

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

1973

Research Report #56

Northwestern Agricultural Research Center
of the
Agricultural Experiment Station
Montana State University

Route 4
Kalispell, Montana

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FISCAL PROJECT REPORT FOR 1973

ADMINISTRATION 750

The activities in the Administrative Project are concerned with personnel and direction of research projects.

Personnel - The position of Ranch Labor II held by Mr. Paul Boss was changed to Agricultural Research Aid II and increased from grade 8 to grade 10 in the classified system.

Hal Reintjes from the Personnel Office at Montana State University visited the research center and reviewed the personnel system. He discussed the various aspects of labor-management relationships. The visit was informative, but also disturbing.

Mr. Leon Welty arrived January 9, to begin his new duties as an Assistant in Agronomy. His effective date of employment was January 15. The time between January 9 and 15 was spent in moving into Residence #2. Billie Jean and Brett, wife and son, respectively arrived January 11, 1973.

Mr. Paul Boss continued to have back trouble which resulted in considerable reduction in work efficiency. In addition several days sick leave were taken for medical treatment. He was sent to a pain clinic in Billings, Montana in October, but that resulted in no help or improvement of his health. It is estimated by the author that his working ability is reduced 50 to 60 percent on an overall basis.

Mrs. Jeanette Calbick was granted six weeks sick leave for major surgery from May 15 until June 27.

Dale Mahugh who has worked as a student since 1969 joined the classified staff as Research Assistant I, July 1, 1973. Mahugh completed the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree at Montana State University in Agri Business curriculum. He has the responsibility for variety testing and some supervision of student help. He has assisted in tabulation of research data this past season.

In 1973 there were 11 people employed during the growing season.

Richard Nelson, a student at Flathead Valley Community College, worked from April 5 to May 15. He left to secure a job with a higher pay scale.

Three work study students were employed this season. They were Donna Bennett, Julie Ruff and Kenneth Kephart. All are students at Montana State University.

Donna and Julie have completed three seasons. Julie is a microbiology major and Donna a chemistry major. In 1973, Julie made many of the agronomic measurements in small grains, and most of the population counts in the Weed Investigation project. Donna was assigned to the forage project and secured many of the scientific measurements required in the research program.

Administration (con't)

Kenneth, was the "all around" man and worked where needed. For the most part he worked under the supervision of Paul Boss, and did most of the summer fallow work. Ken has advised us that he is changing his major from Agricultural Education to Agronomy.

Two young people worked through the NYC program. They were Gary Rutledge and Connie Lanfear. Gary was a good employee and worked well with his handicap. This did not seem to reduce his ability to carry "his" end of the load. Connie had a real psychological problem and the administrator directing the program terminated her after two days of work.

Colleen Ambrose, student at Carroll College, was a first season employee. Very capable young person. She began May 14 and worked until August 24.

Charles Loewen began working July 12 and continued thru potato harvest. His termination date was October 19. Charles was a good employee. He had had no previous experience in this area, but took direction well, learned rapidly and did excellent work.

Vickie Bitney worked 10 weeks starting May 21 and quitting July 27. Vickie did not have the stamina to work a full day at a sustained pace. She did take directions well and usually tried to do her best.

Jim Caverly Jr. worked only a few weeks during the growing season, starting July 16 and returning to high school September 4. Jim was a young but willing worker. It is planned that he will be a seasonal employee in 1974.

Mrs. Mary Mahugh worked from May 15 thru June 26 as secretary during the period Mrs. Calbick was on sick leave.

Activities participated in during the calendar year of 1973 are made a part of this report. Also a list of visitors at the research center is included.

ACTIVITIES:

	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Jan.	11	CRD Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
	17-18	Research Center Staff Meeting	Stewart	Lewistown
			Welty	
	22	Irrigated Pasture Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
			Welty	
	25	Weed Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
Feb.	6- 7	Fertilizer Meeting	Stewart	Bozeman
			Welty	
	13	Ag Council	Stewart	Kalispell
			Welty	
	23	Biological Weed Control School	Stewart	Missoula
			Welty	
	26-Mar. 2	Annual Planning Conference	Stewart	Bozeman
			Welty	
Mar.	9	Visited CDA Agri. Res. Station	Stewart	Lethbridge, Canada
			Welty	
	13	Ag Council	Welty	Kalispell
	22	Federal Land Bank Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
	23	County Agents Up-Dating Meeting	Stewart	Plains
			Welty	
	23	Talk at Eastside Grange	Stewart	Creston
			Welty	
	24	Talk at Western Mont. Seed Growers	Stewart	Charlo
			Welty	
	27-28	Pesticide Seminar	Stewart	Yellow Bay
			Welty	
Apr.	10	Ag Council	Welty	Kalispell
	11	Weed School	Stewart	Ronan
	19-20	Staff Conference	Stewart	Bozeman
May	8-10	Conservation Days	Stewart	Kalispell
	8	Talk at Ag Council	Stewart	Kalispell
	16	Tour of Center by 3rd grade, Peterson School	Stewart	Station
	29	Tour of Center by 6th grade, Russell School	Stewart	Station
June	28	Tour of Center by FHS Biology Class	Stewart	Station
			Welty	
July	17-18	Summer Staff Conference	Stewart	Miles City
			Welty	
	24	Vo-Ag Advisory Council Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
	26	Field Day, Western Agri. Res. Center	Stewart	Corvallis
			Welty	
Aug.	17	Observe new harvesting equipment	Stewart	Moccasin
Oct.	18-21	Meeting with Director & checking off-station plots	Stewart	Bozeman

Activities (con't)

Nov.	1-2	Monsanto Chemical Company Seminar	Stewart	Lethbridge, Canada
	8	CRD Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
	13-15	American Society of Agronomy Meeting	Stewart Welty	LasVegas, Nevada
Dec.	3-4	Montana Grain Growers Assoc. Meeting	Stewart Welty	Great Falls
	4-5	Research Center Assoc. Meeting	Stewart Welty	Great Falls
	6	CRD Meeting	Stewart	Kalispell
	11	Ag Council	Stewart	Kalispell

VISITORS:

The following persons visited the station in 1973.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>VISITOR</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Jan.	Jesse Sparks	Farmer	Columbia Falls
	Gordon Grier	Farmer	Bigfork
	Clyde Pederson	Farmer	Kalispell
	Les Cooper	Farmer	Kalispell
Feb.	Hal Reintjes	Personnel Service MSU	Bozeman
	Kent Romney	Amchem Products	Loveland, Colo.
	Duane Carlson	Farmer	Columbia Falls
	John Heikens	Farmer	Bigfork
	Wayne Paxton	Niagara Chemical Co.	Billings
	Neal McAlpin	Farmer	Polson
March	Bill Collins	Farmer	Columbia Falls
	Don Graham	Soil Scientist, WMRC	Corvallis
	Ron Taylor	Student	Bigfork
	Jim Caverly, Jr.	Student	Bigfork
	R. W. Hufford	Hufford & Hufford Inc.	Spokane, Wn.
	Steven C. Fransen	Student, MSU	Bozeman
	Gale & Sherman Quiram	Students, MSU	Bozeman
	Roger Scott	Geigy Chemicals	Twin Falls, Idaho
April	Chet Mahugh	Insurance Salesman	Kalispell
	Lou Flanagan	Velsicol Chemical Corp.	Walla Walla, Wn.
	Bill Brady	Big Red Equipment	Kalispell
	Stan Gossack	International Harvester	Great Falls
	Art Shaw	Extension Agronomist MSU	Bozeman
	Vance Raines	Student	Drummond
	Delbert Martin	Farmer	Columbia Falls
	Paul Lynn	Farmer	Columbia Falls
	Wes Roath	Retired Agronomist	Bigfork
	Arnie Grob	Farmer	Kalispell

Visitors (con't)

May	Dr. Chuma Agbrekoba Dr. Joseph White Homer Metcalf Don Graham Mike Jackson Don Claeys Scott Cooper Ray Ditterline Rollie Sears William Blake Henry Dahl	Chevron Chemical Co. Chevron Chemical Co. Plant & Soil Science, MSU Soil Scientist, WARC Extension Weed Specialist Van Waters & Rogers USDA, ARS Plant & Soil Science, MSU Grad. Student, MSU Motor Pool Motor Pool	Fresno, Calif. Fresno, Calif. Bozeman Corvallis Bozeman Spokane, Wn. Bozeman Bozeman Bozeman Helena Helena
June	Don Graham Burton Isch Richard Nilles Bob Scott Jack Davis Bill O'Conner Mr. & Mrs. Walt Robbin Mrs. Jean Helps Kent Romney Harry McNeal	Soil Scientist, WARC Farmer Velsicol Chemical Co. Velsicol Chemical Co. Farmer Farmer Farmers Housewife Amchem Products USDA, MSU	Corvallis Kalispell Yakima, Wn. Spokane, Wn. Kalispell Kalispell Bigfork Bigfork Loveland, Colo. Bozeman
July	Steve & Carol Schumacher Mr. & Mrs. Lyle McMillen Bill Knipe	Agronomist, Northrup King	Ft. Benning, Ga. Petersburg, Canada Woodland, Calif.
August	Mr. & Mrs. Paulson & sons Clark Amen Art Jensen Al Jarvi Mr. and Mrs. Rupp Ray & Kathy Carratt Charles Bowman Martin J. Burris Tom Neidlinger	American Cyanamid Co. American Cyanamid Co. Agronomist, Ram Bar Corp. MSU Assoc. Dir. Ag. Exp. Sta. Rohm & Hass	California Corvallis, Ore. Orinda, Calif. Phoenix, Ariz. Ohio Austrialia Bozeman Bozeman Portland, Ore.
Sept.	Howard Buck Dick Neilson Jess Blasdel	Truck Farmer PPG Industries Inc. Farmer	Columbia Falls Portland, Ore. Kalispell
Oct.	Jerry Waller Arnold Quale Jack Cloninger Marshall Beatty Gary Carlson	State Conservation Agronomist District SCS Soil Scientist SCS Montana Highway Dept. Monroe Calculator Co.	Bozeman Kalispell Kalispell Kalispell Missoula
Nov.	Wes Roath Warren Lewis	Retired Agronomist Chevron Chemical Co.	Bigfork San Francisco, Calif.
Dec.	Warren Lewis Ron Asheim Henry Murry Bill Brady	Chevron Chemical Co. TAP Real Estate Big Red Equipment	San Francisco, Calif. Bozeman Missoula Kalispell

PHYSICAL PLANT 751

Improvements and additions to the physical plant are reported under this project.

A concrete floor was put in the Forage Research Building. Funds were secured from the Directors Office reserve. This has greatly increased the utility of this building.

Additional insulation was placed in Residence #2. This should aid in reducing heat loss from the building, with a net effect of reducing heating costs.

Two rooms in Residence #2 were carpeted in 1973. The floor covering in these two bedrooms had not be replaced since 1949.

Two sides of the Crops Research Building were painted in 1973, the west and south sides. The ceiling in the office was also painted during the winter.

GENERAL FARM 752

This is a supporting project for all other research projects. In this report general farm activities and the purchase of all equipment will be reported.

The International Harvester Company was no longer able to lease farm equipment to the experiment station system, therefore the remaining equipment on lease was purchased.

Below is listed the farm and scientific equipment purchased using state and ERF funds.

State Funds:

- Forage Plot Harvester (partial) - 755
- International 666 Hydrostatic Diesel Tractor - 752
- Forage Trailer - 755
- No. 210 Windrower - 752
- #430 Twin Baler - 752
- #127 Cub Cadet Tractor - 752
- Toro Lawn Mower - 751
- Cattle equipment:
 - Internal Suspension Gate - 755
 - Model #10 - 100 Cow Portable Corral - 755
 - Cattle Headgate - 755
 - Mineral Feeders - 755

Wheat Research and Marketing Committee: 698

- International 45 Vibra Shank Cultivator & Mulcher
- Howe-Richardson Scale Model #6400
- 30 Stack-N-Pans and 5 Dollies
- Stand Sizer Shaker with Sieves
- Portable Bag Closer
- Hand Truck

Endowment and Research Foundation Funds: 715

- Forage Plot Harvester (partial)
- Monroe Electric Calculator Model #650 (partial)
- 2 side Chairs for Office

Forage Variety Testing: 160

- Monroe Electric Calculator Model #650 (partial)

Miscellaneous hand tools were purchased as needed.

Development of the irrigation system was continued during the year. Charles Bowman and students conducted a survey and did some engineering on this project. At the end of 1973 it was decided to drill a deep well for irrigation. The well is planned to provide 800 to 1000 gallons per minute. Work is continuing on this project.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE
1973 N. W. Agricultural Research Center Report

Copies

2	Office of Director, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station
1	Plant and Soil Science Department - Dr. Kurt Feltner
4	Research Staff at Northwestern Agricultural Research Center C. W. Roath Vern R. Stewart Leon E. Welty Library
11	County Extension Agents in Northwestern Montana Program Coordinator - Thaddeus Wojciechowski Deer Lodge-Powell - Robert E. Durham Flathead - Merle M. Lyda Granite - E. Reginald Hoff Lake - G. Edward Bratton Lincoln - R. E. Wilcox Mineral - Russell J. Luoma Missoula - Gerald W. Marks Ravalli - G. Robert Johnson Sanders - Alan D. Knudson Silver Bow - David O. Dickens
5	Northwest Montana Banks Bank of Columbia Falls - Columbia Falls Conrad National Bank - Kalispell First National Bank - Kalispell Valley Bank - Kalispell Western Montana National Bank - Missoula
1	ASC Office - Don Hughes
1	FHA Office - Marvin Jones
1	SCS Office - Arnold Quale
4	Feed Mills Equity Supply Company - Kalispell Kalispell Feed & Grain Supply Inc. - Kalispell Peavey Company Producer Service - Ronan Western Seed and Supply Company - Charlo

PUBLICATIONS AND TALKS 1973

1. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Weed Control Research (Talk given at the Northwestern and Western Agricultural Research Centers Advisory Committee Meeting, Polson, February 20)
2. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Changes in Recommended Small Grain Varieties (Talk given at the Western Montana County Extension Up-Dating Meeting, Plains, MT, March 23)
3. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Your Experiment Station (Talk given at the Eastside Grange, March 23)
4. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Certified Seed Production of New Small Grain Varieties (Talk given Western Montana Seed Growers Cooperative, Charlo, March 24)
5. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Weeds and Their Control (Talk given at Weed Workshop, Ronan, Montana, April 11)
6. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Summary of Research Work at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center (Talk given at the Kalispell Agricultural Council, May 8)
7. Stewart, V. R., 1973 Ways to Control Various Pollution Factors (Talk given at 7th Grade Conservation Days, May 7,8,9 - 900 students)
8. Welty, Leon E., 1973 Evaluation of Two Irrigated Pasture Mixtures (Talk given at the Eastside Grange, March 23; Advisory Committee Meeting, February 20, and Kalispell Agricultural Council, May 8)
9. Welty, Leon E. & R. T. Ramage, 1973 Effect of Hill Spacing and Number Plant per Hill on Yield and Yield Components of Four Barley Cultivars. Barley Newsletter Vol. 16 March.

