Glyphosate application strategies in glyphosate-resistant canola

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Weed control and canola response to selected glyphosate treatments were evaluated in a randomized complete block design with three replicates. The experiment was conducted on a loam soil with 7.2 pH and 2.9% organic matter at Carrington, ND in 2001. 'Hyola 357RR' canola was seeded on May 3 in 7-inch rows at the rate of 15 pure live seeds/ft² in a conventional tillage system. Guard plots were present between treated plots. Herbicide treatments were applied to 5 by 25 ft plots with a CO₂ pressurized hand-held plot sprayer at 14 gal/A and 30 psi through 8001 flat fan nozzles. Early postemergence (POST1) treatments were applied on May 25 with 63 F, 51% RH, 95% clear sky, and light wind to 2-leaf canola, 1- to 2-leaf yellow foxtail, 0.5-inch tall redroot and prostrate pigweed, 0.5-inch tall common lambsquarters, and 1-inch tall wild buckwheat. Mid postemergence (POST2) treatments were applied on June 1 with 49 F, 85% RH, 10% clear sky, and light wind to 4-leaf canola, 3- to 4-leaf yellow foxtail, 0.5- to 1-inch tall redroot and prostrate pigweed, 0.5- to 4-inch tall common lambsquarters, and 2-inch tall wild buckwheat. Late postemergence (POST3) treatments were applied on June 7 with 52 F, 100% RH, clear sky, and 7 mph wind to 5- to 6-leaf canola, 3- to 5-leaf yellow foxtail, 0.5- to 2-inch tall redroot and prostrate pigweed, 3- to 4-inch tall common lambsquarters, and 3-inch tall wild buckwheat. Average canola density was 6 plants/ft², yellow foxtail density was 3 plants/ft², pigweed density was 3 plants/ft², common lambsquarters density was 2 plants/ft², and wild buckwheat density was 1 plant/ft². The trial was swathed on August 7 and harvested on August 14 with a plot combine.

Table. Weed control and crop response in glyphosate-resistant canola.

			Weed control								Canola
Herbicide			30 days after treatment				8/2				seed
Treatment ^a	Rate	Timing ^b	SETLU	AMASS	CHEAL	POLCO	SETLU	AMASS	CHEAL	POLCO	yield
	lb/A ^d										- lb/A
Glyphosate	0.38	POST2	94	98	94	91	80	98	87	78	2048
Glyphosate	0.56	POST2	95	99	97	91	79	95	87	70	2103
Glyphosate	1.12	POST2	95	98	98	91	85	95	93	79	1961
Glyphosate+clopyralid Clopyralid+	0.38+0.089 0.094+	POST2	96	98	98	99	90	98	88	91	2234
quizalofop+MSO	0.07+1% v/v	POST3	93	76	58	75	79	69	70	79	1763
Glyphosate	0.38	POST3	87	80	86	84	92	73	79	67	2302
Glyphosate	0.56	POST3	96	86	98	86	94	78	91	70	2230
Glyphosate	1.12	POST3	91	90	99	79	85	83	99	60	2194
Glyphosate/glyphosate	0.38/0.38	POST1/3	93	98	99	94	87	94	99	82	2122
untreated			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2293
LSD (0.05)			7	11	14	22	15	9	14	20	NS

^aGlyphosate=Roundup UltraMax except fourth glyphosate treatment=Glyphomax Plus. Glyphosate treatments include AMS at 2% w/w. MSO=Destiny, a methylated seed oil from Agriliance, St. Paul, MN.

Glyphosate at 0.38 lb/A generally provided similar yellow foxtail, pigweed, common lambsquarters, and wild buckwheat control as glyphosate at 0.56 or 1.12 lb/A (Table). Glyphosate at 0.38 lb/A applied at the 4-leaf stage of canola provided 91 to 99% control of all weed species when evaluated 30 days after treatment application. Glyphosate at 0.38 lb/A applied at the 4-leaf stage or sequential application generally provided greater control of pigweed compared to all glyphosate rates applied at the 5- to 6-leaf stage of canola. Glyphosate+clopyralid provided 88 to 98% control of all weed species at crop maturity (late evaluation date). Wild buckwheat control was 60 to 82% with all glyphosate treatments at crop maturity. Very low crop chlorosis (\leq 4%) was observed 3 days after treatment application and no growth reduction was observed on August 2 (data not shown). Canola seed yield was similar among treatments, likely due to low weed densities.

^bPOST1=May 25; POST2=June 1; POST3=June 7.

^cAMASS=Redroot and prostrate pigweed.

^dGlyphosate rates=acid equivalent.