Study Name: Wild oat and lambsquarters control with Raptor in imidazolinone-tolerant canola.

Study Number: 9905

Objectives: Evaluate weed control with Raptor applied to small and large weeds

Results: Flea beetle pressure was extremely high and definitely slowed canola growth. In addition to the Gaucho-treated seed, we made a foliar insecticide application to help reduce flea beetle pressure. The canola remained in the cotyledon to 2-leaf stage for an extended period due to the flea beetles and wet soil.

Wild oat and lambsquarters densities were very high in this trial as evidenced by the low yield in the untreated check. Treflan provided only slight suppression of wild oat and lambsquarters. Raptor was more effective on smaller wild oat (2 to 3 leaf) than on larger wild oat (5 to 6-leaf). Although Raptor controlled even the large wild oat, the later application time allowed wild oat and lambsquarters to reduce canola yield. Once wild oat was controlled, lambsquarters became much more competitive. Raptor was weaker on lambsquarters compared to wild oat.

Table. Wild oat and lambsquarters control with Raptor in imidazolinone-tolerant canola.

			June 21		July 26		
Treatment[a]	Rate	Timing[b]	Wioa	Colq	Wioa	Colq	Yield
			----------Control (%)----------				lb/A
Treflan	1.5 pt	A	48	57	48	40	575
Treflan / Raptor	1.5 pt / 4 fl oz	A / D	90	94	96	88	1270
Raptor / Raptor	2 fl oz / 2 fl	B / D	98	93	97	82	1511
Raptor	3 fl oz	C	92	85	89	73	1405
Raptor	4 fl oz	C	96	87	95	73	1428
Raptor	5 fl oz	C	98	87	95	75	1567
Raptor	6 fl oz	C	98	91	97	83	1776
Raptor	3 fl oz	D	75	73	88	58	1354
Raptor	4 fl oz	D	86	75	93	65	1229
Raptor	5 fl oz	D	85	78	93	70	1306
Raptor	6 fl oz	D	86	84	94	68	1232
Untreated			0	0	0	0	77
LSD			6	10	6	12	340
CV			5	8	4	11	16

[a] Raptor applied with nonionic surfactant and 28% N.
[b] A=PPI; B=cot to 2-lf canola (Jun 1); C=2 to 3-lf canola, 1-2" weeds (Jun 5); D=4 to 5-lf canola, 4-6" weeds (Jun 10)