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CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Northwestern Agricultural Research Center
Kalispell, Montana

A cooperative project, between the United States Weather Service and the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, to secure weather data was established in March 1949, with Mr. C. W. Roath as observer. Instruments were installed in February of 1949, with records starting March 1, 1949. This data is published monthly in the "Climatological Data", the official Weather Service publication. Included in the daily observations are the maximum and minimum temperatures, amount of precipitation, amount of snowfall and the amount of snow on the ground. These observations are made at 8:00 a.m. each day. When first initiated the observations were made at 5:30 p.m. This change was made in July 1970.

In 1969 soil thermometers were installed as part of the weather instruments. These give readings at the 4 inch and 8 inch soil depth levels.

Most of the data presented herein is presented on a crop year basis. This is done because the growing season for winter annuals begins in September. Some data is presented on a calendar year basis.

During the 1972-73 crop year we had a frost free period of 103 days, 5 days less than the 24 year average of 108 days. The last killing frost was observed on May 22, 1973 and the first fall frost occurred on September 2, 1973, 11 days prior to average freeze date.

Precipitation for the 1972-73 crop year was the lowest ever recorded at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center. Total precipitation this crop year was 12.35 inches. The 1949-73 average is 18.99 inches.

During the crop year a brief report was written each month about weather conditions and included in a monthly report to growers. These reports are made a part of the weather report for permanent filing.

September 1972: The month of September provided us with excellent weather for seeding and harvesting. Very little time was lost due to rain for the first three weeks of the month and then we had some moisture the last week of September. Checking the fields and nurseries, I found that most of the winter wheat nurseries have emerged and appear to be in good stand. The highest temperature for the month occurred on September 5th with a temperature of 82 degrees and low occurred on the 24th with a temperature of 24 degrees. The first frost occurred on the 10th of September when the temperature dropped to 29 degrees.

October 1972: The month of October had many cloudy and foggy days. There was good emergence of winter wheat the first part of the month and then during the middle part of the month there was real good emergence of weeds (winter annuals), especially field gromwell and fanweed.

October was somewhat cooler than the average with 3.4 degrees below normal. The average maximum temperature was 2 degrees below the average, the minimum temperature was 2 degrees below the average. The high occurred on the 14th of the month and the low on the 29th and 30th.

November 1972: No comments.

December 1972: Weather was a big topic of discussion in Montana and throughout much of the nation during December. Our weather hit us the first day of December when the temperature was 49 degrees and then dropped very rapidly that evening to a rather cold 10 degrees with snow and blowing snow. The temperature continued to drop, remaining in the zero area for approximately two weeks.

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Our minimum was 21 degrees below zero, the mean average temperature was 19.9 degrees for December, which is a 6 degree departure from normal. Whether there was any damage to winter wheat during the extreme cold with the light snow cover remains to be seen next spring. Precipitation for the month was 2.19 inches. The average for December is 1.66.

On the 23rd of December all the snow was gone from the valley floor. On December 28 and 29, five inches of new snow fell. Fortunately the temperature did not go very low during this snow free period, and I doubt that there will be any injury to winter wheat during the period.

January 1973: January was a typical month in many respects. The first 3 days were in the high 30's, then the temperature dropped to below zero for night time temperatures with the high being 18 degrees above for 12 days. The low, 22 degrees below zero was the low for the month occurring January 9 and 11. Temperatures climbed to 50 degrees on January 15 and 16 (high for the month) and remained quite warm for the next 15 days, then there was a slight cooling trend.

We began the month with 3 inches of snow on the ground, and by mid-month the snow was gone. A freezing rain January 13 added to the peril of driving and walking.

We had 20 days in which the sun shone during the month which is a January record.

The effect of the open winter on winter grains is still in question. At this date it is hard to tell if there will be any adverse effect.

February 1973: No records were kept at the center on the number of sunny days in February, but it must be a record. I noted in the local paper we usually have 2 sunny days in February.

This was the second driest February on record with .56 inches precipitation. The driest occurred February 1964 when there was only .41 inches of precipitation. Temperatures did not vary too much from the long time mean.

February began quite warm then the temperature dropped to 0 degrees on the 7th and 8th. About the 16th temperatures moderated with a high of 55 degrees occurring on the 27th. There was little or no snow cover throughout the month.

March 1973: March weather was somewhat of a repeat of February, dry and above normal temperatures. As you look at the recorded data by the month, one would think the thermometer has "stuck". Maximum temperatures were in the 40's and 50's, minimum in the high 20's and low 30's.

We again had many sunny days and have seen good growth of winter wheat. The alfalfa has started, much earlier than usual this season. There was some winter wheat loss because of the open winter. At this writing I do not have an estimate of loss. Here at the research center we had very little loss of winter wheat.

Precipitation levels are down from the long time average. From September 1 to March 31 we have received 7.99 inches. The long time average for the same period is 9.91 inches, thus our moisture is about 80% of normal. January, February and March have only been about 50% of normal. The mountain snow pack in the area is 40% of the average. At this point we need to hope and pray for May and June rains.

April 1973: Temperatures were fairly consistent throughout the month, however, it was slightly cooler than the long time average. The high temperature was 67 degrees occurring on the 12th day.

While some parts of Montana and other parts of the United States continue to get rain beyond their desires, we in Northwestern Montana in general have been very short of moisture. A recent publication from the agricultural statistician indicates that Polson was the only weather station reporting above normal precipitation. Kalispell reported 52%. From January 1, our moisture average is 45% of normal.

Winter wheat is responding quite slowly because of the dry and rather cool weather. It should be noted that many fields of winter wheat north of the station winter killed. Alfalfa is growing and doesn't appear to be suffering yet from lack of moisture, however moisture reserves are low as indicated from the soil probing we have done.

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May 1973: Temperatures during May were fairly close to normal for the long time average. The high temperature occurred May 17, when the temperature reached 86 degrees F. The low May 1, at 20 degrees F.

Moisture was really lacking during the month. Because of the dry conditions Lake Blaine Creek, our irrigation water source is not available. Thus we are now pumping water from Mill Creek 3/4 mile east of the station. We have irrigated the pastures, and once over the legumes. In my 21 years on the station I never recall irrigating forages in May.

Winter wheat was under stress, but .62 of precipitation May 25 was a life saver. Sub soil moisture is still fairly short, so we are hoping for more rain.

June 1973: Water, the lack of it was our main concern in June. Precipitation for the month was 2.14 inches, the long time average is 3.10 inches. Most hay was put up with little or no rain falling on it. We have quality hay, but quantity is limited. At this writing all cereal grains could use moisture. Rains that fell in June were timely for winter wheat, but spring barley is showing the lack of moisture at this writing.

July 1973: July - Hot - Fifteen days above 85 degrees, and five days above 90 degrees, with a high of 97 degrees July 11. Precipitation was .01 inch for the month, 1.19 inches below the 24 year average. Evenings were cool and low for the month was recorded July 2nd. Some potatoes were injured in the north end of the valley.

August 1973: Hot - Nineteen days above 85 and nine of these above 90 degrees. A record July 30 thru August 5, it was above 90 degrees. There were a couple real cool evenings when the temperature dropped to 33 and 34 degrees, August 19 and 29 respectively. Precipitation for the month was .63 inches, .86 inches below normal. Will need considerably more moisture before we have good moisture for winter wheat seeding.

We calculated precipitation for the crop year, September 1 thru August 31. The mean for 24 years is 19.00 inches, this crop year we had 12.35 inches, the lowest recorded since records were started in 1949. The previous low occurred in 1954-55 when we recorded 12.75 inches. In summary "DRY".

Table 1. Summary of climatic data by months for the 1972-73 crop year (September to August) and average for the period 1949-73 at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana.

Item	Month and Year												Total or Average Growing Season
	Sept. 1972	Oct. 1972	Nov. 1972	Dec. 1972	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Mar. 1973	Apr. 1973	May 1973	June 1973	July 1973	Aug. 1973	
Precipitation (inches)	1.38	1.84	.80	2.19	.52	.56	.70	.45	1.13	2.14	.01	.63	12.35
Current Year													
Ave. 1949 to 1972-73	1.50	1.53	1.49	1.65	1.63	1.10	1.04	1.17	2.01	3.10	1.30	1.49	19.01
Mean Temperature (F)													
Current Year	50.02	40.3	33.7	19.9	20.7	27.8	37.7	42.2	51.5	57.5	65.1	64.5	42.6
Ave. 1949 to 1972-73	53.8	43.5	33.0	26.0	21.9	28.1	33.0	43.0	51.9	58.4	64.2	63.2	43.3
Last killing frost in spring*													
1973													
Ave. 1949-73													
First killing frost in fall*													
1973													
Ave. 1949-73													
Frost-free period													
1973													
Ave. 1949-73													
Maximum summer temperature													
Minimum winter temperature													

* In this summary 32 degrees is considered a killing frost.

Table 2. Summary of temperature data at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center on a crop year basis, September 1, 1949 thru August 31, 1973.

Year	Average temperature by month and year												\bar{x} for Years	
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Degrees Fahrenheit				May	June	July		Aug.
						Feb.	Mar.	Apr.						
1949-50	54.1	41.5	38.5	25.0	4.2	25.6	31.2	41.9	49.7	57.0	64.0	62.5	41.3	
1950-51	53.8	45.9	31.5	29.5	20.2	27.7	27.0	42.1	50.0	54.2	64.7	60.4	42.3	
1951-52	50.6	40.8	30.8	16.9	18.0	26.6	29.3	45.8	52.4	56.7	61.8	62.8	41.0	
1952-53	56.0	45.5	30.4	27.6	36.0	32.9	37.2	41.2	49.5	54.6	64.3	63.1	44.9*	
1953-54	56.1	46.2	37.0	31.3	21.1	31.2	29.6	40.8	52.5	54.9	63.4	60.1	43.7*	
1954-55	52.9	41.5	38.8	28.8	25.7	22.1	24.5	39.1	47.7	58.8	62.7	62.2	42.1	
1955-56	52.5	44.6	23.5	21.8	23.3	20.9	31.5	44.2	54.0	59.0	64.8	62.0	41.8	
1956-57	55.2	44.1	30.9	28.5	10.2	23.4	33.3	43.7	55.6	59.7	65.4	62.4	42.7	
1957-58	55.8	41.4	32.1	32.4	29.1	30.4	32.2	43.6	59.6	62.3	65.2	67.9	46.0*	
1958-59	55.5	44.6	32.8	28.2	24.7	23.1	35.3	45.2	48.1	59.9	64.5	61.0	43.6*	
1959-60	53.0	43.9	25.5	27.6	19.4	25.2	32.3	44.3	50.6	59.6	68.8	60.6	42.6	
1960-61	55.0	45.2	34.4	24.9	27.8	37.0	38.3	42.0	52.6	64.7	66.2	67.8	46.3*	
1961-62	49.6	42.3	28.2	23.6	17.4	25.7	30.9	47.2	51.5	58.6	62.1	62.1	41.6	
1962-63	54.7	44.7	38.0	32.5	11.8	33.1	38.7	43.2	51.4	59.4	63.0	64.9	44.6*	
1963-64	58.7	47.4	35.8	24.0	28.5	28.3	30.6	42.8	51.1	58.7	64.3	58.9	44.1*	
1964-65	51.2	43.7	33.7	22.1	30.2	28.7	28.6	45.2	50.6	57.6	64.6	63.6	43.3*	
1965-66	46.4	47.6	35.0	28.8	26.3	27.7	34.5	42.9	54.3	56.0	64.5	61.7	43.8*	
1966-67	59.3	43.4	33.4	30.2	31.0	33.2	32.9	40.6	52.2	59.4	66.1	67.2	45.7*	
1967-68	61.0	45.9	33.8	25.1	23.3	32.8	41.2	42.0	49.8	59.0	64.6	61.3	45.0*	
1968-69	53.8	42.9	33.4	19.9	13.1	24.0	29.6	47.1	53.9	58.8	62.3	63.6	41.9	
1969-70	56.0	40.0	35.2	27.7	21.9	29.9	32.8	40.2	53.2	62.0	64.8	62.6	43.9*	
1970-71	48.7	40.1	31.3	26.2	23.6	29.8	33.2	43.6	52.5	54.8	61.9	68.2	42.8	
1971-72	49.5	40.4	34.1	22.2	17.4	27.3	38.5	40.4	52.0	59.4	61.4	65.9	42.4	
1972-73	50.2	40.3	33.7	19.9	20.7	27.8	37.7	42.2	51.5	57.5	65.1	64.5	42.6	
\bar{x}	53.7	43.6	33.0	25.6	21.9	28.1	32.9	43.0	51.9	58.5	64.1	63.3		
Mean temperature for all years = 43.3														

* Denotes years above average temperature.

Table 3. Summary of temperature data obtained at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center on a crop year basis, September 1, 1949 thru August 31, 1973.

Average Maximum Temperature by Month & Year													
	Degrees Fahrenheit												\bar{x} for Years
Year	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
1949-50	71.4	52.4	45.7	32.1	14.4	34.6	38.4	52.3	63.1	70.1	78.6	79.5	52.7
1950-51	70.9	55.8	38.2	36.3	28.7	36.6	37.3	57.9	63.2	66.6	82.4	77.0	54.2
1951-52	64.2	47.5	37.2	23.6	25.9	35.7	39.5	61.8	65.7	70.2	79.2	79.5	52.5
1952-53	73.4	62.6	40.6	33.2	41.3	39.1	46.8	51.5	62.5	66.8	83.3	79.5	56.7*
1953-54	72.3	61.0	45.6	36.7	29.1	38.4	40.0	51.0	67.2	67.0	80.1	74.4	55.2*
1954-55	66.4	53.4	45.9	34.9	31.8	31.2	33.9	48.1	60.5	74.7	76.9	82.4	53.3
1955-56	67.6	55.5	30.8	29.2	30.7	30.1	39.7	57.4	67.5	73.3	81.2	77.8	53.4
1956-57	71.0	53.7	37.6	35.5	19.0	33.2	43.3	55.3	70.2	72.4	82.1	80.0	54.4
1957-58	74.3	50.5	40.1	38.5	33.7	37.9	43.5	54.4	77.5	75.7	80.8	85.5	57.7*
1958-59	69.7	57.9	39.6	34.1	31.8	31.9	43.9	57.9	61.5	74.3	83.2	76.3	55.2*
1959-60	64.0	53.6	33.9	33.3	27.5	34.1	43.4	56.1	63.0	74.8	88.7	74.1	53.9
1960-61	72.1	57.8	41.1	29.8	35.0	43.1	48.2	51.6	65.3	82.0	83.7	86.3	58.0
1961-62	62.3	53.3	35.1	30.4	26.0	33.4	40.5	60.7	62.7	74.2	79.2	77.5	52.9
1962-63	71.7	54.7	43.8	37.9	19.9	41.4	48.9	55.7	67.1	71.8	79.6	82.5	56.2*
1963-64	74.6	59.4	43.4	30.2	35.1	37.7	39.7	53.3	63.5	71.4	80.3	72.9	55.1*
1964-65	63.9	55.0	41.0	28.9	35.1	36.9	41.0	57.6	64.3	71.4	80.8	77.1	54.4
1965-66	57.5	61.1	42.6	35.4	31.8	35.3	45.4	54.8	69.8	69.1	81.2	78.4	55.2*
1966-67	74.9	55.1	41.1	35.8	36.7	40.9	41.3	52.6	66.0	73.3	84.8	87.2	57.5*
1967-68	78.9	55.8	41.3	30.8	31.5	40.8	52.6	54.2	63.4	72.2	82.7	75.7	56.6*
1968-69	65.9	53.1	40.6	27.3	20.8	32.5	40.9	59.5	68.7	72.0	78.9	83.0	53.6
1969-70	70.4	49.7	43.0	32.8	28.5	36.2	42.5	49.7	67.9	75.5	79.1	80.9	54.7
1970-71	62.5	52.2	40.0	34.1	30.6	38.6	41.6	56.2	66.4	67.3	78.0	87.5	54.6
1971-72	64.2	53.1	41.2	30.9	27.1	35.9	47.9	51.7	64.7	72.4	76.9	83.3	54.1
1972-73	64.0	51.3	41.4	28.6	30.6	38.5	47.7	53.8	65.8	69.6	83.7	83.2	54.9*
\bar{x}	68.7	54.8	40.4	32.5	29.3	32.2	42.8	54.8	65.7	72.0	81.0	80.0	
Mean temperature for all years = 54.9													

* Denotes years above average.

