

Weed control in flax (2001)

Cathay flax was seeded May 4 into 6-inch rows at 50 lbs/A in a conventional tillage system. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Treatments were applied preemergence (PRE) on May 8 or 10, or postemergence (POST) on June 8. The primary weeds were redroot pigweed (Rrpw) and kochia (Kocz).

Treatment	Rate	Timing	Rrpw	Kocz		Flax Injury		Yield	Test wt.
			Jul 10	Jul 10	Aug 15	Jul 10	Aug 15	Aug 27	
			———— % Control ————			—— % ——		lb/A	lb/bu
Spartan	2.67 oz	PRE	85	82	73	3	2	26	52.5
Spartan	5.33 oz	PRE	87	77	69	2	2	25	52.0
Spartan	10.67 oz	PRE	100	100	100	4	3	28	52.3
DPX_R6447	2 oz	PRE	70	62	32	3	3		
Amicarbazone	5 oz	PRE	7	0	0	0	0		
Amicarbazone	6 oz	PRE	13	7	0	1	0		
Amicarbazone	7 oz	PRE	10	0	0	2	0		
Harmony GT	0.25 oz	POST	98	42	7	4	4		
Bronate	1 pt	POST	91	94	96	14	8	26	52.4
Olympus	0.9 oz	POST	96	7	0	0	0		
Untreated			0	0	0	0	0		
LSD			16	18	24	4	3	NS	NS
CV			16	23	37	61	64	17	1

Spartan, DPX-R6447, amicarbazone, Harmony GT, and Olympus are not registered for use in flax. Spartan caused very little crop injury at any rate, whereas, Bronate caused some yellowing and slight stunting. Harmony GT, at 0.25 oz, caused only slight crop injury. Harmony GT, above 0.25 oz, has caused moderate to severe crop injury in previous years. Bronate provided excellent kochia control. Spartan provided excellent control at the 2X rate (10.67 oz), but only fair control at the rates recommended for sunflower (2.67-5.33 oz). The Spartan and Bronate treatments were the only plots that we could harvest due to lack of kochia control from the other treatments.