Study Name: Clearfield canola tolerance to soil-applied sulfonylurea herbicides

Study Number: 9943

Objectives: Evaluate injury to Imi-canola seeded into SU-treated soil

Results: We applied Peak, Amber, Rave, Finesse, and Ally to bare ground on May 21. One-half of the area was incorporated after the herbicide application. We seeded canola (45A71) into the treated soil immediately after the herbicides were applied and incorporated.

No other herbicide was applied to the plot area during the growing season. Kochia was a problem in the east end of the plot (in the 1st replication). The kochia was so dense that we could not harvest several plots in the 1st replication, and yields from some that were harvested obviously were affected by competition with kochia. We are only going to use the yield data from replications 2 and 3 since kochia was not a problem there.

We did not see differences in growth as the canola emerged. We did not rate the canola for injury, but we did note that about mid-season there was slight stunting in the Rave treatments, very slight stunting in the Amber and Finesse treatments, and no visible injury in the Ally or Peak treatments. We assumed the Rave injury may be due to the dicamba present in the product. Canola yields were lower where we did not incorporate the herbicides compared to plots where the herbicide was incorporated.

Table. Clearfield canola tolerance to soil-applied sulfonylurea herbicides.

Treatment	Rate	Incorporate Canola lb/A	No Canola yield lb/A
Peak	0.25 oz	1322	844
Amber	0.28 oz	1035	954
Rave	2 oz	1237	937
Finesse	0.25 oz	1100	794
Ally	0.1 oz	1386	1152
Untreated		1309	1139
LSD		11	12
CV		51	78