Weed control and crop tolerance to herbicides in conventional-till dry pea (Minot 2004).

'Majoret' dry pea was direct seeded April 26 into wheat stubble at 120 lb/A into 7.5-inch rows. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Preemergence (PRE) and postemergence (POST) herbicides were applied May 4 and June 17, respectively. The study was conducted on a loam soil with pH 4.7 and OM 3.1%. The primary weeds present were green and yellow foxtail (Fxtl), redroot pigweed (Rrpw), and wild buckwheat (wibw).

None of the treatments significantly reduced crop density compared to the untreated. There was minimal injury from Spartan even at the higher rates. Sencor + Sonalan and Basagran caused moderate visible crop injury, there was no significant yield reduction from any treatment. However, there was wide variability in yield between reps due, in part, to dry conditions in early May and a hail storm on June 6 that may have caused significant crop injury. Even though there was no statistical difference in yield, there was a trend for higher yield in the treatments containing Spartan.

Spartan + Select provided excellent control of foxtail, pigweed, and wild buckwheat. Prowl followed by Raptor provided good control as well. Spartan treatments generally provided 10-20% better control of wild buckwheat than other treatments. Foxtail control was slightly better with treatments containing Select compared to other treatments.

			Dry pea		Yield	TW	Fxtl		Rrpw		Wibw	
			Jun	Jul	Aug 17		Jun	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jun	Jul
Treatment	Rate	Timing	3	10			14	10	14	10	14	10
			#/m row	% inj	lb/A	lb/bu	——— % control ———					
Prowl H20/ Raptor + NIS + 28% N	2 pt/ 4 oz + 0.25% v/v + 1 qt	PPI/ POST	8.0	4	1885	65.1	79	97	72	98	65	87
Raptor + Basagran + NIS + 28% N	4 oz + 0.5 pt + 0.25% v/v + 1 qt	POST	9.5	7	2053	65.3	0	83	0	93	0	79
Spartan/ Select + COC	2.67 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PRE/ POST	8.2	1	2252	65.4	85	94	97	100	97	96
Spartan/ Select + COC	4 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PRE/ POST	8.2	4	2397	65.4	92	97	100	100	98	99
Spartan/ Select + COC	5.33 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PRE/ POST	7.5	4	2207	65.1	93	96	100	100	100	98
Sonalan + Sencor/ Select + COC	2 pt + 0.33 lb/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PPI/ POST	8.5	23	2156	64.9	92	99	88	94	68	80
Spartan/ Basagran + Poast + COC	2.67 oz/ 1 pt + 1 pt + 2 pt	PRE/ POST	7.8	13	2470	65.2	73	87	100	100	100	98
Basagran + Poast + COC	2 pt + 1 pt + 2 pt	POST	8.7	19	1804	65.2	0	77	0	88	0	76
Sonalan + Spartan/ Select + COC	2 pt + 4 oz/ 5 fl oz + 1% v/v	PPI/ POST	8.9	1	2484	65.4	96	99	100	100	98	96
Handweeded check[b]			8.3	0	2654	65.5	89	99	87	100	73	99
Untreated			9.6	0	1672	64.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD (0.05)			NS	6	NS	NS	5	5	8	5	6	8
CV			11.3	49	19	0.6	5	4	7	4	5	6

[b] *Treflan was applied at 2 pt/A PPI followed by Select plus COC at 5oz/A + 1% v/v POST to aid handweeding.*

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.

			Kocz		Dry Pea	
Treatment	Rate	Timing	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.

Weed control in conventional-till dry pea (2002)

Majoret peas were seeded May 13 into 7.5-inch rows at 140 lb/A. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Treatments were applied preplant incorporated (PPI) or preemergence (PRE) on May 13 and postemergence (POST) on June 14. The primary weeds were wild buckwheat (Wibw), prostrate and redroot pigweed (Pigweed), and yellow foxtail (Yeft).