Table 4. Summary of temperature data obtained at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center on a crop year basis, September 1, 1949 thru August 31, 1973.

Year	Average Minimum Temperature by Months & Years												x for Years
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Degrees Fahrenheit			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.						
1949-50	36.7	35.0	31.2	17.8	-6.0	16.6	23.9	31.5	36.3	43.9	49.4	45.5	30.2
1950-51	36.6	36.0	24.8	22.6	11.7	18.8	16.6	26.2	36.7	41.7	46.9	43.7	30.2
1951-52	37.0	34.0	24.4	10.1	10.0	17.4	19.1	29.8	39.1	43.1	44.3	46.1	29.5
1952-53	38.6	28.3	20.2	21.9	30.6	26.7	27.5	30.9	36.5	42.3	45.3	46.7	33.0*
1953-54	39.8	31.4	28.4	25.9	13.1	24.0	19.2	30.6	37.7	42.8	46.7	45.7	32.1*
1954-55	39.3	29.5	31.6	22.7	19.5	13.0	15.0	30.0	34.9	42.8	48.5	42.0	30.7
1955-56	37.3	33.6	16.1	14.4	15.9	11.7	23.3	30.9	40.5	44.7	48.2	46.1	30.2
1956-57	39.4	34.4	24.2	21.5	1.4	13.6	23.2	32.0	40.9	47.0	48.7	44.8	30.9
1957-58	37.2	32.3	24.1	26.2	24.5	22.8	20.9	32.8	41.7	48.8	49.5	50.3	34.3*
1958-59	41.2	31.2	26.0	22.2	17.5	14.2	26.6	32.4	34.7	45.4	45.8	45.6	31.9*
1959-60	42.0	34.1	17.0	21.8	11.2	16.3	21.1	32.4	38.1	44.3	48.8	47.0	31.2
1960-61	37.9	32.5	27.6	19.9	20.6	30.9	28.4	32.3	39.8	47.4	48.7	49.2	34.6*
1961-62	36.8	31.2	21.2	16.8	8.7	17.9	21.2	33.7	40.3	43.0	45.0	46.6	30.2
1962-63	37.6	34.6	32.2	27.1	3.7	24.7	28.4	30.6	35.7	47.0	46.4	46.9	32.9*
1963-64	42.7	35.3	28.1	17.7	21.8	18.9	21.4	32.2	38.6	46.0	48.3	44.9	33.0*
1964-65	38.4	32.3	26.4	15.3	25.3	20.4	16.2	32.7	36.9	43.8	48.4	50.0	32.2*
1965-66	35.2	34.0	27.4	22.1	20.8	20.0	23.6	30.9	38.7	42.8	47.7	45.0	32.4*
1966-67	43.6	31.7	25.6	24.6	25.3	25.5	24.5	28.6	38.4	45.4	47.4	47.2	34.0*
1967-68	43.1	35.9	26.3	19.4	15.0	24.8	29.7	29.8	36.1	45.7	46.4	46.8	33.3*
1968-69	41.7	32.6	26.1	12.5	5.4	15.4	18.2	34.6	39.0	45.5	45.7	43.5	30.0
1969-70	41.6	30.3	27.4	22.6	15.3	23.4	23.0	30.7	38.5	48.2	50.5	44.3	33.0*
1970-71	34.9	27.9	22.5	18.3	16.5	21.0	24.8	31.0	38.6	42.3	45.7	48.8	31.0
1971-72	34.7	27.6	26.9	13.5	7.7	18.6	29.0	29.0	39.2	46.3	45.8	48.5	30.6
1972-73	36.4	29.2	25.9	11.1	11.0	17.4	27.8	29.6	36.4	44.4	46.5	45.8	30.1
\bar{x}	38.7	32.3	25.5	19.5	14.5	19.8	23.0	31.0	38.0	44.8	47.3	46.3	
Mean temperature for all years = 31.7													

* Denotes years above average.

Table 5. Summary of precipitation records obtained at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center on a crop year basis, September 1, 1949 thru August 31, 1973

Year	Total Precipitation in Inches by Month & Years												Total for Years
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
1949-50	1.03	1.05	1.67	.92	2.62	1.13	2.31	.84	.15	3.90	3.12	.75	19.49*
1950-51	.52	2.30	1.16	2.48	.94	1.29	.62	2.32	3.77	2.26	1.03	2.86	21.55*
1951-52	1.49	5.62	1.01	3.31	1.03	.98	.97	.17	1.32	3.95	.56	.69	21.10*
1952-53	.13	.05	.60	.98	1.84	1.14	.98	2.07	2.00	3.31	T	1.62	14.72
1953-54	.71	.03	.87	1.30	2.65	.79	.83	.79	1.52	2.98	2.91	3.79	19.17*
1954-55	1.09	.54	1.00	.43	1.00	1.31	.44	.82	1.18	1.86	3.08	.00	12.75
1955-56	1.64	1.89	1.97	2.38	1.76	1.53	.87	1.28	1.06	4.20	2.13	3.21	23.92*
1956-57	1.16	1.10	.53	.96	1.47	1.14	.75	1.22	1.75	2.51	.52	.78	13.89
1957-58	.10	1.59	.96	1.76	1.56	2.67	.97	1.47	2.20	2.56	.84	.58	17.26
1958-59	1.99	1.16	2.90	2.77	1.95	1.33	.75	1.62	4.10	1.75	T	.91	21.23*
1959-60	4.22	3.36	4.32	.34	1.67	1.10	1.01	1.23	3.27	.69	.13	2.43	23.77*
1960-61	.55	1.44	1.72	1.24	.65	1.46	1.96	2.26	4.02	1.45	.76	.64	18.15
1961-62	3.40	1.22	1.77	2.09	1.33	1.15	1.59	.96	2.59	1.15	.11	.72	18.08
1962-63	.58	1.85	1.31	.91	1.69	1.21	.85	1.07	.57	5.00	1.44	2.10	18.58
1963-64	1.46	.75	.95	1.70	1.46	.41	1.57	.87	3.33	3.86	3.01	1.64	21.01*
1964-65	2.27	.85	1.62	3.62	2.25	.64	.24	2.55	.81	2.30	1.15	4.74	23.04*
1965-66	1.72	.01	1.31	.55	1.42	.67	.53	.76	1.18	6.57	2.49	1.61	19.05*
1966-67	.79	1.34	3.33	1.68	1.50	.62	1.27	.99	1.30	2.53	.02	.01	15.38
1967-68	.91	1.88	.62	1.16	.79	1.15	.68	.57	3.92	2.22	1.00	3.42	18.32
1968-69	4.51	2.39	1.59	3.12	3.05	.75	.69	1.39	1.19	5.21	.70	.09	24.68*
1969-70	1.54	1.90	.31	1.14	3.10	.89	1.49	.76	1.97	4.37	3.08	.44	20.99*
1970-71	1.79	1.38	1.75	.99	1.84	.77	.69	.58	2.45	4.42	1.31	1.11	19.08*
1971-72	.94	.87	1.70	1.62	1.10	1.65	2.11	.95	1.48	3.28	1.77	.98	18.45
1972-73	1.38	1.84	.80	2.19	.52	.56	.70	.45	1.13	2.14	.01	.63	12.35
\bar{x}	1.50	1.52	1.49	1.65	1.63	1.10	1.04	1.17	2.01	3.10	1.29	1.49	

Mean precipitation for all crop years = 18.99 inches.

* Denotes years above average precipitation.

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Table 6 . Precipitation by day for crop year, September 1, 1972 thru August 31, 1973. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana.

Date	Sept. 1972	Oct. 1972	Nov. 1972	Dec. 1972	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Mar. 1973	Apr. 1973	May 1973	June 1973	July 1973	Aug. 1973
1					T		.47					
2		.10	.05	.42			.03					
3			.02							.29		
4			.02			T				.26		
5			.31		.05		.01		.14			
6	.14				T		.07	.11			.01	.09
7	.01						T				T	.02
8									.10	.02		
9	.04								.05			
10	T	T	T			T			.04			
11		.64		.01	.01	.52	.04		.03			.03
12	.11	T		.07	.19	T						
13	.02			.02	.17		.01	.01		.01		
14				T	.07			.01		.44		
15										.80		
16			.01		.02	.03						
17	.06	T			T		.05	.16		.08		
18				.09	T	T				.02		
19	.26		.18		.01					.05		
20	.06		T	.01								
21		T	T	.08	T							
22	T	T		.80				T		T		T
23	.08			.22								.02
24	.20	.14	.05	T				.04		T		.12
25				T				.11	.62			.02
26	.19	.04	.16			.01	.02		.11	.17		
27	.19	.50						T	.01			
28		.15	T	.23			T				T	
29	.02	.27		.10					.01			
30				.05				.01				
31				.09	T				.02			.33
Total	1.38	1.84	.80	2.19	.52	.56	.70	.45	1.13	2.14	.01	.63

Table 7. Frost free period at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center from 1950 thru 1973.

Year	Date Last Freeze	Temperature	Date First Freeze	Temperature	Frost Free Season
1950	June 10	32	Sept. 11	29	92
1951	June 1	29	Sept. 15	29	106
1952	June 14	32	Sept. 8	29	85
1953	May 23	32	Sept. 16	31	108
1954	May 29	31	Sept. 30	26	123
1955	May 25	28	Sept. 13	31	108
1956	May 3	26	Sept. 2	32	122
1957	May 23	30	Sept. 9	30	109
1958	May 14	31	Sept. 27	31	136
1959	June 11	32	Aug. 30	30	80
1960	June 18	32	Sept. 6	32	80
1961	May 6	32	Sept. 12	29	129
1962	May 30	32	Sept. 3	25	96
1963	May 22	28	Sept. 18	32	119
1964	May 25	26	Sept. 11	28	109
1965	June 7	30	Sept. 6	31	91
1966	May 18	26	Sept. 30	28	135
1967	May 26	28	Sept. 23	32	120
1968	May 20	32	Sept. 21	32	124
1969	June 13	28	Sept. 6	32	85
1970	May 11	32	Sept. 10	31	122
1971	July 7	32	Sept. 14	28	69
1972	May 4	32	Sept. 12	32	131
1973	May 22	31	Sept. 2	31	103
\bar{x} for all years	May 28	30	Sept. 13	30	108

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Table 8. Temperature extremes at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center.
Kalispell, Montana from 1950 thru 1973.

Year	Minimum		Maximum	
	Date	Temperature Degrees F.	Date	Temperature Degrees F.
1950	Jan. 30	-40	Aug. 31	88
1951	Jan. 28	-25	Aug. 2	92
1952	Jan. 1	-14	Aug. 31	90
1953	Jan. 6	8	July 12	97
1954	Jan. 20	-32	July 6	90
1955	Mar. 5	-20	June 22	96
1956	Feb. 16	-25	July 22	90
1957	Jan. 26	-34	July 13	91
1958	Jan. 1	2	Aug. 11	94
1959	Nov. 16	-30	July 23	96
1960	Mar. 3	-32	July 19	98
1961	Jan. 2	0	Aug. 4	100
1962	Jan. 21	-32	Aug. 16	92
1963	Jan. 30	-24	Aug. 9	94
1964	Dec. 17	-28	July 8	91
1965	Mar. 24	-10	July 31	89
1966	Mar. 4	- 7	Aug. 2, 25	91
1967	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 19	95
1968	Jan. 21	-23	July 7	94
1969	Jan. 25	-13	Aug. 24	97
1970	Jan. 15	-14	Aug. 21, 25	92
1971	Jan. 12	- 8	Aug. 6, 9	96
1972	Jan. 28	-24	Aug. 9, 10	92
1973	Jan. 11	-22	July 11	97

Table 9. Summary of temperature records obtained at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, January 1950 thru December 1973.

Date	Average Temperature by Month and Years												
	Degrees Fahrenheit												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	x for Years
1950	4.2	25.6	31.2	41.9	49.7	57.0	64.0	62.5	53.8	45.9	31.5	29.5	41.4
1951	20.2	27.7	27.0	42.1	50.0	54.2	64.7	60.4	50.6	40.8	30.8	16.9	40.5
1952	18.0	26.6	29.3	45.8	52.4	56.7	61.8	62.8	56.0	45.5	30.4	27.6	42.7
1953	36.0	32.9	37.2	41.2	49.5	54.6	64.3	63.1	56.1	46.2	37.0	31.3	45.8*
1954	21.1	31.2	29.6	40.8	52.5	54.9	63.4	60.1	52.9	41.5	38.8	28.8	42.9
1955	25.7	22.1	24.5	39.1	47.7	58.8	62.7	62.2	52.5	44.6	23.5	21.8	40.4
1956	23.3	20.9	31.5	44.2	54.0	59.0	64.8	62.0	55.2	44.1	30.9	28.5	43.2
1957	10.2	23.4	33.3	43.7	55.6	59.7	65.4	62.4	55.8	41.4	32.1	32.4	42.8
1958	29.1	30.4	32.2	43.6	59.6	62.3	65.2	67.9	55.5	44.6	32.8	28.2	46.0*
1959	24.7	23.1	35.3	45.2	48.1	59.9	64.5	61.0	53.0	43.9	25.5	27.6	42.7
1960	19.4	25.2	32.3	44.3	50.6	59.6	68.8	60.6	55.0	45.2	34.4	24.9	43.3
1961	27.8	37.0	38.3	42.0	52.6	64.7	66.2	67.8	49.6	42.3	28.2	23.6	45.0*
1962	17.4	25.7	30.9	47.2	51.5	58.6	62.1	62.1	54.7	44.7	38.0	32.5	43.8*
1963	11.8	33.1	38.7	43.2	51.4	59.4	63.0	64.9	58.7	47.4	35.8	24.0	44.3*
1964	28.5	28.3	30.6	42.8	51.1	58.7	64.3	58.9	51.2	43.7	33.7	22.1	42.8
1965	30.2	28.7	28.6	45.2	50.6	57.6	64.6	63.6	46.4	47.6	35.0	28.8	43.9*
1966	26.3	27.7	34.5	42.9	54.3	56.0	64.5	61.7	59.3	43.4	33.4	30.2	44.5*
1967	31.0	33.2	32.9	40.6	52.2	59.4	66.1	67.2	61.0	45.9	33.8	25.1	45.7*
1968	23.3	32.8	41.2	42.0	49.8	59.0	64.6	61.3	53.8	42.9	33.4	19.9	43.7*
1969	13.1	24.0	29.6	47.1	53.9	58.8	62.3	63.6	56.0	40.0	35.2	27.7	42.6
1970	21.9	29.9	32.8	40.2	53.2	62.0	64.8	62.6	48.7	40.1	31.3	26.2	42.8
1971	23.6	29.9	33.2	43.6	52.5	54.9	61.9	68.2	49.5	40.4	34.1	22.0	42.8
1972	17.0	27.3	38.5	40.6	51.9	59.3	61.5	65.9	52.0	40.0	33.7	19.9	42.3
1973	20.7	27.8	37.7	42.2	51.5	57.5	65.1	64.5	53.3	44.1	29.3	30.8	43.7*
\bar{x}	21.9	28.1	32.9	43.0	51.9	58.5	64.2	63.3	53.8	43.6	32.6	26.3	
Mean temperature for all years = 43.4													

* Denotes years above average mean.

