% crop injury and control of weeds - March 30, 1981
when wheat was in early heading stage

| Treatment | lb/A | % wheat injury | % control | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Knotweed | Mustard | London rocket | Sweet-clover | Filaree | Grass |
| Bromoxynil | .75 | 0 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 13 | 0 |
| Tackle | .25 | 7 | 43 | 100 | 93 | 99 | 99 | 7 |
| Tackle | .5 | 10 | 26 | 98 | 87 | 100 | 99 | 17 |
| Tackle | .75 | 26 | 23 | 100 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 5 |
| Glean | .008 | 0 | 57 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Glean | .016 | 0 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 73 | 100 | 13 |
| Glean | .03 | 3 | 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Glean | .06 | 16 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 30 |
| Check | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In this test:

1. All applications of Tackle resulted in chlorosis and temporary stunting of the wheat for 2 to 3 weeks following treatment. Stunting from Glean varied by application rate.

2. Bromoxynil gave excellent control of all weeds except filaree.

3. All herbicide treatments controlled mustard, London rocket, and sweetclover.

## Weed Control in Wheat II

Stanley Heathman and Matthew Mastic

Herbicides applied January 27, 1981 in 40 gpa water full coverage to the foliage of the plants. Soil was a silty loam, temperature 70° F with no wind. Plot size was 20 by 25 ft., replicated 3 times. Produra wheat was planted on the flat and irrigated up. The last evaluation was made February 24, after which the grower applied Banvel over the entire field.

Growth stage at time of application

Wheat - tillering
Little malva - 6 leaf
Black mustard - 2 to 6 in. tall.
Redstem filaree - 2 in. rosette stage
Annual yellow sweetclover - cotyledon to 1 trifoliate leaf
Canarygrass - tillering

% crop injury and control of weeds - February 24, 1981
when wheat was in tillering stage

| Treatment | lb/A | % wheat injury | % control | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Malva | Mustard | Filaree | Clover | Canarygrass |
| Bromoxynil | .75 | 0 | 99 | 99 | 73 | 63 | 7 |
| Tackle | .25 | 2 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 17 | 20 |
| Tackle | .5 | 17 | 50 | 96 | 99 | 30 | 27 |
| Tackle | .75 | 27 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 53 | 37 |
| Glean | .02 | 7 | 27 | 75 | 77 | 33 | 10 |
| Glean | .05 | 10 | 43 | 99 | 86 | 50 | 33 |
| Glean | .09 | 23 | 37 | 99 | 98 | 27 | 53 |
| Glean | .19 | 30 | 40 | 99 | 99 | 50 | 77 |
| Check | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Weed populations were variable in the test area making evaluation of weed control difficult.

In this test:

1. All rates of Tackle caused severe chlorosis of the wheat for about 2 weeks following application. These symptoms had disappeared by February 24.

2. Glean caused some stunting of wheat at every rate.

3. Bromoxynil gave good control of little malva. Control of malva with other herbicides was variable.

4. All treatments gave good control of black mustard except for Glean at 0.2 lb/A.

5. Filaree control was excellent with Tackle but variable with other treatments. Filaree was stunted severely by all rates of Glean.

6. No herbicide controlled annual yellow sweetclover or canarygrass.

## Weed Control in Durum Wheat III

Stanley Heathman

Herbicides applied full coverage to foliage in 40 gpa water on February 12, 1981. Wheat planted over 40 in. beds and furrow irrigated. Soil was a silty loam and moist, wind calm, temperature 75° F. Plot size - 4 beds, 40 ft. long, replicated 3 times.

Plant size at application time

Wheat - tillering
Wild oat - 3 leaf to tillering - less than 1/sq. ft.
Canarygrass - 3 leaf to tillering more than 1/sq. ft.
London rocket - 6/sq. ft. - 50 cent size to 6 in. tall.

The wild oat and canarygrass were larger in size at time of application than was desirable for Hoelon and Carbyne. The field was disced up by the grower in April due to the heavy weed pressure in the untreated areas of the field.