

Western Region 2015 Efficacy Trials-LateSeason Report

18 Projects

Researcher	Project	Pesticide	Commodity	Started	Report/WR	Report/HQ	Efficacy Summary
ADASKAVEG	P11461.15-CAP04	KASUGAMYCIN	ALMOND	10-Feb-15	22-Sep-15	23-Nov-15	Kasumin applied at 64 fl oz/A (.084 lb ai/a) in three trials with in-season applications targeting bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>) significantly reduced disease incidence. Statistically significant phytotoxicity was reported in two studies and minor tip burn was reported in a third study. All studies were conducted on Fritz almonds which are susceptible to bacterial spot. [SF, 11/23/15]
ADASKAVEG	P9888.15-CAP05	KASUGAMYCIN	PEACH	10-Feb-15	20-Nov-15	23-Nov-15	SF: No data from 2015 Field Trial, JA will repeat in 2016. [SF, 11/23/16]
DEFRANCESCO	P10882.15-ORP01	INDAZIFLAM	BLUEBERRY (HIGH BUSH)	10-Feb-15	25-Oct-15	03-Nov-15	Three 2015 season evaluations (4/7, 6/11 & 6/22) following treatment to the same plots in 2013 and 2014 at .065 and .130 lbs ai/a showed no signs of phytotoxicity. [SF, 10/26/15]
DEFRANCESCO	P11079.15-ORP02	SAFLUFENACIL	CANE BERRY	01-Mar-15	03-Mar-15	03-Mar-15	Except for occasional leaf burning and spotting there was no affect on fruiting season canes. Treatment o3 was applied at 4-6" primocanes and this treatment negatively affected the following season's primocanes. Treatment o3 had no primocanes for a crop in the following years. This planting was weakend with Phytophthora root rot which may have explained the deleterious affect of Treatment o3 which was not seen at other sites. [JDF, 3/3/15]
HANSON	P10031.15-CAP15	QUIZALOFOP	GRAPE	01-Jun-15	12-Jan-16	12-Jan-16	No phytotoxicity recorded in ten evaluations over two years of .034 and .068 lbs ai/a of quizalifop applied twice per year on Thompson seedless grapes. [SF, 1/12/16] 2015 yields: There was a lot of variation in the sethoxydim plots: 20-72 lbs of fruit; mean was 44.59 (RS 1/13/16).
HANSON	P10606.15-CAP03	RIMSULFURON	POMEGRANATE	15-Apr-05	12-Jan-17	12-Jan-17	No crop injury symptoms were observed from rimsulfuron in 2015 or 2016 at any rating interval. The same plots were treated in 2015 and again in 2016 with .0625 & .125 lb ai/A. [SF, 1/12/17]

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HANSON	P11092.15-CAP10	CLOMAZONE	CILANTRO	27-Apr-15	10-Dec-15	10-Dec-15	At one day after a post plant, preemergant application the high clomazone rate (.5 lb ai/A) showed significant chlorosis and crop injury. Although some injury showed up throughout the plots at later evaluations there was not any indication that these were related to the herbicide treatments. At harvest the yields for all the herbicide treatments (s-metolachlor @ 1.27 lb ai/a, clomazone at .25 & .5 lbs ai/a) were not different than the untreated control. The early season injury at a high rate of clomazone was not an issue at harvest and would be acceptable for commercial growers. [SF, 12/10/15]
HANSON	P11429.15-CAP13	INDAZIFLAM	ASPARAGUS	22-Jan-15	23-Nov-15	23-Nov-15	SW/BH: Indaziflam was applied at .085 and .17 lbs ai/A on 2/11/2015. Significant crop injury and reduced yields were observed at 7 days after herbicide application. Visual crop injury was noted at 14 DAA but the injury was not statistically significant. Yield evaluations at 14, 21, 28, 35 and 42 days showed no statistical crop injury or yield losses. [SF, 11/23/15]
HANSON	P11557.15-CAP08	SAFLUFENACIL	FIG	20-Apr-15	20-Nov-15	25-Nov-15	1 oz (.044 lb ai/a, or 28.5 oz product/a) and 2 oz treatments of Treevix applied four times during the growing season showed no phytotoxicity to 3 year old figs (Black Mission) located in Le Grande, California [SF, 11/22/16]
HANSON	P11557.15-CAP09	SAFLUFENACIL	FIG	20-Apr-15	24-Nov-15	25-Nov-15	1 oz (.044 lb ai/a) and 2 oz treatments of Treevix applied four times during the growing season showed no phytotoxicity to 2 year old figs (Brown Turkey) located in Chowchilla, California [SF, 11/22/16]
HANSON	P2087.15-CAP12	FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	CHIVES	10-Jan-15	09-Aug-16		Seth will report the 2015 Trial and 2016 Trial together summarizing both year's data. [SF, 1/6/16]
HANSON	P9959.15-CAP01	PENDIMETHALIN	BEAN (FAVA)	18-Nov-14	31-Aug-15	31-Aug-15	Pendimethalin applied at .95 and 1.9 lb ai/A (2 and 4 pts/A) as both soil and water incorporated treatments were safe on fava beans. Slight stunting was observed at early evaluations, but were not significant and no treatments affected crop yield. [SF, 8/31/15]