Table 10. Summary of precipitation records obtained at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, January 1950 thru December 1973.

Date	Total Precipitation (Inches) by Months and Years												Total for Years
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1950	2.62	1.13	2.31	.84	.15	3.90	3.12	.75	.52	2.30	1.16	2.48	21.28*
1951	.94	1.29	.62	2.32	3.77	2.26	1.03	2.86	1.49	5.62	1.01	3.31	26.52*
1952	1.03	.98	.97	.17	1.32	3.95	.56	.69	.13	.05	.60	.98	11.43
1953	1.84	1.14	.98	2.07	2.00	3.31	T	1.62	.71	.03	.87	1.30	15.87
1954	2.65	.79	.83	.79	1.52	2.98	2.91	3.79	1.09	.54	1.00	.43	19.32*
1955	1.00	1.31	.44	.82	1.18	1.86	3.08	--	1.64	1.89	1.97	2.38	17.57
1956	1.76	1.53	.87	1.28	1.06	4.20	2.13	3.21	1.16	1.10	.53	.96	19.79*
1957	1.47	1.14	.75	1.22	1.75	2.51	.52	.78	.10	1.59	.96	1.76	14.55
1958	1.56	2.67	.97	1.47	2.20	2.56	.84	.58	1.99	1.16	2.90	2.77	21.67*
1959	1.95	1.33	.75	1.62	4.10	1.75	T	.91	4.22	3.36	4.32	.34	24.65*
1960	1.67	1.10	1.01	1.23	3.27	.69	.13	2.43	.55	1.44	1.72	1.24	16.48
1961	.65	1.46	1.96	2.26	4.02	1.45	.76	.64	3.40	1.22	1.77	2.09	21.68*
1962	1.33	1.15	1.59	.96	2.59	1.15	.11	.72	.58	1.85	1.31	.91	14.25
1963	1.69	1.21	.85	1.07	.57	5.00	1.44	2.10	1.46	.75	.95	1.70	18.79
1964	1.46	.41	1.57	.87	3.33	3.86	3.01	1.64	2.27	.85	1.62	3.62	24.51*
1965	2.25	.64	.24	2.55	.81	2.30	1.15	4.74	1.72	.21	1.31	.55	18.47
1966	1.42	.67	.53	.76	1.18	6.57	2.49	1.64	.79	1.34	3.33	1.68	22.40*
1967	1.50	.62	1.27	.99	1.30	2.53	.02	.01	.91	1.88	.62	1.16	12.81
1968	.79	1.15	.68	.57	3.92	2.22	1.00	3.42	4.51	2.39	1.59	3.12	25.36*
1969	3.05	.75	.69	1.39	1.19	5.21	.70	.09	1.54	1.90	.31	1.14	17.96
1970	3.10	.89	1.49	.76	1.97	4.37	3.08	.44	1.79	1.38	1.75	.99	22.01*
1971	1.84	.77	.69	.58	2.45	4.42	1.31	1.11	.94	.87	1.70	1.62	18.30
1972	1.10	1.65	2.11	.95	1.48	3.28	1.77	.98	1.38	1.84	.80	2.19	19.53*
1973	.52	.56	.70	.45	1.13	2.14	.01	.63	1.37	1.41	2.95	1.94	13.81
\bar{x}	1.63	1.10	1.04	1.17	1.97	3.10	1.29	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.54	1.69	

Mean annual precipitation for 24 years = 19.13

* Denotes years above average.

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TITLE: Chemical Weed Control in Legumes
PROJECT: Weed Investigations MS 754
YEAR: 1973
PERSONNEL: Leader - Vern R. Stewart
Cooperators - Chemical Company Research and Development Representatives
- Montana Weed Research Committee
LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center
Field numbers; X-4, R-14 and P-3
OBJECTIVES: 1. To determine the effectiveness of certain herbicides for the control of weeds when establishing new seedings of legumes.
2. To find a herbicide that will effectively control weeds in established stands of legumes.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS:

Experiment I - EPTC in combination with the protectant gave 70 to 96 percent weed control. Legume stands were found to be non-significant because of herbicide treatment.

Experiment II - Sumitol and metribuzin gave excellent control of all weed species. Yields were non significant. Percent weeds in hay is closely related to the visual score for weed control.

Experiment III - Combinations of 2,4-DB amine and "LoDrift" resulted in reduced weed control.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Three experiments were conducted in 1973. Two on new seedings and one on an established stand of alfalfa. A total of 11 chemicals were used in these studies and are listed in table 1.

Weed species in the new seedings were: red root pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus L.); lambsquarter (Chenopodium album (L.)); field pennycress (Thlaspi arvense (L.)); quackgrass (Agropyron repens (L.)) and Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense).

Predominate species in the established stand of alfalfa were: dandelion (Taraxacum officinale (L.)); quackgrass (Agropyron repens (L.)); bluegrass (Poa par-tensis); plantain (Plantago sp); and shepherd's purse (Capella bursa-pastoris).

Rates of carrier (H₂O) and plot sizes vary for each experiment, thus plot size and carrier volume will be discussed under results and discussions. Climatic conditions at time of application are found in the individual tables.

Measurements include: crop injury; weed control (visual) and populations. Legume stands were measured using a quadrant 2" x 36" with 20 divisions 2" x 2". Results are reported on basis of percent.

Samples when requested or required were taken to measure residue of herbicides in the plant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Experiment I - Weed control in new legume seeding.

This study was conducted on Corvallis silty clay loam soil. Conditions at time of application of herbicides and seeding of legume were very dry.

Included with the herbicides in this study were protectants and material to reduce drift of herbicides.

The preplant materials were sprayed on the plots which were 10' x 20' and incorporated with a tandem disk. To prepare a firm seed bed a culti-packer was used. Legumes were seeded five days after the herbicides were applied. Emergence of legumes was five days after planting. The post emergence treatments were applied when the legumes were in the three to five leaf stage.

Pigweed control was statistically significant. EPTC at nine pounds per acre without and with a protectant resulted in effective control. The dinitro analines generally were not effective in the control of pigweed, except the two pound per acre treatment of A820 with "LoDrift". This was not true of A820 at two pounds per acre without the "Lo Drift" addition. 2,4-DB amine alone and in combination with "LoDrift" did not give effective control of pigweed.

The lambsquarter population in this study was very erratic.

EPTC was weak on field pennycress, however the population of this species was very variable throughout the study. 2,4-DB amine generally gave better control of field pennycress than 2,4-DB ester. The dinitro analines did not provide good control of this species.

An analysis of variance of the total weed population showed weed control differences to be statistically significant. Percent weed control was calculated from population counts using the non weeded check as no control (0%). EPTC in combination with the protectants provided 70 to 96 percent control. The dinitro analines were quite weak in control, as were the 2,4-DB amines.

Stands of legumes were not statistically different because of treatments. The lowest stand (occupancy) was recorded for the non weeded check. The lower stand of sainfoin is probably due to seeding rate and seed size, which would result in lesser plants of sainfoin compared to alfalfa.

The C.V.'s indicate the variable population of weeds. See table 2 for complete tabulation of data.

Experiment II - Control of weeds in established stands of alfalfa.

Several herbicides were evaluated for control of weeds in established stands of alfalfa. Applications were made in early spring just as the alfalfa was beginning to "green up". Most of the products should have been applied a few days earlier, but the spring of 1973 was "rushing forward".

The herbicides were applied in an aqueous solution at 40 gallons per acre.

Following application, some yellowing of alfalfa plants was noted in the sumitol, metribuzin and paraquat treatments. At harvest time the alfalfa had regained a normal color in all treatments. Bioxone, two pounds per acre, did not kill dandelions, but did cause a severe retardation in their growth. Bioxone, four pounds per acre caused a slight suppression of the alfalfa plants.

Data secured from this experiment were, crop injury, weed score, percent weeds in harvested hay, and yield. Two harvests were made during the growing season.

Crop injury was slight with all products, with paraquat and metribuzin having the highest rating.

There exists a real close relationship between weed score (visual) and percent weeds in hay. Sumitol and metribuzin both provide excellent weed control at all rates. Yields were not statistically different, however bioxone at two pounds was the highest yielding treatment. Table 3.

Experiment III - "Lo Drift" Study.

This study was designed to measure the effect of "Lo Drift" on the control of weeds in new legume seedings when combined with a phenoxy compound. A slight yield reduction was noted when "Lo Drift" was used with the ester formulation of 2,4DB.

Two, four-DB amine and 2,4-DB ester were used with and without "Lo Drift". "Lo Drift" was used at twice the rate recommended, because of a miscalculation. This caused some mechanical problems and a reduction in volume applied. The study was located in a field where EPTC at four pounds per acre had been applied preplant incorporate before seeding alfalfa. Plots were 15 feet wide and 695 feet long. Three samples for yield were taken at random in plot area.

Yield differences were not found to be statistically significant, however the highest yielding treatment was 2,4-DB amine at .75 pounds per acre.

The addition of "Lo Drift" to the 2,4DB amine reduced the weed control score. Table 4.

Table 1. Chemicals used in experiments.

Common Name ^{1/}	Trade Name or Other	Chemical Name	Company
GS 14254	Sumitol	2-sec-butylamino-4-ethylamino-6-methoxy-s-triazine	CIBA-Geigy
EPTC	Eptam	S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	Stauffer
BAS 3921H	Basalin	N-Propyl-N-(2-chloroethyl-2,2,2-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine	BASF
2,4-DB	Butyrac 118	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid	Amchem
	Kerb	3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyle-2-propynyl benzamide	Rohm & Haas
metribuzin	Sencor Lexone	4-amino-6-t-butyl-3-(menthylthio)-as-triazin-5 (4H)-one	Chemagro DuPont
paraquat		1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'bipyridinium ion	Chevron
bioxone	Probe	2-(3-4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione	Velsicol
simazine	Prencip	2-chloro-4,6,bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine	CIBA-Geigy
R25788		N,N-Diallyl-2,2-dichloroacetamide	Stauffer
R29148		Chemistry not available	Stauffer
A820	Arnex	N-Secondary-butyl-4-tertiary-butyl-2,6-dinitroaniline	Amchem
	LoDrift	Polyvinyl polymer	Amchem

^{1/} designation used in this report

Table 2. (con't)

Treatment Herbicide	Rate #/A	Weeds per square foot ^{5/}					% Weed Control ^{8/}	Occupancy Counts % ^{6/}	
		Pigweed	Lambsquarter	Pennycress	Other	Total Weeds		Alfalfa	Sainfoin
2,4-DB ester 3/4	1.44a	0	.89	0	2.33ab	16	72	34	
2,4-DB ester+LD 1/2	.78a	0	.22	.44	1.44abc	48	83	48	
2,4-DB ester+LD 3/4	.44a	0	.22	0	.67c	76	81	38	
Check, hand weeded 0	.89a	0	.89	.11	1.89abc	0	73	37	
Check, non weeded 0	1.78a	0	1.00	0	2.78a	0	58	40	
<hr/>									
Mean	.49	.01	.31	.08	.88	76	43		
F _{4/}	1.72*	.95 N.S.	1.57 N.S.	.94NS	3.35**	.67N.S.	1.08N.S.		
S.E. \bar{x}	.323	.027	.251	.114	.335	9	7.7		
C.V. %	66	414	81	146	38	11.63	17.97		

Application Data:

Preplant

Date
Temperature
Humidity
Wind velocity
Cloud cover

Post emergence

7-23-73
70 degrees
50%
calm
clear

- 1/ Protectant applied as a tank mix
- 2/ Protectant applied as a seed treatment
- 3/ LoDrift 6 oz./100 gallon H₂O
- 4/ F-value for treatment comparison
- 5/ Average of 3 counts per plot, 3 replications one square foot
- 6/ Based on four measurements per plot, 3 replications
- 7/ Items having common letters are not significantly different from one another (.05)
Duncans Multiple Range Test
- 8/ Using non weeded check as no control - 0%

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Table 3. Effect of certain herbicides on yield, weed control of several species and crop tolerance when applied to an established stand of alfalfa prior to green up in the spring. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana, 1973. Field No. Y-7.

Treatment		Crop ^{1/} Injury	Weed ^{2/} Score	% ^{3/} Weeds	Yield ^{4/} Tons/acre
Herbicide	Rate #/A	0-10	0-10		
Sumitol	1.5	1	7	2.6def ^{5/}	3.20
Sumitol	2.0	1	8	.9ef	3.74
Metribuzin	.5	2	9	3.9cdef	3.65
Metribuzin	1.0	2	8	.1f	3.29
Metribuzin	1.5	2	9	.2f	3.16
Simazine	1.0	1	1	19.0a	3.63
Simazine	2.0	1	1	14.5ab	3.05
Paraquat	.25	1	4	11.4abcd	3.52
Paraquat	.50	1	6	15.8ab	3.76
Paraquat	1.0	2	7	9.6bcde	3.87
Check	0	0	0	14.5ab	3.29
Bioxone	2.0	1	5	12.1abc	3.85
Bioxone	4.0	1	7	1.1ef	3.83
Mean				8.13	3.53
F-value for treatment comparison				5.79**	.56
S.E. \bar{x}				2.85	.389
C.V. %				35.00	11.04

Application Data:

Date applied 4/5/73
 Wind velocity 0-6 mph
 Temperature 42 degrees
 Humidity 42%
 Cloud cover Partly cloudy

- 1/ Crop injury 0 = No injury; 10 all plants killed
 2/ Weed score 0 = no control; 10 = complete control
 3/ % of weeds all species, by weight in harvested hay
 4/ Corrected to 12% moisture
 5/ Items having common letters are not significantly different one from another (.05)
 Ducans Multiple Range Test

Primary weed species: dandelion (Taraxacum officinale); quackgrass (Agropyron repens); bluegrass (Poa pratensis); plantain (Plantago sp.) and shepherd's purse (Capella bursa-pastoris)

Table 4. 2,4-DB amine and 2,4-DB ester in combination with LoDrift for control of annual weeds in a new seeding of alfalfa. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana, 1973. Field No. X-4

Plot size: 15 x 595 feet

Size harvest: 20 square feet

Treatment		LoDrift ^{1/}	Weed Score 0-10 ^{2/}	Yields-Tons/a ^{3/}				\bar{x}
Herbicide	Rate #/A			I	II	III	Total	
2,4-DB amine	.75		8	1.38	1.50	1.59	4.47	1.49
2,4-DB amine	1.0		8	.80	1.41	1.29	3.50	1.17
2,4-DB ester	.5		7	.87	1.08	1.31	3.26	1.09
2,4-DB ester	.75		7	.81	1.81	1.39	4.01	1.34
2,4-DB amine + LD ^{2/}	.75	16 oz.	4	1.39	1.27	1.60	4.26	1.42
2,4-DB amine + LD ^{2/}	1.00	16 oz.	4	1.13	1.36	1.24	3.73	1.24
2,4-DB ester + LD ^{2/}	.50	16 oz.	8	1.14	1.31	1.33	3.78	1.26
2,4-DB ester + LD ^{2/}	.75	16 oz.	9	1.14	1.16	1.05	3.35	1.12
Check	0	0	0	.98	1.47	1.20	3.65	1.21

Mean	1.26
F _{4/}	1.15NS
S.E. \bar{x}	.1095
C.V.%	8.45

^{1/} Ounces per 100 gallons of H₂O

^{2/} Weed Score - 0 = no control
10 = complete control

^{3/} Sample selected at random throughout the 595 foot long plot,
15 feet wide (Size of sample 20 square feet)

^{4/} Value for treatment comparison

NOTE: Area was treated with Eptc prior to application of 2,4-DB and combinations.
Primary weed species: field pennycress (Thlaspi arvense); Canada thistle
(Cirsium arvense)

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TITLE: Control of spring and winter annuals in small grains.

