Timing of weed control in Roundup Ready canola (2001)

Limagrain 3455 was seeded May 3 into 6-inch rows at 700,000 pls/A in a conventional tillage system. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Treatments were applied preplant incorporated (PPI) on May 2, or postemergence on May 25 (0-2 lf), June 2 (3-4 lf), or June 8 (5-6 lf). The primary weeds were green foxtail (Grft) and wild oat (Wioa).

			Jun 26			Aug 13	
Treatment[a]	Rate	Timing	Injury	Grft	Wioa	Yield	Test wt.
			— % —	— % control —		lb/A	lb/bu
Treflan	1.5 pt	PPI	0			2075	51.3
Treflan / Assure II	1.5 pt / 8 fl oz	PPI / 3-4 lf	0	99	100	2277	51.3
Sonalan	2 pt	PPI	0			2279	51.3
Sonalan / Assure II	2 pt / 8 fl oz	PPI / 3-4 lf	0	99	100	2341	51.3
Treflan / Roundup	1.5 pt / 1 pt	PPI / 3-4 lf	0	99	99	2211	51.5
Sonalan / Roundup	2 pt / 1 pt	PPI / 3-4 lf	0	99	99	2227	51.6
Roundup	1 pt	0-2 lf	0	94	94	2383	51.4
Roundup	1 pt	3-4 lf	0	95	96	2351	51.4
Roundup	1 pt	5-6 lf	0	98	98	2174	51.3
Roundup / Roundup	0.5 pt / 0.5 pt	0-2 lf / 5-6 lf	0	98	98	2268	51.4
Roundup / Roundup	1 pt / 1 pt	0-2 lf / 5-6 lf	0	99	99	2299	51.5
Weedy check			0	0	0	1993	51.0
LSD			--	1	1	NS	NS
CV			0	1	1	6	0.4

[a]*All Roundup treatments were applied with 1% AMS; all Assure II treatments applied with 1% COC*

The study area had a very low population of wild oat and a moderate population of green foxtail. All Roundup treatments provided good to excellent control of green foxtail and wild oat at any rate or timing. None of the treatments caused visible crop injury. The treatments increased canola yield 200-400 lb/A over the untreated check. The canola crop was very competitive with the weeds, thus allowing even the reduced herbicide rates to be effective. The labeled use rate of Roundup 1-1.5 pt/A for a single application. Higher weed densities and non-ideal spraying conditions may result in unacceptable weed control from reduced herbicide rates.