											Dry pea	
			Wibw		Pigweed		Yeft		Injury		Stand	Yield
Treatment[a]	Rate	Timing	Jun 12	Jul 8	Jun 12	Jul 8	Jun 12	Jul 8	Jun 12	Jul 8	Jun 13	Aug 6
			———% control ———						—% —		pl/m[b]	lb/A
Prowl/ Raptor	3 pt/ 4 oz	PPI/ POST	87	87	92	97	93	95	9	7	7.5	2410
Raptor + Basagran + 28% N	4 oz + 0.5 pt + 1 qt	POST		80		90		80	0	3	7.9	2181
Spartan/ Select	2.67 oz/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	43	48	53	52	28	90	2	1	7.8	1888
Spartan/ Select	4 oz/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	58	64	57	59	48	93	5	2	7.7	2158
Spartan/ Select	5.33 oz/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	68	73	77	73	62	95	4	3	7.1	2409
Sonalan + Sencor/ Select	2 pt + 0.5 lb/ 5 fl oz	PPI/ POST	91	80	95	86	97	100	9	12	7.5	2137
Spartan/ Basagran + Poast	2.67 oz/ 1 pt + 1 pt	PRE/ POST	45	77	50	78	30	78	2	2	7.5	2346
Basagran + Poast	2 pt + 1 pt	POST		78		57		66	0	4	7.4	1490
Sonalan + Spartan/ Select	2 pt + 4 oz/ 5 fl oz	PPI/ POST	93	82	98	89	98	99	8	1	7.6	2662
Handweeded check									7	2	7.6	2407
Treflan/ Select	2 pt/ 5 fl oz	PPI/ POST										
Untreated			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	1202
LSD (0.05)			8	9	11	9	11	8	4	4	NS	448
CV			7	8	10	8	11	6	49	67	9.9	12

[a]Raptor was applied with NIS at 0.25% v/v, and Select and Poast were applied with COC at 1% v/v and 2 pt, respectively.
[b] pl/m = plants per meter of row

We evaluated weed control and dry pea tolerance to several herbicides. Spartan was granted a specific exemption (Section 18) for use in dry pea in 2001 and 2002. Prowl and Sonalan alone or tank mixed with Sencor caused slight crop injury early in the season. Sonalan + Sencor caused more injury that other treatments at the July rating. Spartan caused minimal injury at any rate. There was no difference in crop stand between treatments on June 13.

Prowl and Sonalan tank mixes provided good early season control of wild buckwheat. Spartan provided poor to fair wild buckwheat control. Soil conditions were very dry until June 9 when we received 1.20 inches of rain. Up to that point Spartan at any rate was not controlling the wild buckwheat; however, the moisture appeared to activate the Spartan, which eventually killed many of the already emerged wild buckwheat plants. Basagran or Raptor + Basagran provided fair wild buckwheat control.

Prowl, Sonalan, and Raptor + Basagran provided good pigweed control. Spartan provided only poor to fair pigweed control. Select provided better yellow foxtail control than Raptor or Poast.

Weed control in dry pea at Williston (2002)

Scuba dry pea was seeded May 17 into 9.5-inch rows at 140 lb/A. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Treatments were applied preemergence (PRE) on May 24 and postemergence (POST) on June 20. The primary weeds were redroot pigweed (Rrpw), green foxtail (Grft), Russian thistle (Ruth), and common lambsquarters (Colq).

Table 1. Weed control in dry pea at Williston.

			Dry pea		Rrpw		Grft		Ruth		Colq		Yield	Test wt
Treatment	Rate	Timing	Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Aug 8	Aug 8
			% injury		——————% control ——————								lb/A	lb/bu
Raptor + Basagran + COC	4 oz + 1 pt + 1% v/v	POST	0	7	0	88	0	77	0	93	0	98	1279	61.2
Spartan/ Select	2.67 oz/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	14	7	98	94	89	99	100	100	100	100	1394	61.0
Spartan/ Select	4 oz/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	18	17	98	97	96	100	100	98	100	100	1379	61.2
Spartan/ Select	5.33 oz/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	29	8	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	1174	61.3
Basagran + Poast	2 pt + 1 pt	POST	0	7	0	78	0	95	0	98	0	98	1151	61.2
Spartan/ Basagran + Poast	2.67 oz/ 1 pt + 1 pt	PRE/ POST	9	6	96	96	95	99	100	100	100	100	1190	61.1
Spartan + Sencor/ Select	4 oz + 0.5 lb/ 5 fl oz	PRE/ POST	52	53	98	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	831	61.4
Basagran + Poast + Raptor	1 pt + 0.5 pt + 2 fl oz	POST	0	7	0	79	0	75	0	93	0	95	1342	61.1
Untreated			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1127	60.7
LSD (0.05)			16	15	4	10	3	2	--	8	--	6	317	NS
CV			69	68	4	7	3	2	0	5	0	4	15	0.79

[a]*All Select treatments were applied with 1% v/v COC, and Poast treatments were applied with 2 pt/A COC.*

We evaluated weed control and dry pea tolerance to several herbicides. Spartan was granted a specific exemption (Section 18) for use in dry pea in 2001 and 2002. Dry pea injury from Spartan was erratic and varied even within our 10 x 30 ft plots. The injury appeared to be positively correlated with soil pH. As soil pH increased, crop injury also increased (see Table 2 below). Dry pea injury was much higher where Sencor was tank mixed with Spartan.