PROJECT: Weed Investigations MS 754

YEAR: 1973

PERSONNEL: Leader - Vern R. Stewart
Cooperators - Weed research committee
- Chemical company Research and Development Representatives

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center: Field numbers; R-14, R-5b, R-2b.
Paul Boss farm, Kalispell, Montana

OBJECTIVES:

1. Find a herbicide that will effectively and economically control winter annuals in winter wheat with little or no deleterious effect on wheat yields.
2. Find a herbicide or herbicides that will effectively control wild oats in spring and winter wheat.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS:

Experiment I - Bromoxynil + MCP gave the most effective weed control with a minimum damage to the wheat crop.

Experiment II - Bentazon gave excellent control of red spurry and resulted in the highest yield of wheat.

Experiment III - Triallate controlled domestic oats in barley effectively.

Experiment IV - Triallate at 1.25 pounds per acre was the most effective for wild oat control. Protectants and extenders did not enhance the activity of triallate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Four experiments were conducted on small grains in 1972-73. A total of 21 chemicals were used at various rates in these experiments. Products used are found in table 1.

The weeds in these experiments were natural populations except one, when domestic oats were used in lieu of a natural wild oat population. The weed species were: field gromwell (Lithospermum arvense (L)); wild oats (Avena fatua (L)); false flax (Camelina microcarpa (Andrz)); tumble mustard (Sesymbrium altissium (L)); field penny-cress (Thlaspi arvense (L.)); red spurry (Spergularia rubra (L)).

Specific details on procedures for each experiment are included with the results and discussion. Generally weed scores (visual), yield data were obtained from most experiments. In some studies additional measurements were made and these are included in the results and discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Experiment I - Herbicides were applied to an established stand of Crest winter wheat growing in a very fine sandy loam soil. Applications were made November 10, 1972, when the wheat was in the four to five leaf stage. The predominate weed species at the time of application was field gromwell. Wheat stands were excellent (100 %) on the date of application.

Bromoxynil plus MCP gave excellent weed control. Bioxone and terbutryn gave excellent control of fall weeds, but did not effectively control spring germinating annuals. Bentazon did not give effective weed control when fall applied.

Blowing sand caused stand reductions with the check being only 55 percent compared to 100 percent in the fall of 1972. In some cases it is difficult to determine what part of the stand loss is wind-sand damage and what part is chemical damage. However, I think we can conclude from these data that bioxone and terbutryn did cause severe stand reduction in wheat stands. Stands in these treatments are 73 percent to 96 percent less than the check. Bioxone appeared to reduce stands more than terbutryn. Table 2.

Experiment II - This experiment was conducted on an established stand of Crest winter wheat. In the fall of 1972 the area was sprayed with bromoxynil to control winter annuals. In the spring of 1973 a high population of red spurry (Spergularia rubra (L)) appeared in the field. On April 12, 1973 a herbicide study was designed and applications made in an attempt to find a product that would effectively control red spurry. The study consisted of 18 treatments and a check, replicated three times. Measurements secured were yield, crop injury and a visual weed score.

Yields were not significant when analyzed statistically, however the check was the lowest yielding treatment. Crop injury from bioxone and terbutryn treatments were noted but was not reflected in the final yields.

The most effective weed control was obtained with bentazon at four pounds per acre, which caused little or no crop damage. Bioxone and terbutryn also gave up to 90 percent weed control. Table 3.

Experiment III - This study was conducted on Corvallis silty clay loam. Herbicides were applied preplant and incorporated and post emergence when the oats were in the three to seven leaf stage. Ingrid barley was seeded in plots 20 feet long, eight rows, spaced one foot. Seeding rate was 60 pounds per acre.

Domestic oats were seeded at right angles to barley rows. Domestic oats were used because this area did not contain a natural population of wild oats.

Protectants used in this study were used as seed treatments, applied to the seed as a tank mix and incorporated with the herbicide.

Data secured were, yield and visual weed score, which included an estimate on height reduction of oats treated with AC84777. At harvest time 100 grams of harvested grain was selected at random (per plot) to determine the percentage of oats in the barley.

A statistical analysis indicated there were no significant yield difference between treatments, however in the EPTC treatments yields were below the mean. AC84777 treatments resulted in yields below the mean and a reduction in plant height.

EPTC, three pounds per acre with a protectant and without the protectant caused stand loss and retardation of barley. EPTC without the protectant should have killed most of the barley based on previous work. This did not occur because of the seeding technique. The R25788 in powder form, was mixed with barley seed. The cones of the seeder became covered with the protectant and with continuous planting from one plot to another all seed became coated to a degree with the protectant. It is felt that this is the reason that EPTC at three pounds per acre did not completely kill the barley.

Triallate, three pounds per acre, was the most effective in the control of oats. There was an 11 bushel difference between the one pound per acre and three pound per acre rate. The use of the protectant with triallate did not make much difference in yield.

There is no evidence to indicate that R25788 was any more effective than R29148 or the reverse.

The least number of oats was found in the triallate treatments. Table 4.

Experiment IV - This experiment was conducted in an area which contained a very high population of wild oats.

Post emergence, pre emergence herbicides, protectants plus carbamate herbicides and an extender with triallate were evaluated. Pre emergence herbicides were preplant incorporated. Following this incorporation wheat and barley were seeded at right angles to the herbicide plots.

A very light shower of rain occurred during the seeding process. The heavy clay soil became wet and the traffic of equipment caused some soil crusting resulting in stand loss of wheat and barley.

Data secured from this study were plant populations of wheat and barley; wild oats numbers in wheat and barley; percent weed control based on population counts; yields of wheat and barley.

Wheat populations were reduced significantly by EPTC and vernolate with protectant, but these stands are not too much lower than the check where there was a very high population of wild oats. Metribuzin was very severe on wheat, however stands were not much less than the check, but plant injury was very great. No statistical significance in treatments was found in barley. AC84777 did not reduce the population of wild oats, but did cause a significant reduction in the height of wild oats and general overall stunting of the plant.

Triallate provided the most effective wild oat control with the least crop damage. The combination of triallate with the protectants or the extender did not enhance the effectiveness of this compound.

Yield differences were significant in both wheat and barley. The highest yields occurred in barley where triallate was used alone at 1.25 pounds per acre. Wheat yields were highest when triallate was combined with the protectant R29148. The AC84777 treatments resulted in significant yield reductions below the triallate 1.25 pound per acre treatment.

Table 1. Chemicals used in the experiments.

Common Name	Trade Name or Other	Chemical Name	Company
triallate	Fargo	2,3,3-trichloroallyl NN-diisopropyl-thiolcarbamate	Monsanto
bromoxynil	Brominal Buctril	3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile(4-cyano-2,6-dibromophenol)	Amchem Rhodia
MCPA		2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid)	Amchem
diuron	Karmex	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)1,1-dimethylurea (N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)NN-dimethylurea	DuPont
bentazon	Basagran	3-isopropyl-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-(4)3H-one 2,2-dioxide	BASF
dicamba	Banvel D	3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid	Velsicol
2,4-D	2,4-D	(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid	---
AC 84777	Avenge	1,2-dimethyl-3,5-diphenylpyrazolium methyl sulfate	American Cyanamid Co.
terbutryn	Igran	2-(tert-butylamino)4-(ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)-s-triazine	CIBA-Geigy
bioxone	Probe	2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione	Velsicol
	Dow Co 290 ^{1/}	3,6 dichloro picolinic acid	Dow
	R 21403	(thiocarbamate herbicide) ^{1/}	Stauffer
EPTC	Eptam	S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	Stauffer
vernolate	Vernam	S-propyl dipropylthiocarbamate	Stauffer
	PPg 124	p-chorophenyl N-methyl carbamate	PPG Industries
	R 25788	N,N-Diallyl-2,2-dichloroacetamide	Stauffer
metribuzin	Sencor Lexone	4-amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio-as-triazin-5(4H)one	Chemagro DuPont
	Triton X100	alkyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	
	X-77	alkyarylpolyoxyethylene Glycols	Colliodal Pro.
molinate	Ordram	S-ethyl hexahydro-1H-azepine-1-carbothioate	Stauffer
propanil	Stam F-34 Rogue	3',4'-dichloropropionanilide	Roham & Haas Monsanto

^{1/} Name and structure confidential.

Table 2. Effect of certain herbicides on control of field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense* (L)) in fall seeded winter wheat (variety Crest). Field number R-5c, Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, 1972-73.

Date seeded: September 21, 1972

Experiment I

Treatment		Weed ^{1/}	%	Remarks
Herbicide	Rate #/A	Control	Stand	
Bromoxynil + MCP	3/8+3/8	10a ^{2/}	57ab ^{2/}	Few gromwell, false flax ^{3/} and wild buck-wheat ^{3/} .
Bromoxynil + diuron	1/4+3/10	7bc	30cde	Few gromwell, false flax ^{3/} , good fall weed control.
Bromoxynil + diuron	1/4+3/10	7bc	30cde	Few false flax ^{3/} , fanweed, gromwell, mustard, ^{3/} blowing sand damaged stand.
Bromoxynil	3/8	8ab	35bcd	Profuse false flax ^{3/} , excellent gromwell control.
Bentazon	.5	4d	60a	Gromwell, false flax ^{3/} , some mustard ^{3/} .
Bentazon	1.0	7bc	28cdef	Gromwell, mustard ^{3/} , false flax ^{3/} , fanweed ^{3/} , blowing sand damaged stands.
Bentazon	1.5	5cd	40bc	Few gromwell, weak weed control.
Terbutryn	1.0	6c	5fg	False flax ^{3/} , good fall weed control.
Terbutryn	1.5	8ab	7efg	Prevalent false flax ^{3/} , good fall weed control.
Terbutryn	2.0	9ab	15def	Excellent weed control, few false flax ^{3/} .
Bioxone	2.0	7bc	7efg	False Flax ^{3/} , good fall weed control.
Bioxone	3.0	8ab	4g	False flax ^{3/} .
Bioxone	4.0	8ab	2g	False flax ^{3/} , blowing sand damaged stand.
Check	0	0e	55ab	Field gromwell, false flax, mustard pre-dominate, wind damaged stand.
$\bar{x}_{4/}$		6.7	26.7	
$F_{4/}$		14.69**	6.33*	
S.E. \bar{x}		.645	7.416	
C.V.%		9.65	28.00	

Application data:

Date applied: November 10, 1972
 Temperature: 44 degrees
 Humidity: 65%
 Cloud cover: clear
 Wind velocity: calm

- 1/ 0-10 = 0 = no control; 10 = complete control (weed score is for fall weed control)
 2/ Items having common letters are not significantly different (.05). Duncans Multiple Range test.
 3/ These species were spring germinating annuals and are not reflected in the fall weed control score.
 4/ Value for treatment comparison.

Table 3. Evaluation of several herbicides for control of red spurry in Crest winter wheat. 1972-73. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana. Field R-2b.

Date seeded: September 21, 1972

Date harvested: August 28, 1973

Size of plot: 14 square feet

Treatment		Yield bu/a	Crop Injury 0-10 ^{1/}	Weed Score 0-10 ^{2/}
Herbicide	Rate #/A			
Bioxone + dicamba	3/4 + 1/8	57.4	2.0ab ^{3/}	7.3bcd ^{3/}
Bioxone	2.0	56.2	2.7a	9.0abcd
MCPA + dicamba	5/16+3/16	50.2	1.0bc	2.3fghi
Bentazon	.5	58.8	.7bc	6.0cde
Bentazon	1.0	51.3	1.3bc	9.3abc
Bentazon	2.0	62.5	1.0bc	9.7ab
Bentazon	4.0	62.4	1.3bc	10.0a
2,4D + Dow 290	1/8 + 1/2 oz	53.8	1.0bc	1.7hi
2,4D + Dow 290	1/4 + 1 oz	56.0	1.0bc	2.7fgh
2,4D + Dow 290	3/8 + 1 1/2 oz	61.4	1.0bc	2.0ghi
2,4D + Dow 290	1/2 + 2 oz	58.2	1.0bc	4.0efg
Terbutryn	1.0	53.8	2.7a	10.0a
Terbutryn	2.0	66.4	2.7a	10.0a
Terbutryn + MCPA	1 + 3/8	64.4	1.7ab	10.0a
Bromoxynil + MCP	3/8 + 3/8	57.6	1.0bc	4.7def
Bromoxynil + dicamba	3/8 + 1/8	57.1	1.3bc	2.0ghi
Diuron + dicamba	.3 + 1/8	59.1	1.3bc	4.3ef
Diuron + bromoxynil	.3 + 1/4	53.3	1.3bc	5.0de
Check	0	41.1	0.0c	0.0i
\bar{x}		56.9	.8	5.8
$F_{4/}$		1.24 N.S.	.44*	18.06*
S.E. \bar{x}		5.17	.428	0.801
C.V. %		9.10	55.56	13.72

Application data:

Predominant weed species: Red Spurry
 State of growth of wheat: Fully tillered
 Date applied: April 12, 1973
 Temperature: 44 degrees
 Humidity (RH): 50%
 Cloud cover: Partly cloudy
 Wind Velocity: 3-6 mph

1/ 0-10 = 0 = no injury; 10 = all plants killed

2/ 0-10 = 0 = no control; 10 = complete control

3/ Items having common letters are not significantly different (.05).
 Duncans Multiple Range Test

4/ Value for treatment comparison.

