are higher in winter cereals compared to spring cereals (suitable biotic conditions and lower pest infestation). ALS inhibitors with active ingredients amidosulfuron, iodosulfuron, tribenuron, metsulfuron, thienencarbazone and auxine herbicides containing fluroxypyr were found as herbicides with a low efficacy on CL OSR volunteer. All autumn herbicides containing diflufenican, resp. flumioxazin showed sufficient efficacy on CL OSR volunteer. The autumn control showed a better efficacy than the spring control. Spring treatment in winter wheat is possible (2,4-D) but OSR volunteer may cause yield loss, especially in dry conditions (competition about water). In case of an insufficient soil preparation or high infestation by CL OSR volunteer, application of metribuzin is needed (most effective autumn herbicide).