All treatments containing Spartan followed by Select provided excellent control of redroot pigweed, lambsquarters, Russian thistle, and green foxtail. Raptor/Basagran/Poast tank mixes provided excellent control of Russian thistle and lambsquarters, but provided only fair to good control of redroot pigweed and green foxtail. Dry conditions led to low and variable dry pea yields.

Table 2. Herbicide injury in dry pea at Williston.

Herbicide	Rate	Injury	pH	OM	Plot #
	oz/A	— % —		— % —	
Spartan	2.67	5	6.4	1.9	205
Spartan	2.67	10	6.6	1.7	301
Spartan	2.67	22	6.8	1.8	306

Weed control in dry pea (2001)

Majoret peas were seeded April 26 into 6-inch rows at 180 lb/A in a conventional tillage system. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Treatments were applied preplant incorporated (PPI) on April 26 and postemergence (POST) on May 25.

Treatment[a]	Rate	Timing	Jul 6 Injury	Yield	Tst wt.	Crop density
			%	lb/A	lb/bu	pl/m
Raptor	4 fl oz	POST	7	2332	64.2	
Prowl / Raptor	3 pt / 4 fl oz	PPI / POST	4	2530	63.9	
Raptor + Basagran	4 fl oz + 0.5 pt	POST	2	2739	64.0	
Spartan / Poast	2.67 oz / 1 pt	PPI / POST	0	2175	63.8	9.5
Spartan / Poast	4 oz / 1 pt	PPI / POST	2	2394	63.3	11.8
Spartan / Poast	5.33 oz / 1 pt	PPI / POST	1	2487	63.7	9.6
Sonalan + Sencor	2 pt + 0.25 lb	PPI	0	2629	63.8	
Basagran + Poast	2 pt + 1 pt	POST	3	2379	63.5	
Sonalan + Spartan	2 pt + 2.67 oz	PPI	1	2641	63.6	
Treflan / Poast	2 pt / 1 pt	PPI / POST	0	2255	63.9	
Untreated			0	1930	63.3	8.9
LSD			3	NS	NS	NS
CV			97	20	1	13

[a]*Raptor treatments were applied with NIS at 0.25% v/v. Poast treatments were applied with COC at 1 pt/A, Raptor + Basagran applied with 28% N at 1 qt/A.*

Raptor caused yellowing and slight stunting within three days after application, but by mid-season, the crop had generally recovered. Spartan caused very little visible crop injury and did not reduce crop stand. Herbicide treatments increased pea yields 250-800 lb/A. The study area had an erratic population of foxtail, wild buckwheat, pigweed, and Russian thistle.

Weed control in Field Pea (2000)

'Majoret' peas were seeded April 28 at 180 lb/A into 6 inch rows in a conventional tillage system. Individual plots were 10 by 30 ft arrranged in a RCBD with three replicates. Preplant incorporated (PPI) treatments were applied April 26, preemergence (PRE) treatments were applied May 3, and postemergence (POST) treatments were applied on June 2. All treatments were applied with a CO_2 pressurized bicycle sprayer. PPI and PRE treatments were applied with XR80015 flat fan nozzles delivering 20 gpa at 30 psi. POST treatments were applied using XR8001 flat fan nozzles delivering 10 gpa at 40 psi. Field peas were harvested on August 1.