Table 4. Summary of data from herbicides used to control oats in spring barley. (Variety Ingrid) Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana, 1973. Field No. R-14

Date seeded: May 29, 1973 Date harvested: September 14, 1973 Size of plot: 32 square feet

Treatment		Yield bu/a	Weed Control 0-10	% Oats in Barley	Remarks
Herbicide	Rate #/A				
Check	0	49.7	0fe ^{5/}	43	
R21403	3	40.3	5de	33	Fairly good control of oats, discoloration of barley.
R21403	4	46.1	4de	28	Reduction in barley stand, weed control quite good.
R21403	6	45.4	7bc	22	Some retardation, weed control quite good.
EPTC + 25788 ^{1/}	1.5+.125	49.1	7bc	20	Some crop injury.
EPTC + 25788 ^{1/}	2.0+.167	39.3	8ab	15	Some crop injury.
EPTC + 25788 ^{1/}	3.0+.25	50.8	9a	16	Considerable crop injury and stand loss.
EPTC + 25788 ^{2/}	1.5+.75	49.6	6cd	25	
EPTC + 25788 ^{2/}	2.0+.75	59.5	7bc	14	
EPTC + 25788 ^{2/}	3.0+.75	42.3	8ab	10	
EPTC	1.5	55.1	7bc	22	Crop injury, retardation, stand loss.
EPTC	2.0	44.5	9a	18	Stand reduction, pretty good oat control.
EPTC	3.0	41.1	9a	29	Crop injury, stand loss.
Triallate	1.0	58.8	9a	6	Crop injury, stand loss, retardation in barley.
Triallate	2.0	46.0	9a	2	
Triallate	3.0	47.6	9a	1	
Triallate+25788 ^{2/}	1.0+.125	45.3	8a	5	
Triallate+25788 ^{2/}	2.0+.167	49.4	9a	3	
Triallate+25788 ^{2/}	3.0+.25	40.6	9a	4	Some burning of leaf tips.
Molinate+propanil ^{3/}	4.1+2.6	54.6	4de	21	
Molinate+prgpanil ^{3/}	2.05+1.3	47.8	6cd	21	Real deep green color, looked like nitrogen response.
AC84777+X77 ^{3/}	.5 + .5 ^{8/}	38.4	27% ^a	13	Lighter color than check, retardation in barley.
AC84777+X77 ^{3/}	.75 + .5 ^{8/}	36.1	27% ^a	4	Reduction in barley, not good color.
AC84777+X77 ^{3/}	1.0 + .5 ^{8/}	31.1	17% ^{ab}	1	Reduction in barley growth.
AC84777+Triton100 ^{3/}	.5 + .5 ^{8/}	42.2	33% ^a	16	Little stand reduction, retardation in barley and height in oats.
AC84777+Triton100 ^{3/}	.75 + .5 ^{8/}	46.3	33% ^a	3	Some reduction in barley.
AC84777+Triton100 ^{3/}	1.0 + .5 ^{8/}	47.9	30% ^a	2	Some reduction in barley.
EPTC + 29148 ^{2/}	1.5 +.125	45.2	7bc	15	Little stand loss.
EPTC + 29148 ^{2/}	2.0 +.167	50.2	7bc	12	
EPTC + 29148 ^{2/}	3.0 +.25	44.5	9a	6	
EPTC + 29148 ^{1/}	1.5 +.125	55.0	7bc	8	Reduction in stand.

Table 4. (con't)

Treatment	Rate #/A	Yield bu/a	Weed Control 0-10	% Oats in Barley	Remarks
EPTC + 29148 ^{1/}	2.0 +.167	44.0	8ab	12	Some stand loss, retardation.
EPTC + 29148 ^{1/}	3.0 +.167	52.0	9a	10	Stand loss, reduction & retardation in barley.
Triallate+29148 ^{2/}	1.0 +.125	44.0	9a	5	Lighter color, some reduction.
Triallate+29148 ^{2/}	2.0 +.167	46.2	9a	4	
Triallate+29148 ^{2/}	3.0 +.25	41.8	9a	1	

	0-10	%
\bar{x}_4	46.4	7.5
\bar{F}_4	1.18	14.0*
S.E. \bar{x}	5.5	.524
C.V.%	11.91	10.00
		25.19
		22.71

Application data:

Date applied:	May 28, 1973	June 26, 1973
Temperature:	66 degrees	72 degrees
Humidity:	28%	50%
Cloud cover:	clear	cloudy
Stage of growth:	preplant incorporate	oats 3-7 leaf stage
1/ Tank mix		
2/ Seed treatment		
3/ Post emergence 3-7 leaf stage		
4/ Control of domestic oats; 0-10 = 0 = no oat control; 10 = all oats killed;		
5/ Items having common letters are not significantly different (.05). Duncan's Multiple Range Test.		
6/ Value for % of height reduction.		
7/ Oats were separated from barley after threshing.		
8/ Surfactant % of total volume of H ₂ O and products.		

Table 5. Evaluation of several herbicides for the control of wild oats in spring wheat and spring barley, 1973.
Grown on the Paul Boss farm, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana.

Seeding date: May 4, 1973 Harvest date: August 28, 1973 Size of plot: 10 square feet

Herbicide	Treatment	Rate #/A	Plant Population ^{4/}					% Weed Control ^{2/3/}	Yield Bu/A	
			Wild Oats			Barley	Wheat			
			Wheat	Barley	Wheat		Barley			
R21403		3	7abc ^{4/}	5	15abcdef ^{4/}	17abcd ^{4/}		26	10.6cdefg ^{4/}	19.4bcde ^{4/}
R21403		4	7abc	2	12abcdefg	12abcde		44	11.4cdefg	11.4de
R21403		6	6abc	8	12abcdefg	9cde		51	15.2abcde	15.6cde
EPTC + 25788		1.5 + .125	3cd	5	10cdefg	15abcde		42	4.6fgh	11.8de
EPTC + 25788		2.0 + .167	2d	4	17abcde	16abcde		23	5.4fgh	16.6cde
EPTC + 25788		3.0 + .25	3cd	2	8efg	9cde		61	5.3fgh	13.6cde
Vernolate + 29148		1.5 + .125	3cd	5	15abcdef	14abcde		33	6.9efgh	14.8cde
Vernolate + 29148		2.0 + .167	4bcd	3	18abcd	12abcde		30	8.6efg	12.6cde
Vernolate + 29148		3.0 + .25	2d	2	13abcdefg	12abcde		42	6.2efgh	11.8de
Triallate + 29148		1.5 + .125	5abcd	4	8efg	6cde		67	21.8a	24.8ab
Triallate + 25788		1.5 + .125	6abcd	5	8efg	9cde		61	16.8abcd	22.8bcd
Triallate		1.25	7abc	4	8efg	7cde		65	16.8abcd	35.2a
Triallate + PPg124		1.25 + .30	7abc	5	9defg	10bcde		56	15.0abcde	29.6ab
Triallate + PPg124		1.25 + .15	6abcd	4	7fg	7cde		67	18.1abc	23.8bc
Triallate + PPg124		1.0 + .25	4bcd	4	9defg	8cde		61	14.6abcde	17.4cde
Triallate + PPg124		1.0 + .125	6abcd	5	4g	9cde		69	20.6ab	21.8bcde
Post Emergence ^{6/}										
Metribuzin		.375	5abcd	3	9defg	9cde		58	4.2gh	16.0cde
Metribuzin		.50	4bcd	6	7fg	3e		77	1.3h	16.8cde
AC84777+X77		.5 + .5% ^{8/}	6abcd	4	20ab	23ab		50	9.3defg	9.6e
AC84777+X77		.75 + .5% ^{8/}	9a	3	11bcdefg	14abcde		40	10.6cdefg	14.0cde
AC84777+X77		1.0 + .5% ^{8/}	8ab	6	13abcdefg	13abcde		30	8.6defg	11.6de
AC84777+triton 100		.5 + .5% ^{8/}	5abcd	3	16abcdef	20ab		47	9.6cdefg	15.4cde
AC84777+triton 100		.75 + .5% ^{8/}	8ab	4	12abcdefg	17abcd		34	10.1cdefg	14.2cde
AC84777+triton 100		1.0 + .5% ^{8/}	7abc	6	10bcdefg	9cde		37	11.5cdefg	17.6cde
AC84777 + 2,4D		.5 + .375	4bcd	5	21a	20ab		20	13.0bcdef	16.0cde
AC84777+2,4D+X77		.5 + .375+.5% ^{8/}	5abcd	5	17abcde	15abcde		54	13.4bcdef	15.2cde
AC84777+2,4D+X77		.75 + .375+.5% ^{8/}	5abcd	4	14abcdef	10bcde		40	15.7abcde	13.6cde
AC84777+2,4D+X77		1.0 + .375+.5% ^{8/}	6abcd	3	13abcdefg	11bcde		44	10.7cdefg	16.8cde
Check		0	5abcd	3	19abc	24a		0	10.7cdefg	13.0cde

Table 5. (con't)

Treatment Herbicide	Rate #/A	Plant Population ^{1/}				% Weed Control ^{2/3/}	Yield Bu/A	
		Wheat	Barley	Wheat	Barley		Wheat	Barley
\bar{x}		5.3	4.1	12.3	12.4		11.3	17.0
$F_{5/}$		1.76*	1.29	2.36*	1.74*		4.53*	2.45*
$S.E.\bar{x}$		1.383	1.772	2.851	3.838		2.352	3.66
C.V.%		26.21	28.17	23.20	30.85		20.81	21.52
Application data:		Preplant Incorporate ^{6/}				Post Emergence ^{6/}		
Date:		5/4/73 ^{7/}				6/11/73		
Temperature:		45 - 50 degrees				62 - 68 degrees		
Wind velocity:		calm				0 - 6 mph		
Humidity:		80%				22%		
Cloud cover:		cloudy ^{7/}				clear		

1/ Plants per square foot.

2/ Based on plant counts using check as no control.

3/ AC84777 treatments - based on height reduction of wild oats using check as 0%.

4/ Items having common letters are not significantly different (.05). Duncan's Multiple Range Test

5/ Value for treatment comparison.

6/ 3 - 5 leaf stage of growth of wild oats.

7/ Light rain as we completed preplant incorporation and seeding.

8/ Surfactant % of total volume of H₂O and products.

Table 6. Observations made during the growing season of several herbicides when applied to spring wheat and barley. Paul Boss farm, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana, 1973.

Treatment		Remarks
Herbicide	Rate #/A	
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>		
R 21403	3	Granular material, poor distribution of material.
R 21403	4	Granular material, poor distribution of material.
R 21403	6	Granular material, very uneven control, poor distribution of material.
EPTC + 25788	1.5 + .125	Thinning of stand of wild oats. Those left are growing more vigorously than those in check plot.
EPTC + 25788	2 + .167	Retardation in heading, particularly in wheat and barley. Considerable loss of stand.
EPTC + 25788	3 + .25	Some crop injury and stand loss. Wild oats growing are very vigorous.
Vernolate + 29148	1.5 + .125	Where there is no competition from the grain there are considerable wild oats, whereas among the crop, hardly any wild oats in the treated areas are showing up.
Vernolate + 29148	2 + .167	In the area between the wheat and barley which was not seeded there is considerable growth of wild oats. There must be a relationship between treatment and plant competition.
Vernolate + 29148	3 + .25	Same as above, some crop injury, thinning of stand.
Triallate + 29148	1.5 + .125	Fairly effective job on wild oats even where there is competition.
Triallate + 25788	1.5 + .125	Barley withstood the rate, however wheat seems to be injured.
Triallate	1.25	
Triallate + PPg 124	1.25 + .30	
Triallate + PPg 124	1.25 + .15	
Triallate + PPg 124	1.0 + .25	Plant loss
Triallate + PPg 124	1.0 + .125	Some stand loss, pretty good weed control.
<u>Post Emergence</u>		
Metribuzin	.375	Considerable plant injury.
Metribuzin	.50	Considerable plant injury.
AC 84777 + X77	.5 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + X77	.75 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + X77	1.0 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + triton 100	.5 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + triton 100	.75 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + triton 100	1.0 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + 2,4D	.5 + .375	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + 2,4D + X77	.5 + .375 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + 2,4D + X77	.75 + .375 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
AC 84777 + 2,4D + X77	1.0 + .375 + .5%	Reduction in height of wild oats.
Check	0	Reduction in height of wild oats.

TITLE: Chemical control of weeds in potatoes.
PROJECT: Weed Investigations MS 754
YEAR: 1972
PERSONNEL: Leader - Vern R. Stewart
Cooperators - Weed Research Committee, Chemical Company Research
and Development Representatives.
LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center
Field number: X-1
OBJECTIVES: 1. To measure the effectiveness of several herbicides for the
control of weeds in potatoes.
2. Determine the effects of herbicides on growth of the potato
plant.
3. Determine the effect of herbicides on yield.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS:

Statistically yields were found to be non significant, however GA10832 as a group of treatments yielded 308 cwt per acre compared with the non weeded check of 255 cwt per acre.

The most effective weed control was obtained with metribuzin at any rate applied. It would appear in the weed spectrum present that metribuzin, .5 pounds per acre, would give adequate weed control. Yields, using this treatment, were 298 cwt per acre. Somewhat higher than the hand weeded check. Table 8.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Ten herbicides were evaluated at different rates and in various combinations. Plots were 12' x 40', replicated three times. Each plot consisted of four rows with the two center rows as yield rows. Herbicides were applied in an aqueous solution at 40 gallons per acre. Herbicides were applied pre plant incorporate, post plant pre emergence and post emergence. The preplant materials were incorporated with a tandem disk. The post plant incorporate materials were incorporated with a Lilliston rolling cultivator after the potatoes were hilled. The study was scored for weed control and then cultivated, except for the non weeded check.

Weed species found in this study were: Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense (L.)); quackgrass (Agropyron repens (L.)); field pennycress (Thlaspi arvense (L.)); red root pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus (L.)); lambsquarter (Chenopodium album (L.)); and green foxtail (Setaria viridis (L.)).

Data obtained included weed score, potato yields and grade of potatoes. Grading was based on commercial standards as; seed, No. 1's and No. 2's.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Vernolate was somewhat more effective in the control of weeds than EPTC. Vernolate, 3 pounds per acre, was equal to the four and six pound per acre rate.

The dinitro analines used in the study were weak in over all weed control, however there was a reduction in vigor of the weeds. Part of this ineffectiveness could be due to incorporation, which may have been deeper than recommended. Setaria sp. did come thru in the GS10832 treatments. Trifluralin gave the most effective weed control of this group of herbicides.

Metribuzin gave 100 percent weed control applied post plant pre-emergence, post emergence and in combination with other herbicides. There appears to be little value in combining metribuzin with other herbicides for this weed spectrum. Probe (bioxone) was similar in weed control as that of vernolate except the Setaria sp. which were emerging at the time these readings were made. Table 2.

"Pointed" ends of potatoes were seen in the trifluralin treatments at one pound per acre. Several misshapened tubers were noted in the A820, one pound per acre, treatment. In the alachor plus metribuzin combination some pointed end tubers were seen. Table 3.

Total yields of potatoes and by individual grades are found in table 4 thru 8. No significant differences were found when the data was analyzed statistically in total or by grades. A review of the data was made to see if there were any trends as a result of a particular herbicide or rate of herbicide.

