

Efficacy and crop tolerance to quizalofop/ethametsulfuron combinations in canola. (1998)

Canola was seeded May 15 into 6-inch rows at 700,000 pls/A in a conventional tillage system. Herbicide treatments consisted of a single application timing for grass control in canola. Individual plots were 10 by 30 ft and were arranged in a RCBD with three replications. Postemergence treatments were applied with 8001 flat fan nozzles delivering 10 gpa at 40 PSI. Canola was harvested with a small plot combine on August 18.

Soil conditions were very dry for the first 30 days after seeding (0.5 inch precip). We received 8 inches of rainfall the remainder of the growing season. Flea beetle population was high during the dry period and damage was significant. No crop injury or maturity differences due to herbicide treatments were observed. Wild oat control with quizalofop alone was excellent (>96%) at both evaluations. Wild oat control was reduced slightly (5-10%) when quizalofop was tankmixed with ethametsulfuron. Increasing the quizalofop rate to overcome antagonism did not significantly raise percent weed control or canola yields in this study.

Application date	June 8
Application timing	POST
Temperature (F)	
Air	60
Soil	57
Soil moisture	dry
Relative humidity (%)	60
Canola stage	3-leaf
Wild oat stage	4-leaf

Table. Efficacy and crop tolerance to quizalofop/ethametsulfuron combinations in canola.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate</u> lb/A	<u>July 7</u>	<u>August 10</u>	<u>Aug 18</u>
		<u>Wioa</u>	<u>Wioa</u>	<u>Yield</u>
		----- % Control-----		lb/A
quizalofop + COC	0.055 + 1%	96	99	1381
quizalofop + COC	0.07 + 1%	97	99	1364
ethametsulfuron + COC	0.014 + 1%	66	73	1284
quizalofop + ethametsulfuron + COC	0.055 + 0.014 + 1%	86	95	1345
quizalofop + ethametsulfuron + COC	0.07 + 0.014 + 1%	89	92	1413
untreated		0	0	488
CV		11	8	14
LSD (0.05)		14	12	305

COC = Herbimax by Loveland