Late Fall and Early Spring Pre-plant Applications of Everest Herbicide in Spring Wheat .

Fall treatments (trts 2,3 and 4) were applied on October 15, 2003. Early pre-plant treatments (trts 9 and 10) were applied on March 24, 2004 and a pre-plant treatment (trt 8) was applied on April 14. Pre-emergence treatments (trts 5,6 and 7) were applied on April 20. Sequential (trts 4 and 7) and post-emergence treatments (trts 10,11 and 12) were applied to 3 ½ leaf wheat, to 2 ½ leaf wild oats and to tillering Japanese brome on May 20 with 43°F, 94 % RH, clear sky and 2 mph NW wind. Reeder hard red spring wheat was seeded into no-till HRSW stubble on April 15. All treatments were applied with a tractor mounted CO^2 propelled plot sprayer delivering 10 gpa at 40 psi through 8001.5 flat fan nozzles to a 5 foot wide area the length of 10 by 28 foot plots. The experiment was a randomized complete block design with four replications. 10 oz/A 2,4-D + 0.5 oz/A Aim was applied on May 28 to control broadleaf weeds. Wild oat and Japanese brome populations were 1 and 4 plants per sq. ft, respectively. The trial sustained frost on May 13 (16°F) and on June 18 (25°F), and received a total of 5.4 inches of growing season rainfall (April 1 - July 31). Evaluations for crop injury were on June 6, and for weed control on June 17 and July 13. The trial was harvested on August 6.

Treatment		Rate	Timing	June 6	6/17	July 13		8/6
				HRSW	Jabr	Jabr	Wiot	Yield
		oz/A		---------- % Control ----------				bu/A
1	Untreated	0		0	0	0	0	14.6
2	Everest	0.6	Fall	0	98	99	91	19.7
3	Everest	0.3	Fall	0	98	99	82	16.5
4	Everest / Everest	0.3 / 0.3	Fall / POST	0	99	99	97	14.3
5	Everest	0.6	PE	0	99	99	94	15.3
6	Everest	0.3	PE	1	99	97	76	16.6
7	Everest / Everest	0.3 / 0.3	PE / POST	1	99	99	98	15.1
8	Everest	0.6	PP	0	96	97	82	15.0
9	Everest	0.3	Early PP	2	99	99	82	14.2
10	Everest / Everest	0.3 / 0.3	Early PP / POST	4	99	99	94	15.1
11	Everest	0.3	POST	2	99	99	96	16.1
12	Everest	0.6	POST	2	99	99	99	13.6
C.V. %				178	2.5	1.6	5.4	14.6
LSD 5%				NS	3	2	6	NS

Summary

Crop injury was relatively minor on all herbicide treatments. All Everest treatments provided excellent Japanese brome control regardless of application rate or the timing of the application. The higher application rate (0.6 oz/A) provided excellent season long wild oat control with the exception of the pre-plant treatment (trt 8). The lower application rate (0.3 oz/A) did not provide adequate season long wild oat control except when applied post-emergence. Sequential applications (trts 4, 7 and 10) did not significantly enhance weed control compared to the post-applied treatments (trts 11 and 12). Grain yields were poor and reflected weather conditions rather than herbicide treatments.