Seed - Yields from the vernolate treatments were higher than the EPTC treatments. Yields decreased as the rate of BAS3921 was increased. This was also noted with trifluralin. In the GA10832 and A820 plots yields increased as the rate of herbicide increased. The combination of metribuzin and EPTC tended to decrease the yields when compared to metribuzin alone. Table 4.

No. 1's - Yields did not vary greatly between herbicides, but there was some variation between rates of individual herbicides. The largest yield (39 cwt/a) was obtained from GA10832, one pound per acre. Table 5.

No. 2's - Trifluralin and GA10832 treatments resulted in a larger yield of this grade with an average of 62 cwt per acre compared to the check with 45 cwt per acre. The remaining herbicide treatments did not vary greatly from the check. Table 6.

Culls - GA 10832 treatments had the highest yield of culls, and as the rate of the product increased the yield of culls decreased. In the EPTC and vernolate treatments cull yields were lower. Table 7.

In Table 8, is found a summary of yield data by potato grade and weed control scores.

Table 1 . Herbicides used in the experiments.

Common Name	Trade Name or Other	Chemical Name	Company
EPTC	Eptam	S-ethyl dipropylthio-carbamate	Stauffer
vernolate	Vernam	S-propyldipropylthiocarbamate	Stauffer
basalin	BAS 3921	No chemistry available	BASF
trifluralin	Treflan	a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine	Elli Lilly
GA 10832	Tolban	N-(Cyclopropylmethyl)-2,3,5-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N-propyl-p-toluidine	CIBA-Geigy
A-820	Amex	N-secondary-butyl-4-tertiary-butyl-2,6-dinitroaniline	Amchem
metribuzin	Sencor Lexone	4-amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-as-triazin-5(4H)one	Chemagro
Bioxone	Probe	2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione	Velsicol
Alachlor	Lasso	2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N-(methoxymethyl)acetanilide	Monsanto

Table 2 . Weed control readings from herbicide study on potatoes, Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, MT. Field No. X-1

Treatment		Plot #	Weed ^{5/}	Remarks
Herbicide	Rate #/A		Control 0-10	
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>				
EPTC	3	101	0	All we see is fanweed, no grasses
		215	4	
		321	3	
		\bar{x}	2def ^{6/}	
EPTC	4	102	3	
		211	4	
		302	4	
		\bar{x}	4bcde	
EPTC	6	103	4	
		216	5	
		308	10	
		\bar{x}	6bc	
Vernolate	3	104	7	
		219	6	
		307	8	
		\bar{x}	7ab	
Vernolate	4	105	7	
		212	4	
		320	5	
		\bar{x}	5bcd	
Vernolate	6	106	7	
		226	8	
		315	3	
		\bar{x}	6bc	
BAS 3921	.75	107	0	
		201	0	
		303	0	
		\bar{x}	0f	
BAS 3921	1	108	0	
		228	4	
		301	0	
		\bar{x}	1ef	
BAS 3921	1.5	109	0	
		208	2	
		329	1	
		\bar{x}	1ef	
BAS 3921	2	110	0	
		222	0	
		312	0	
		\bar{x}	0f	

Table 2 . Con't.

Treatment		Plot #	Weed ^{5/}	Remarks
Herbicide	Rate #/A		Control	
			0-10	
<u>Post Plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>				
Trifluralin	.5	111	0	
		224	0	
		305	0	
		\bar{x}	0f	
Trifluralin	.75	112	0	
		214	5	
		310	3	Some setaria
		\bar{x}	3cdef	
Trifluralin	1	113	2	
		205	0	
		306	6	
		\bar{x}	3cdef	
GA 10832	.5	114	0	
		230	2	Considerable setaria in this plot
		314	0	
		\bar{x}	1ef	
GA 10832	.75	115	2	
		217	5	
		316	0	
		\bar{x}	2def	
GA 10832	1	116	0	One row missing from this plot
		225	0	
		330	2	Some setaria
		\bar{x}	1ef	
A 820	1	117	0	
		221	0	Some setaria, no fanweed
		313	0	
		\bar{x}	0f	
A 820	1.5	118	2	
		220	4	
		322	2	
		\bar{x}	3cdef	
A 820	2	119	0	
		223	5	
		304	2	
		\bar{x}	2def	
<u>Post Plant Pre emergence</u>				
Metribuzin	.5	120	10	
		213	10	
		327	10	
		\bar{x}	10a	

Table 2. Con't.

Treatment		Plot #	Weed ^{5/} Control	Remarks
Herbicide	Rate #/A		0-10	
Probe 75	1.5	121	0	Quite a little grass showing up
		207	3	
		311	2	
		\bar{x}	2def	
Probe 75	2	122	2	
		206	2	
		318	9	
		\bar{x}	4bcde	
Probe 75	3	123	5	Some lambsquarter showing up here
		202	5	
		323	5	
		\bar{x}	5bcd	
<u>Preplant, Post plant + Post emergence Combinations</u>				
Alachor ^{1/}	1.5	124	10	
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	229	10	
		328	10	
		\bar{x}	10a	
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5 3	125	10	
		204	10	
		324	10	
		\bar{x}	10a	
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	126	10	
		218	10	
		326	10	
		\bar{x}	10a	
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75+.75	127	10	Setaria still growing, will probably ex- pire
		210	10	
		317	10	
		\bar{x}	10a	
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5 +.5	128	10	Few setaria which will probably die
		209	10	
		309	10	
		\bar{x}	10a	
Weeded Check	0	129	0	
		203	0	
		319	0	
		\bar{x}	0f	
Non weeded Check	0	130	0	
		227	0	
		325	0	
		\bar{x}	0f	

Table 2. (con't)

Herbicide	Rate #/A	Plot #	Weed ^{5/}	
			Control	
			0-10	
		\bar{x} _{7/}	3.9	
		F _{7/}	15.55	
		S.E. \bar{x}	.93074	
		C.V.%	23.66	
		<u>6/1/73</u>	<u>6/13/73</u>	<u>7/5/73</u>
Temperature		62	68-74	68
Humidity		50%	32%	29%
Cloud Cover		Cloudy	Partly cloudy	Cloudy
Wind Velocity		0-3	0-3	0-3

- 1/ Preplant incorporate
2/ Post plant pre emergence
3/ Post emergence
5/ Weed Score = 0 - No control; 10 - Complete control
6/ Items having common letters are not significantly different .05.
 Duncan's Multiple Range Test
7/ Value for treatment comparisons

Table 3. Yield and grade data from potato herbicide study. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, MT, 1973. Field No. X-1

Planting Date: June 1 & 2, 1973
Harvest Date: October 3 & 4, 1973
Size of Plot: .222 sq. ft.

Treatment		Plot #	Pounds/Plot					Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A		#1	#2	Seed	Culls	Total	
			Preplant Incorporate					
EPTC	3	101	3	40	99	5	147	254
		215	9	25	88	5	127	
		321	5	34	70	6	115	
		Total	17	99	257	16	389	
EPTC	4	102	16	17	104	4	141	241
		211	7	31	86	3	127	
		302	6	33	52	10	101	
		Total	29	81	242	17	369	
EPTC	6	103	12	20	99	8	139	235
		216	5	16	53	4	78	
		308	12	37	91	2	142	
		Total	29	73	243	14	359	
Vernolate	3	104	7	31	99	12	149	277
		219	7	19	100	5	131	
		307	7	24	109	3	143	
		Total	21	74	308	20	423	
Vernolate	4	105	8	15	83	7	113	246
		212	8	28	80	2	118	
		320	11	28	101	5	145	
		Total	27	71	264	14	376	
Vernolate	6	106	13	23	69	2	107	250
		226	2	34	97	9	142	
		315	14	20	96	3	133	
		Total	29	77	262	14	382	
BAS 3921	.75	107	16	19	148	6	189	288
		201	7	26	93	2	128	
		303	5	23	91	5	124	
		Total	28	68	332	13	441	
BAS 3921	1	108	20	16	104	4	144	267
		228	12	26	104	4	146	
		301	8	26	76	8	118	
		Total	40	68	284	16	408	
BAS 3921	1.5	109	10	20	89	2	121	258
		208	14	13	105	5	137	
		329	5	30	100	2	137	
		Total	29	63	294	9	395	
BAS 3921	2	110	6	23	108	6	143	265
		222	8	32	68	11	119	
		312	19	41	75	8	143	
		Total	33	96	251	25	405	

Table 3. Con't.

Treatment		Plot #	Pounds/Plot				Total	Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A		#1	#2	Seed	Culls		
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>								
Trifluralin	.5	111	0	34	107	2	143	304
		224	8	34	126	7	175	
		305	8	33	95	11	147	
		Total	16	101	328	20	465	
Trifluralin	.75	112	6	40	92	5	143	296
		214	18	43	92	9	162	
		310	8	21	113	5	147	
		Total	32	104	297	19	452	
Trifluralin	1	113	11	28	104	10	153	278
		205	15	16	86	15	132	
		306	8	36	92	6	142	
		Total	34	80	282	31	427	
GA 10832	.5	114	20	18	116	9	163	311
		230	6	41	111	9	167	
		314	20	29	82	15	146	
		Total	46	88	309	33	476	
GA 10832	.75	115	11	20	92	13	136	282
		217	7	22	104	5	138	
		316	7	45	101	4	157	
		Total	25	87	297	22	431	
GA 10832	1	116	41	29	108	7	185	332
		225	10	43	99	8	160	
		330	9	36	115	2	162	
		Total	60	108	322	17	507	
A 820	1	117	6	18	96	10	130	249
		221	16	23	70	5	114	
		313	14	36	82	5	137	
		Total	36	77	248	20	381	
A 820	1.5	118	2	25	125	5	157	269
		220	9	29	111	7	156	
		322	14	17	66	2	99	
		Total	25	71	302	14	412	
A 820	2	119	6	31	101	5	143	287
		223	10	35	85	5	135	
		304	10	41	102	8	161	
		Total	26	107	288	18	439	
<u>Post plant Pre emergence</u>								
Metribuzin	.5	120	9	25	101	5	140	271
		213	14	35	91	9	149	
		327	14	30	79	2	125	
		Total	37	90	271	16	414	

Table 3. Con't.

Treatment		Plot #	Pounds/Plot				Total	Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A		#1	#2	Seed	Culls		
Probe 75%	1.5	121	9	24	99	5	137	275
		207	17	16	98	10	141	
		311	20	34	77	12	143	
		Total	46	74	274	27	421	
Probe 75%	2	122	9	24	103	7	143	244
		206	2	23	73	5	103	
		318	7	34	84	2	127	
		Total	18	81	260	14	373	
Probe 75%	3	123	19	24	103	5	151	271
		202	4	33	100	5	142	
		323	7	32	75	8	122	
		Total	30	89	278	18	415	
Preplant, Post plant + Post emergence Combinations								
Alachor ^{1/} + Metribuzin ^{3/}	1.5	124	11	27	113	3	154	287
	.5	229	10	22	120	3	155	
		328	10	27	84	9	130	
	Total	31	76	317	15	439		
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5	125	3	11	77	8	99	256
	3	204	10	22	120	7	159	
		324	17	35	69	12	133	
	Total	30	68	266	27	391		
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	126	17	39	101	8	165	298
		218	14	16	110	3	143	
		326	11	26	107	4	148	
	Total	42	81	318	15	456		
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75+.75	127	4	20	105	5	134	270
		210	8	26	111	5	150	
		317	9	22	93	5	129	
	Total	21	68	309	15	413		
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5 +.5	128	13	15	95	3	126	265
		209	7	24	103	2	136	
		309	6	43	91	3	143	
	Total	26	82	289	8	405		
Weeded Check	0	129	7	22	85	3	117	279
		203	17	28	115	7	167	
		319	8	16	116	2	142	
	Total	32	66	316	12	426		
Non weeded Check	0	130	5	13	81	3	102	255
		227	9	23	110	4	146	
		325	10	37	85	9	141	
	Total	24	73	276	16	389		

Table 3. (con't)

Treatment		Plot #	Pounds/Plot				Total	Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A		#1	#2	Seed	Culls		
		\bar{x}	20.0	53	187	11.7		
		$F_{4/}$.842	.876	.90NS	1.21		
		S.E. \bar{x}	6.71	9.0004	18.14	3.49		
		C.V.%	33.48	16.92	9.70	29.88		

- 1/ Preplant incorporate
2/ Post plant pre emergence
3/ Post emergence
4/ Value for treatment comparisons

Table 4. Yield of seed grade potatoes from herbicide study, Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, MT.

Planting Date: June 1 & 2, 1973
Harvest Date: October 3 & 4, 1973
Size of Plot: 222 sq. ft.

Treatment		Pounds/Plot				Yield
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total	Cwt/A
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>						
EPTC	3	99	88	70	257	168
EPTC	4	104	86	52	242	158
EPTC	6	99	53	91	243	159
Vernolate	3	99	100	109	308	201
Vernolate	4	83	80	101	264	173
Vernolate	6	69	97	96	262	171
BAS 3921	.75	148	93	91	332	217
BAS 3921	1	104	104	76	284	186
BAS 3921	1.5	89	105	100	294	192
BAS 3921	2	108	68	75	251	164
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>						
Trifluralin	.5	107	126	95	328	215
Trifluralin	.75	92	92	113	297	194
Trifluralin	1	104	86	92	282	184
GA 10832	.5	116	111	82	309	202
GA 10832	.75	92	104	101	297	194
GA 10832	1	108	99	115	322	211
A 820	1	96	70	82	248	162
A 820	1.5	125	111	66	302	198
A 820	2.0	101	85	102	288	188
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence</u>						
Metribuzin	.5	101	91	79	271	177
Probe 75%	1.5	99	98	77	274	179
Probe 75%	2	103	73	84	260	170
Probe 75%	3	103	100	75	278	182
<u>Preplant, Post plant + Post emergence Combinations</u>						
Alachor ^{1/} + Metribuzin ^{3/}	1.5	113	120	84	317	207
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5	77	120	69	266	174
Metribuzin ^{3/}	3	101	110	107	318	208
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5	105	111	93	309	202
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75+.75	95	103	91	289	189
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5 +.5	85	115	116	316	207
Weeded Check	0	81	110	85	276	181
Non Weeded Check	0					

Table 4 . (Con't)

Treatment		Pounds/Plot				Yield
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total	Cwt/A
				\bar{x} F ₄ /		187
				S.E. \bar{x}		.90NS
				C.V.%		18.14
						9.70

- 1/ Preplant incorporate
2/ Post plant pre emergence
3/ Post emergence
4/ Value for treatment comparisons

Table 5. Yield of #1 potatoes from herbicide study, Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, MT. Field No. X-1.

