

Volunteer canola control in dry pea (2005)

'Majoret' dry peas were seeded May 12 at 120 lb/A into 6-inch rows. Canola was then seeded over the top to simulate a volunteer canola (VC) situation. Herbicide treatments were applied preemergence (PRE), 3-leaf canola, and 6-leaf canola on May 19, June 16, and June 23, respectively. Individual plots were 10 by 30 ft and replicated three times.

Spartan did not control VC. Sencor applied PRE provided only 80% control at the July evaluation, which is about 18% less than in the 2004 study. Sencor applied postemergence provided excellent (90%) VC control at the 3-leaf stage, but reduced to 62% when applied at the 6-leaf stage. MCPA amine provided poor VC control at either application stage. Basagran at 0.5 pt provided only fair (76%) VC control at the 3-leaf stage and poor control (48%) at the 6-leaf stage. Raptor provided excellent control at either application stage. These results are generally similar to the 2004 study with the exception of MCPA amine, which provided excellent VC control (95%) at the 3-leaf stage in 2004, but provided only poor control in 2005.

Treatment	Rate	Timing	Volunteer canola	
			Jun 30	Jul 14
			———— % control ————	
Spartan	4 oz	PRE	43	36
Sencor	0.375 lb	PRE	77	80
Sencor	0.25 lb	3-leaf	93	90
Sencor	0.25 lb	6-leaf	53	62
MCPA amine	8 fl oz	3-leaf	57	53
MCPA amine	8 fl oz	6-leaf	40	43
Basagran + COC	0.5 pt 2 pt	3-leaf	84	76
Basagran + COC	0.5 pt 2 pt	6-leaf	63	48
Raptor + NIS + 28% N	4 fl oz + 0.25% v/v + 2.5% v/v	3-leaf	93	97
Raptor + NIS + 28% N	4 fl oz + 0.25% v/v + 2.5% v/v	6-leaf	70	95
Untreated			0	0
LSD (0.05)			19	25
CV			23	30