

Evaluation of Huskie® and tankmix partners for the control of mayweed chamomile in winter wheat

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A field study was conducted on Mike Nelson's Farm near Albion, WA to generate broadleaf weed control data with Bayer's Huskie herbicide in winter wheat. Huskie is a premixture of bromoxynil (Group 6) and pyrasulfotole (Group 27) herbicides. Huskie is only labeled for partial control of mayweed chamomile in winter wheat and is why the study was designed to look at tankmix partners. Talinor™ contains bicyclopyrone, which is also a Group 27 herbicide, and bromoxynil, and is why it is included as a comparison treatment against Huskie.



The soil at this site is a Palouse silt loam with 4.3% organic matter and a pH of 5.7. The field was previously in chickpeas. On September 8, 2016, the field was fertilized with 100 lb N:15 lb P:10 lb S per acre. On September 28th, 'ORCF-102' winter wheat was conventionally planted using a JD 455 disk drill with 7.5-inch row spacing. At the time of planting, the field received 10 lb N:15 lb P:1qt Zn per acre. Postemergence treatments were applied on May 2nd with a CO₂-powered backpack sprayer set to deliver 10 gpa at 42 psi at 2.3 mph. The applications were made under calm conditions with an air temperature of 50°F and relative humidity of 65%. The majority of the wheat had just begun to joint and was 16 inches tall. Mayweed chamomile distribution was uniform across the trial area. Mayweed chamomile was 3.0 inches tall at the time of application and had a density of 29 plants per square foot in the nontreated check plot. Mayweed chamomile was continuing to germinate at the time of application.

Crop injury was not noted with any treatments in this study. Thirteen days after treatment (DAT) (May 15th), WideMatch- (both rates applied), Huskie + Brox-M + WideMatch-, and Huskie + Brox-M-treated plots exhibited the best control of mayweed chamomile. There was not a significant difference in regards to mayweed chamomile control among the two rates of WideMatch evaluated throughout the study. By 42 DAT, most of the treatments were providing a similar, acceptable level of control with the exception of Huskie, Huskie + Starane Flex, and Huskie + Sentrallas. This carried through to the final rating on 7/28 (87 DAT), six days prior to harvest. Overall yield and test weight means were 129 bu/A and 60 lb/bu, respectively. Herbicide treatments did not have an effect on yield and test weight. WideMatch and WideMatch + Brox-M were the tank mix partners for Huskie that improved its control of mayweed chamomile.

Treatment	Rate	Mayweed chamomile control			Yield
		5/15 13 DAT	6/13 42 DAT	7/28 87 DAT	
	fl oz/A	-----0-100%-----			bu/A
Nontreated Check		--	--	--	108 a
Huskie ¹	13.5	57 ef ³	62 b	54 c	137 a
Huskie + Brox-M ¹	13.5 + 16	72 a-c	69 ab	69 a-c	133 a
Huskie + WideMatch ¹	13.5 + 16	62 d-f	79 a	82 ab	128 a
Huskie + Starane Flex ¹	13.5 + 13.5	57 ef	61 b	54 c	129 a
Huskie + Orion ¹	13.5 + 17	67 b-d	72 ab	80 a-c	115 a
Huskie + Sentrallas ¹	13.5 + 10	55 f	62 b	66 bc	141 a
Talinor + CoAct+ ²	13.7 + 2.75	65 c-e	79 a	96 a	143 a
Talinor + Orion + CoAct+ ²	13.7 + 17 + 2.75	60 d-f	76 a	94 a	139 a
WideMatch	16	80 a	80 a	91 ab	132 a
WideMatch	21.23	81 a	81 a	94 a	121 a
Huskie + Brox-M + WideMatch ¹	13.5 + 16 + 16	76 ab	79 a	93 ab	122 a

¹ Treatments were tank mixed with 1.0 qt/A UAN + 0.25% v/v NIS

² Treatments were tank mixed with 1.0% v/v crop oil concentrate

³ Means, based on four replicates, within a column, followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P = 0.05 as determined by Fisher's protected LSD test, which means that we are not confident that the difference is the result of treatment rather than experimental error or random variation associated with the experiment.