		Pea			Control				
		Density	Injury		Wibw	Rrpw	Kocz		Tst
Treatment	Rate	May 26	May 25	Jul 15	Jul 15	Jul 15	Jul 15	Yield	Wt
		pl/m	——%——		————%————			lb/A	lb/bu
Untreated		8.9	0	0	0	0	0	3200	64.5
PPI									
Sonalan	2 pt	11.7	1	3	90	98	98	3580	64.9
Prowl	3.6 pt		1	0	88	98	98	3530	64.9
PPI/POST									
Spartan / Assure II	0.125 lb ai / 7 fl oz	13.4	3	0	70	100	100	3402	64.7
Spartan / Assure II	0.25 lb ai / 7 fl oz	12.2	5	2	90	100	100	3545	64.9
Spartan / Assure II	0.5 lb ai / 7 fl oz	10.1	9	7	95	100	100	3515	64.6
Prowl / Raptor + NIS	3 pt /4 oz + 0.25 %		0	3	93	100	98	3489	64.6
Handweeded check[a]		11.1	0	3	99	100	100	3356	64.6
PRE/POST									
Valor / Assure II	1 oz ai / 7 fl oz	11.8	10	4	55	100	100	2877	64.0
Valor / Assure II	1.5 oz ai / 7 fl oz	9.3	12	8	77	100	100	3169	64.5
Valor / Assure II	3 oz ai / 7 fl oz	7.7	63	20	87	100	100	3062	65.3
Spartan / Assure II	0.125 lb ai / 7 fl oz	10.5	2	1	73	100	100	3479	64.6
Spartan / Assure II	0.25 lb ai / 7 fl oz	12.1	8	4	93	100	100	3528	64.4
Spartan / Assure II	0.5 lb ai / 7 fl oz	11.4	20	7	95	100	100	3509	64.9
POST									
Raptor + NIS	3 oz + 0.25 %			4	65	100	82	3286	64.6
Raptor + NIS	4 oz + 0.25 %			3	80	100	88	3424	64.8
Raptor + Quad 7	4 oz + 1 %			18	73	100	89	2214	62.3
Raptor + Basagran + NIS + 28% N	4 oz + 0.5 pt + 0.25 % + 1 qt			3	89	100	93	3375	64.7
Raptor + Basagran + NIS + 28% N	4 oz + 1 pt + 0.25 % + 1 qt			2	90	100	93	3464	64.6
Basagran + Poast	2 pt + 1 pt			4	82	87	93	3332	64.3
Starane +	0.5 oz ai +			29	55	43	100	2633	64.2

Assure II + NIS	7 fl oz + 0.25 %								
Starane + Basagran + Poast	0.5 oz ai + 1 pt + 1 pt			32	84	82	100	2652	64.4
LSD		3	5	6	14	4	4	459	NS
CV		16	29	50	11	3	3	9	1.2

[a] *Treflan was applied at 1.5 pt/A (PPI), followed by Assure II at 7 fl oz (POST).*

We evaluated pea tolerance to Spartan, Valor, and Raptor compared to other herbicides. Spartan caused only slight injury at any rate or application timing and did not reduce crop yield. Valor caused moderate to severe injury at the high rate and reduced yield approximately 200-500 lbs. Raptor plus Quad 7 caused moderate visible crop injury and a significant yield reduction.

Study Name: Weed control in field peas

Study Number: 9917

Objectives: Evaluate weed control and crop tolerance to Raptor, Spartan, and other herbicides.

Results: Raptor caused slight stunting in the peas, which generally recovered over time. Injury was higher when Raptor was tankmixed with Quad 7 or COC compared to NIS. Yields were 200-300 lbs lower with Quad 7 or COC.

Valor caused slight injury to the peas, generally observed as stand reduction. Yield was similar to or higher compared to most Raptor treatments. We saw excellent pea tolerance to Spartan in 1997 and 1998.

In 1999, Spartan caused slight to moderate crop injury that increased with rate. There was more injury with the PPI than the PRE applications. The injury is likely due to high moisture conditions at planting and time of application. There was a light rain during the PRE applications. We will repeat this study in 2000.

Any product containing flumetsulam (Broadstrike + Treflan, Python) appear to cause too much injury to peas. We will continue evaluating Raptor, Spartan, and Valor for crop tolerance.

Raptor, Valor, Spartan, Sonalan, and Prowl generally provided excellent control of redroot pigweed. Basagran, Sencor, and Axiom were weaker on pigweed which likely caused the lower pea yields.

Table. Weed control in field peas.

Treatment	Rate	Timing	6-8 Peas	6-22 Peas	8-17 Peas	6-8 Rrpw	6-22 Rrpw	8-17 Rrpw	Yield lb/
			------- % Injury -------			------- % Control -------			
Raptor + NIS	3 fl oz + 0.25%	4-inch		5	0		91	91	2238
Raptor + NIS	4 fl oz + 0.25%	4-inch		5	1		94	93	2332
Raptor + Quad 7	4 fl oz + 1%	4-inch		11	7		97	94	2096
Raptor + COC	4 fl oz + 1%	4-inch		9	5		95	91	2084
Raptor + NIS+28%N	4 fl oz + 0.25%+1qt	4-inch		5	1		94	93	2329

