DELAYED PRE PENDIMETHALIN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO BENSULIDE AND DCPA APPLIED AT ONION SEEDING SPRING-SEEDED ONION

TREATMENTS:

- Nontreated control
- Preemergence (PRE) bensulide at 5.9 lb acre⁻¹ (*Prefar 4e*® at 6 quarts acre⁻¹)*
- PRE DCPA at 5.9 lb acre⁻¹ (Dacthal Flowable® at 8 pints acre⁻¹)*
- PRE bensulide (5.9 lb acre⁻¹) + DCPA (5.9 lb acre⁻¹)
- Delayed PRE pendimethalin at 0.98 lb acre⁻¹ (Prowl H₂O[®] at 2 pints acre⁻¹)*
- Delayed PRE pendimethalin at 0.47 lb acre⁻¹ (*Prowl* H_2O^{\circledast} at 1 pint acre⁻¹)* followed by pendimethalin (0.47 lb acre⁻¹) at 2-leaf onion

SOIL TYPE: sandy loam

IRRIGATION: sub-surface drip

* Mention of trade names is solely for the purpose of supplying information and does not imply recommendation or endorsement by NMSU. Always check the most current label before applying herbicides.

RESULTS: WEEDS

- Yellow nutsedge (Cyperus esculentus) was the most abundant weed in spring-seeded onion.
- No herbicide treatment reduced annual weeds (Figure 2).

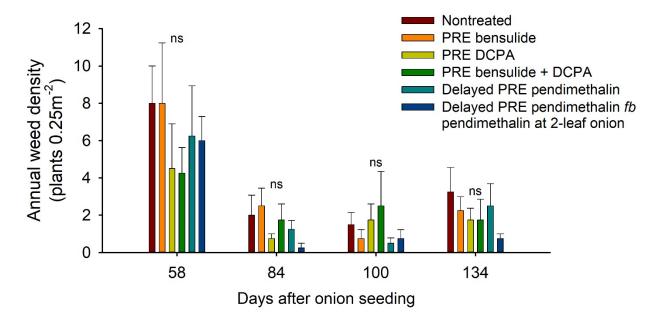


Figure 2. Densities of annual weeds in spring-seeded onion when grown using different herbicide treatments.

RESULTS: ONION

- Onion stand: No differences in onion stand among treatments. Onion plant density (average ± SE): 11.8 ± 0.41 plants 0.25m⁻².
- Onion yield: No differences in bulb yield among treatments (**Table 2**).
- Pendimethalin residue: Delayed PRE pendimethalin did not result in detectable pendimethalin residues on bulbs (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Marketable and larger & jumbo-sized yields of spring-seeded onion when grown using different herbicide treatments.

Treatment	Marketable yield	Percentage marketable	Larger & Jumbo yield	Percentage larger & jumbo	Pendimethalin residue
	kg m ⁻²	%	kg m ⁻²	%	Yes/No
Nontreated	4.04	97.8	0.97	22.8	No
PRE bensulide	3.52	95.9	0.98	25.1	
PRE DCPA	3.85	97.5	1.22	31.2	
PRE bensulide + DCPA	4.16	97.9	1.16	26.5	
Delayed PRE pendimethalin	4.20	97.0	1.19	26.8	No
Delayed PRE pendimethalin fb pendimethalin at 2-leaf	4.31	97.3	1.27	28.6	No
	ns	ns	ns	ns	

Brian Schutte

Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology and Weed Science New Mexico State University

bschutte@nmsu.edu

Research supported by the USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant Program



