

QUAZAFLOP DEMONSTRATION FOR VOLUNTEER SPRING WHEAT CONTROL

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The study was conducted at the NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center on a conventionally tilled field which was in flax the previous year, with a loam soil with a pH of 7.9 and 2.9 percent organic matter. Soybean ‘RG200RR’ was seeded into 7.5-inch rows at 200,000 pure live seeds per acre on May 23, 2003. Herbicide treatments (Table) were applied to 3- to 3.5-leaf volunteer hard red spring wheat and VC– V1 soybean on June 9 with 55° F, 87% RH, 90% cloud cover, 6.5 mph wind, and 61° F soil temperature. Individual plots were 20 ft. by 150 ft. Herbicide treatments were applied with a CO₂-hand boom sprayer delivering 10 gpa at 26 psi through TJ 80015 flat fan nozzles. Quazaflop rates were evaluated for control of volunteer wheat on June 13 and June 16.

Table. Quazaflop control of volunteer spring wheat.

Treatment Name	Rate	Timing	Control
	lb ai/A	DAP ¹	%
Quazaflop	0.028	14	100
Quazaflop	0.034	14	100
Quazaflop	0.041	14	100

¹ Days after planting

All treatments provided superb control of volunteer wheat seedlings in soybean. The rate at which the wheat seedling died was the only difference observed. The lowest rate took six days to achieve the same control as the other two treatments provided in three days.