

Weed control in chickpea at Williston (2002)

B-90 chickpeas were seeded May 20 into 8-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), and Russian thistle (Ruth)

Treatment ^a	Rate	Timing	Chickpea		Rrpw		Grft		Ruth		Yield	Test wt
			Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Jun 20	Jul 10	Sep 3	Sep 3
			% injury		% control						lb/A	lb/bu
Spartan / Select	2.67 oz / 5 fl oz	PRE / POST	1	0	92	100	74	100	97	100	1663	61.9
Spartan / Select	4 oz / 5 fl oz	PRE / POST	3	2	95	100	89	99	100	100	1902	62.0
Spartan / Select	5.33 oz / 5 fl oz	PRE / POST	4	4	96	100	91	100	100	100	1795	62.2
Balance + Spartan / Select	1.5 oz + 4 oz / 5 fl oz	PRE / POST	4	3	99	100	94	100	100	100	1751	62.4
Spartan + Sencor / Select	4 oz + 0.5 lb / 5 fl oz	PRE / POST	35	53	97	100	94	99	100	98	1405	60.9
Spartan / Tough + Select	4 oz + 1.5 pt / 5 fl oz + 2 pt	PRE / POST	2	3	96	100	89	100	100	99	1724	62.0
Spartan / Sencor + Select	4 oz / 0.167lb + 5fl oz	PRE / POST	2	15	97	100	88	100	100	100	1803	62.3
Tough + Select	1.5 pt + 5 fl oz	POST	0	2	0	98	0	94	0	99	1692	62.4
Untreated			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1082	61.3
LSD (0.05)			4	12	5	2	5	2	3	2	352	0.7
CV			36	73	4	2	4	1	2	1	12	0.7

^aSelect treatments were applied with COC at 1% v/v.

We evaluated weed control and chickpea tolerance to several herbicides at Williston. Spartan was granted a specific exemption (Section 18) for use in chickpea in 2001 and 2002. Spartan caused minimal chickpea injury at any rate. Sencor tank mixed with Spartan caused 15% and 53% crop injury at 0.167 lb/A and 0.50 lb/A, respectively. Crop injury from Sencor at 0.50 lb/A + Spartan resulted in a yield reduction compared to other treatments. All herbicide treatments provided excellent control of redroot pigweed, Russian thistle, and green foxtail.