Raptor + Basagran	4 fl oz + 8 fl oz	4-inch		4	1		97	95	2323
Raptor + Basagran	4 fl oz + 16 fl oz	4-inch		4	1		97	96	2308
Pursuit + NIS	0.72 oz + 0.25%	4-inch		1	0		94	93	2539
Valor	1.5 oz ai	PRE	11		3	97		91	2430
Spartan	0.125 lb ai	PPI	8		4	99		84	2264
Spartan	0.25 lb ai	PPI	33		15	100		95	2401
Spartan	0.5 lb ai	PPI	50		30	100		98	1824
Spartan	0.125 lb ai	PRE	6		4	98		86	2116
Spartan	0.25 lb ai	PRE	33		11	100		96	2266
Spartan	0.5 lb ai	PRE	47		17	100		98	2226
Axiom	15 oz	PRE	0		2	82		70	1856
Sonalan	2 pt	PPI	0		2	97		93	2282
Broadstrike+ Treflan	2 pt	PPI	65		82	100			
Python	1 oz	PRE	33		32	98		96	1548
Basagran	1.5 pt	4-inch			0			70	2025
Sencor	0.25 lb ai	PRE	2		0	94		82	2031
Prowl	3 pt	PPI	6		1	95		92	2370
Untreated			0		0	0		0	1044
LSD			21	2	8	9	4	10	17
CV			57	22	49	6	3	7	30

Herbicide efficacy and crop tolerance in Field Peas. (1998) (Brian Jenks and Kent McKay, Minot) 'Majoret' peas were planted May 23 into 7.5-inch rows at 300,000 pls/A in a conventional tillage system. Herbicide treatments consisted of preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence applications. Individual plots were 10 by 30 ft and were arranged in a RCBD with three replications. PPI and PRE treatments were applied (May 22 and May 25) with 80015 flat fan nozzles delivering 20 gpa at 30 PSI. All postemergence treatments were applied June 25 with 8001 flat fan nozzles delivering 10 gpa at 40 PSI. Peas were approximately 9-inches tall at the POST application. Foxtail pressure was initially light and erratic, but emergence continued through the season. Foxtail populations in some areas were about 7 per square foot and 1-2 inches tall at POST application. Yellow foxtail was the most common species, but green foxtail was also present. Peas were harvested with a small plot combine on August 21.

		July 11		August 21		
Treatment[a]	**Rate**	**Injury**	**Fxtl**	**Injury**	**Fxtl**	**Yield**
		--------% injury or control --------				lb/A
Untreated		0	0	0	0	2222
Prowl / Motive + NIS + 28% N	2.4 pt / 3 fl oz + 0.25% + 1 qt	15	88	2	100	2652
Prowl / Motive + NIS + 28% N	2.4 pt / 4 fl oz + 0.25% + 1 qt	25	88	5	100	2305
Prowl / Motive + NIS	2.4 pt / 3 fl oz + 0.25%	28	90	10	100	2325
Prowl / Motive + NIS	2.4 pt / 4 fl oz + 0.25%	32	90	7	100	2226
Balance	1.25 oz	15	60	7	63	2161
Balance	2 oz	57	73	50	58	1782
Broadstrike + Treflan	2 pt	15	78	7	90	2292
Spartan	0.25 lb ai	1	58	0	77	2597

Axiom	15 oz	3	65	0	82	2546
Resource + NIS	0.027 lb ai + 0.25%	13	0	0	0	2476
V-53482	0.078 lb ai	0	57	0	67	2972
Frontier	20 fl oz	1	62	0	77	2832
Sonalan	2 pt	0	82	0	90	3209
Basagran + Poast + COC	1.5 pt + 1 pt + 1%	0	82	0	93	2648
Basagran + Poast + COC / Basagran + COC (Post II)	0.75 pt + 1 pt + 1% / 0.75 pt + 1%	0	83	0	97	2594
Sencor	0.25 lb ai	0	50	0	63	2856
Prowl	3 pt	0	82	0	93	2815
Python	1 oz	b	0	b	0	2313
CV		64	9	148	14	13
LSD (0.05)		12	10	12	16	557

[a] Applied PPI: Prowl, Broadstrike + Treflan, and Sonalan
Applied PRE: Balance, Spartan, Axiom, V-53482, Frontier, Sencor, and Python
Applied POST: Motive, Resource, Basagran, and Poast
[b] Python was a late addition to the end of the field and was partially flooded

Motive, Balance, and Broadstrike + Treflan caused slight to severe injury to peas. The peas were past the recommended stage for POST application with Motive, but the injury was less noticeable as the season progressed. No injury was observed with Spartan, Axiom, V-53482, and Frontier. Prowl, Prowl/Motive, Motive, Axiom, Broadstrike + Treflan, and Poast provided good to excellent foxtail control.