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HANSON	PA6300.15-CAP02	ACIFLUORFEN	BEAN, LIMA (SUCCULENT & DRIED SHELLED)	15-May-15	12-Jan-16	12-Jan-16	Chlorosis was observed at 7, 14 and 21 days after application of .125 & .25 lbs ai/a of Acefluorfen. There was no visible stunting or differences in plant growth and yields were not affected. "In this study acifluorfen appeared to be safe on lima bean and likely would be acceptable in commercial production." [SF, 1/12/16] Report also indicates that the chlorotic symptoms were not clearly associated with herbicide trtmnts [RS 1/12/16]
MILLER	P11079.15-WAP01	SAFLUFENACIL	CANE BERRY	21-Mar-15	22-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	This trial showed excellent weed control with pre & post 1 treatments, while also exhibiting the intended cane burning effect on the early primacanes. Post 2 and Post 3 had less weed control in the plots (but not too bad) but no primacane control. All the treatments regardless of timing were safe and did not affect crop yield. All treatments were made at .178 lb ai/a. Primacane emergence from plots treated in 2014 with saflufenacil were not effected by any treatments. [SF, 10/22/15]
SMITH	P10746.15-CAP06	PENDIMETHALIN	CELERY	17-Apr-15	20-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	Prowl applied at 1.5 and 2.0 lb ai/a applied twice (pre and post to transplanting) was safe to celery and provided excellent weed control. Both Prowl rates showed minor amounts of phytotoxicity at various evaluation dates, which were statistically significant but did not effect crop yield. [SF, 10/21/15]
SMITH	P11091.15-CAP14	CLOMAZONE	DILL	17-Apr-15	10-Feb-16	19-Feb-16	Clomazone was applied at .25 and .5 lbs ai/a on a Chular sandy loam, post plant preemergence. There was slight phytotoxicity in the Prometryn standard but significant bleaching in both rates of the clomazone treatments which persisted until harvest. There was not a significant reduction in yield. [SF, 2/19/16]
SMITH	P11092.15-CAP11	CLOMAZONE	CILANTRO	30-Jun-15	10-Feb-16	19-Feb-16	Clomazone was applied at .25 and .50 lb ai/a post plant and pre-emergence to the crop before incorporation by sprinklers on a Chualar sandy loam. Significant phytotoxicity was recorded on July 10th and 27th, along with significantly lower yields recorded at harvest on July 27th. [SF, 2/10/16]

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SMITH	P11324.15-CAP07	PYROXASULFONE	CELERY	17-Apr-15	20-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	Zidua applied at .133 lbs ai/a pre-transplant on a Rincon clay loam showed good weed control but significantly reduced celery yield. Zidua applied at .07 lbs ai/a 19 days post transplant was safe to celery, but ineffective weed control. [SF, 10/21/15]

Totals: 18 18 17