

### Weed control in conventional till dry pea (2003)

Majoret dry peas were seeded April 28 at 150 lb/A. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. PPI, PRE, and POST treatments were applied April 28, April 30, and May 31, respectively. Kochia (Kocz) was the primary weed evaluated. Dry peas were harvested Aug 1.

Treatment	Rate	Timing	Kocz		Dry Pea	
			May 31	Jun 20	Yield	Test wt
			—% control —		lb/A	lb/bu
Prowl/ Raptor + NIS + 28% N	3 pt/ 4 oz + 0.25% v/v + 1 qt	PPI/ POST		76	1990	64.2
Raptor + Basagran + NIS + 28% N	4 oz + 0.5 pt + 0.25% v/v + 1 qt	POST		100	2015	64.3
Spartan/ Select + COC	2.67 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PRE/ POST	100	100	2408	64.1
Spartan/ Select + COC	4 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PRE/ POST	100	100	1901	61.4
Spartan/ Select + COC	5.33 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PRE/ POST	100	100	2063	63.9
Sonalan + Sencor/ Select + COC	2 pt + 0.33 lb/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PPI/ POST	97	97	1643	63.4
Spartan/ Basagran + Poast + COC	2.67 oz/ 1 pt + 1 pt + 2 pt	PRE/ POST	100	100	2187	61.9
Basagran + Poast + COC	2 pt + 1 pt + 2 pt	POST		100	2096	63.5
Sonalan + Spartan/ Select + COC	2 pt + 4 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PPI/ POST	100	100	2114	64.1
Untreated			0	0	1888	64.5
LSD (0.05)			4	12	NS	NS
CV			2	8	24	2.7

We evaluated several PPI, PRE, and POST herbicide treatments for dry pea tolerance and weed control. All treatments provided excellent kochia control with the exception of Prowl followed by Raptor, which provided only fair kochia control.

Statistically, there was no significant yield difference between treatments. Yields were quite variable between reps, which was partially due to crop injury from herbicide carryover from 2002. In late May, the dry pea crop started to exhibit symptoms consistent with clopyralid injury. Unfortunately, we failed to remember that Curtail (clopyralid + 2,4-D) was applied to this field in 2002. Dry pea tolerance to herbicides in this study was not evaluated due to the confounding effect of the herbicide carryover from 2002. Dry pea injury due to Curtail carryover was more severe in this conventionally-tilled study compared to the no-till study in the same field.