

Weed control in dry pea (2001)

Majoret peas were seeded April 26 into 6-inch rows at 180 lb/A in a conventional tillage system. Individual plots were 10 x 30 ft and replicated three times. Treatments were applied preplant incorporated (PPI) on April 26 and postemergence (POST) on May 25.

Treatment ^a	Rate	Timing	Jul 6	Yield	Tst wt.	Crop density
			Injury			
			%	lb/A	lb/bu	pl/m
Raptor	4 fl oz	POST	7	2332	64.2	
Prowl / Raptor	3 pt / 4 fl oz	PPI / POST	4	2530	63.9	
Raptor + Basagran	4 fl oz + 0.5 pt	POST	2	2739	64.0	
Spartan / Poast	2.67 oz / 1 pt	PPI / POST	0	2175	63.8	9.5
Spartan / Poast	4 oz / 1 pt	PPI / POST	2	2394	63.3	11.8
Spartan / Poast	5.33 oz / 1 pt	PPI / POST	1	2487	63.7	9.6
Sonalan + Sencor	2 pt + 0.25 lb	PPI	0	2629	63.8	
Basagran + Poast	2 pt + 1 pt	POST	3	2379	63.5	
Sonalan + Spartan	2 pt + 2.67 oz	PPI	1	2641	63.6	
Treflan / Poast	2 pt / 1 pt	PPI / POST	0	2255	63.9	
Untreated			0	1930	63.3	8.9
LSD			3	NS	NS	NS
CV			97	20	1	13

^aRaptor treatments were applied with NIS at 0.25% v/v. Poast treatments were applied with COC at 1 pt/A, Raptor + Basagran applied with 28% N at 1 qt/A.

Raptor caused yellowing and slight stunting within three days after application, but by mid-season, the crop had generally recovered. Spartan caused very little visible crop injury and did not reduce crop stand. Herbicide treatments increased pea yields 250-800 lb/A. The study area had an erratic population of foxtail, wild buckwheat, pigweed, and Russian thistle.