Treatment		Pounds/Plot				\bar{x}	Yield Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total		
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>							
EPTC	3	3	9	5	17	5.7	11
EPTC	4	16	7	6	29	9.7	19
EPTC	6	12	5	12	29	9.7	19
Vernolate	3	7	7	7	21	7.0	14
Vernolate	4	8	8	11	27	9.0	18
Vernolate	6	13	2	14	29	9.7	19
BAS 3921	.75	16	7	5	28	9.3	18
BAS 3921	1	20	12	8	40	13.3	26
BAS 3921	1.5	10	14	5	29	9.7	19
BAS 3921	2.0	6	8	19	33	11.0	22
<u>Post Plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>							
Trifluralin	.5	0	8	8	16	5.3	10
Trifluralin	.75	6	18	8	32	10.7	21
Trifluralin	1	11	15	8	34	11.3	22
GA 10832	.5	20	6	20	46	15.3	30
GA 10832	.75	11	7	7	25	8.3	16
GA 10832	1	41	10	9	60	20.0	39
A 820	1	6	16	14	36	12.0	24
A 820	1.5	2	9	14	25	8.3	16
A 820	2	6	10	10	26	8.7	17
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence</u>							
Metribuzin	.5	9	14	14	37	12.3	24
Probe 75%	1.5	9	17	20	46	15.3	30
Probe 75%	2	9	2	7	18	6.0	12
Probe 75%	3	19	4	7	30	10.0	20
<u>Preplant, Post plant + Post emergence Combinations</u>							
Alachor ^{1/} + Metribuzin ^{3/}	1.5+.5	11	10	10	31	10.3	20
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5+3	3	10	17	30	10.0	20
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	17	14	11	42	14.0	27
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75+.75	4	8	9	21	7.0	14
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5+.5	13	7	6	26	8.7	17
Weeded Check	0	7	17	8	32	10.7	21
Non weeded Check	0	5	9	10	24	8.0	16
						\bar{x}_4	20.0
						F ₄	.842NS
						S.E. \bar{x}	6.71
						C.V.%	33.48

- 1/ Preplant incorporate
 2/ Post plant pre emergence
 3/ Post emergence
 4/ Value for treatment comparisons

Table 6. Yield #2 potatoes from herbicide study, Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, MT. Field X-1.

Treatment		Pounds/Plot				\bar{x}	Yield Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total		
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>							
EPTC	3	40	25	34	99	33.0	65
EPTC	4	17	31	33	81	27.0	53
EPTC	6	20	16	37	73	24.3	48
Vernolate	3	31	19	24	74	24.7	48
Vernolate	4	15	28	28	71	23.7	46
Vernolate	6	23	34	20	77	25.7	50
BAS 3921	.75	19	26	23	68	22.7	44
BAS 3921	1	16	26	26	68	22.7	44
BAS 3921	1.5	20	13	30	63	21.0	41
BAS 3921	2	23	32	41	96	32.0	63
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>							
Trifluralin	.5	34	34	33	101	33.7	66
Trifluralin	.75	40	43	21	104	34.7	68
Trifluralin	1	28	16	36	80	26.7	52
GA 10832	.5	18	41	29	88	29.3	58
GA 10832	.75	20	22	45	87	29.0	57
GA 10832	1	29	43	36	108	36.0	71
A 820	1	18	23	36	77	25.7	50
A 820	1.5	25	29	17	71	23.7	46
A 820	2	31	35	41	107	35.7	70
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence</u>							
Metribuzin	.5	25	35	30	90	30.0	59
Probe 75%	1.5	24	16	34	74	24.7	48
Probe 75%	2	24	23	34	81	27.0	53
Probe 75%	3	24	33	32	89	29.7	58
<u>Preplant, Post plant + Post emergence Combinations</u>							
Alachor ^{1/} + Metribuzin ^{3/}	1.5+ .5	27	22	27	76	25.3	50
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5+3	11	22	35	68	22.7	44
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	39	16	26	81	27.0	53
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75+.75	20	26	22	68	22.7	44
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5 +.5	15	24	43	82	27.3	54
Weeded Check	0	22	28	16	66	22.0	43
Non weeded Check	0	13	23	37	73	24.3	48
\bar{x} $F_{4/}$ S.E. \bar{x} C.V.%							53 .876NS 9.0004 16.92

- ^{1/} Preplant incorporate
^{2/} Post plant pre emergence
^{3/} Post emergence
^{4/} Value for treatment comparisons

Table 7. Yield data from potatoes treated with various herbicides for weed control (culls). Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, MT. Field No. X-1.

Treatment		Pounds/Plot				\bar{x}	Yield Cwt/A
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total		
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>							
EPTC	3	5	5	6	16	5.3	11
EPTC	4	4	3	10	17	5.7	11
EPTC	6	8	4	2	14	4.7	9
Vernolate	3	12	5	3	20	6.7	13
Vernolate	4	7	2	5	14	4.7	9
Vernolate	6	2	9	3	14	4.7	9
BAS 3921	.75	6	2	5	13	4.3	9
BAS 3921	1	4	4	8	16	5.3	11
BAS 3921	1.5	2	5	2	9	3.0	6
BAS 3921	2	6	11	8	25	8.3	16
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>							
Trifluralin	.5	2	7	11	20	6.7	13
Trifluralin	.75	5	9	5	19	6.3	12
Trifluralin	1	10	15	6	31	10.3	20
GA 10832	.5	9	9	15	33	11.0	22
GA 10832	.75	13	5	4	22	7.3	14
GA 10832	1	7	8	2	17	5.7	11
A 820	1	10	5	5	20	6.7	13
A 820	1.5	5	7	2	14	4.7	9
A 820	2	5	5	8	18	6.0	12
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence</u>							
Metribuzin	.5	5	9	2	16	5.3	11
Probe 75%	1.5	5	10	12	27	9.0	18
Probe 75%	2	7	5	2	14	4.7	9
Probe 75%	3	5	5	8	18	6.0	12
<u>Pre plant, Post plant + Post emergence Combinations</u>							
Alachor ^{1/} + Metribuzin ^{3/}	1.5+ .5	3	3	9	15	5.0	10
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5+3	8	7	12	27	9.0	18
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	8	3	4	15	5.0	10
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75+.75	5	5	5	15	5.0	10
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5+.5	3	2	3	8	2.7	5
Weeded Check	0	3	7	2	12	4.0	9
Non weeded Check	0	3	4	9	16	5.3	11
						\bar{x}_4	11.7
						F ₄	1.21NS
						S.E. \bar{x}	3.49
						C.V.%	29.88

- ^{1/} Preplant incorporate
^{2/} Post plant pre emergence
^{3/} Post emergence
^{4/} Value for treatment comparisons

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Table 8. Summary of weed control, yield and grade data from various herbicides used on netted gem potatoes in 1973. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana. Field No. X-1.

Treatment		Weed Score 0-10 ^{5/}	Yield cwt/acre				
Herbicide	Rate #A		# 1's	# 2's	Seed	Culls	Total
<u>Preplant Incorporate</u>							
EPTC	3	2def ^{6/}	11	65	168	11	254
EPTC	4	4bcde	19	53	158	1	241
EPTC	6	6bc	19	48	159	11	235
Vernolate	3	7ab	14	48	201	13	276
Vernolate	4	5bcd	18	46	173	9	246
Vernolate	6	6bc	19	50	171	9	249
BAS 3921	.75	0f	18	44	217	9	288
BAS 3921	1	1ef	26	44	186	11	267
BAS 3921	1.5	1ef	19	41	192	6	258
BAS 3921	2.0	0f	22	63	164	16	265
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence Incorporate</u>							
Trifluralin	.5	0f	10	66	215	13	304
Trifluralin	.75	3cdef	21	68	195	12	296
Trifluralin	1.0	3cdef	22	52	184	20	278
GA 10832	.5	1ef	30	58	202	21	311
GA 10832	.75	2def	16	57	194	15	282
GA 10832	1.0	1ef	39	71	211	11	332
A 820	1.0	0f	24	50	162	13	249
A 820	1.5	3cdef	16	46	198	9	269
A 820	2.0	2def	17	70	188	12	287
<u>Post plant, Pre emergence</u>							
Metribuzin	.5	10a	24	59	177	11	271
Probe 75%	1.5	2def	30	48	179	18	275
Probe 75%	2.0	4bcde	12	53	170	9	244
Probe 75%	3.0	5bcd	20	58	182	11	271
<u>Preplant, Post plant and Post emergence combinations</u>							
Alachor ^{1/} +metribuzin ^{3/}	1.5 + .5	10a	20	50	207	10	287
Metribuzin ^{3/} + EPTC ^{1/}	.5 +3	10a	20	44	174	18	256
Metribuzin ^{3/}	.5	10a	27	53	208	10	298
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.75 ^{2/} + .75 ^{3/}	10a	14	44	202	10	270
Metribuzin ^{2/3/}	.5 ^{2/} + .5 ^{3/}	10a	17	54	189	5	265
Weeded check	0	0f	21	43	207	8	279
Non weeded check	0	0f	16	48	181	10	255
Mean		3.9	20.0	53.0	187	12	272
F ^{1/}		15.55**	.842NS	.876NS	.90NS	1.21NS	1.09NS
S.E. \bar{x}		.930	6.71	9.00	18.14	3.49	21.23
C.V. %		23.66	33.48	16.92	9.70	29.88	7.80

Table 8 . (con't)

Application data:	<u>6/1/73</u>	<u>6/13/73</u>	<u>7/5/73</u>
Temperature:	62 degrees	68-74 degrees	68 degrees
Humidity:	50 %	32 %	29 %
Cloud cover:	cloudy	partly cloudy	cloudy
Wind velocity:	0-3 mph	0-3 mph	0-3 mph

- 1/ pre plant incorporate
- 2/ post plant pre emergence
- 3/ post emergence
- 4/ value for treatment comparison
- 5/ weed score = 0 = no control; 10 = complete control
- 6/ items having common letters are not significantly different (.05)
Duncan's Multiple Range Test
- 7/ value for treatment comparison

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TITLE: Glyphosate Evaluation

PROJECT: Weed Investigations MS 754

YEAR: 1973

PERSONNEL: Leader - Vern R. Stewart
Cooperators - Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis Mo.

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Field numbers.
R-8c and R-13.
Gregory Bruyer Farm, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana
Robert Stonebrook farm, Plains, Montana

OBJECTIVES: Determine the effectiveness of glyphosate on several perennial weeds, and rates necessary to give effective control.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS:

Glyphosate gave excellent control of Canada thistle under high moisture conditions. More material per acre was needed when field bindweed and leafy spurge were under moisture stress.

There was no injury to lilac and caragana when glyphosate was used in these species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Five individual experiments were conducted with glyphosate in 1973. These were all conducted on perennial weeds which included the following species: field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis (L.)); Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense (L.)); leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula (L.)); and quackgrass (Agropyron repens (L.)). All of these were natural populations of weeds. The location, moisture and soil conditions data will be found under results and discussions for each experiment. The data obtained in general were weed scores (visual observations). In the quackgrass study, wheat was seeded following application of glyphosate and yield of wheat was measured.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In the fall of 1972, three experiments were established in three locations on or near the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center. The species with which we were concerned were; field bindweed, quackgrass and leafy spurge.

Experiment I - Glyphosate was applied to field bindweed on the Gregory Bruyer farm, Route 4, Kalispell. Applications were made September 4, 1972 to a heavy stand of wild oats and field bindweed. It had been the plan in this study to till the area treated ten days following the application of the herbicide. Fifteen days following application there was excellent control of wild oats, but little or no apparent control of the bindweed. Therefore, the plan to seed to winter wheat was changed to watch for the effect of the glyphosate on the bindweed. In the spring of 1973 we found a real dense population of wild oats. An examination of the test area revealed excellent control of field bindweed. The wild oats were removed so the plots could be more carefully evaluated for field bindweed stand.

All rates of glyphosate gave excellent control of the field bindweed. There was an occasional bindweed plant in some plots. Table 1.

Experiment II - In this experiment, glyphosate was applied at four rates (plus check) to a natural stand of quackgrass, six inches tall. Ten days after application the treated plots were tilled and seeded with Gaines winter wheat at right angles to the treatments, September 22, 1972. In the spring of 1973 the test area was sprayed for broadleaf control using bromoxynil + MCP.

The most effective weed control was obtained with two and one-half pounds of glyphosate. As the rate of glyphosate increased the yields also increased, however not all the increases were statistically significant between glyphosate treatments, however all treatments were significantly higher in yield than the check. It was noted that the test weight of wheat was higher in the glyphosate plots than the check plot. Table 2.

Experiment III - Applications were made to established stands of leafy spurge in a field of sainfoin and bluegrass on the fifth day of September, 1972. At the time of application the soil conditions were very dry. Leafy spurge, sainfoin and bluegrass were somewhat dormant. In June of 1973, these plots were observed and evaluated with the use of a camera. At the 1 lb/a rate, there was a reduction in the height of the leafy spurge and slight injury was noted when compared with the check. At the 1.5 lbs/a rate, the reduction was somewhat greater than the 1 lb/a rate and more plant injury was noted. The 2 lbs/a rate did not vary too much from the 1 lb/a rate. At the 2.5 lbs/a rate spurge was severely stunted and caused some rosetting at the crown of the plant. This experiment is being continued and will be evaluated again in 1974. In all treatments the spurge was blooming, as was the check, except for the 2.5 lbs/a rate. From the literature available and the evidence presented herein, it would appear that leafy spurge is going to take more glyphosate than some of the other perennials.

Two studies were established on the Robert Stonebrook farm to evaluate the effectiveness of several herbicides on field bindweed and Canada thistle.

Experiment IV - Field Bindweed - Field bindweed was under considerable moisture stress and in bloom at the time of application. Included in this study were glyphosate, 2,4D and the combination of dicamba and 2,4D. 2,4D and dicamba + 2,4D combination resulted in more above ground tissue kill than some of the glyphosate treatments. In the glyphosate plots several plants remained with no apparent injury. A series of pictures of this is on file with Monsanto and at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center. Four pounds per acre rate of glyphosate was necessary to get an effective control. These data plus other data from the Canada thistle study, which also contained field bindweed, indicated that approximately 2 lbs/a of glyphosate will be needed to get effective control of this species. Table 3.

Experiment V - Canada Thistle - The test site was in a field of established mint with a natural stand of Canada thistle. The site had been irrigated several times during the growing season. Weed control readings were made 24 days following application of the herbicides.

All rates of glyphosate were very effective in the control of Canada thistle. 2,4D and the combination of dicamba and 2,4D were not as effective as they were in the bindweed study. Table 4.

For the record: Glyphosate was applied at 1 lb/a to a dense stand of quackgrass, eight to ten inches tall, May 5, 1973. Approximately ten days after application the plants began to show signs of stress. Approximately two weeks after application the soil was tilled and a vegetable garden was planted. All vegetables grew with no indications of phytotoxicity. The annual weed population was very dense. In the garden area there was some rhubarb planted and an Engelman spruce tree which were sprayed with glyphosate. There was no apparant injury to the plant except they may have been stunted somewhat, but they were not killed nor did the leaves turn brown.

Glyphosate has many possibilities and one of them is the removing of undesirable plants from a desireable plant population. This was done this past season by mixing a solution of glyphosate and water at the recommended spraying rate, then using a glove soaked in the solution, plants to be removed from a plant population were grasped, the leaf rubbed. This was very effective in removing quackgrass from a stand of alfalfa. It was also an effective technique for removing quackgrass from a newly established lawn. Glyphosate was used by our station to remove quackgrass from underneath a hedge consisting of caragana and lilac. There was no injury to the lilac or the caragana.

Table 1. Effect of various rates of glyphosate when applied to a natural stand of field bindweed in grain stubble. Gregory Bruyer farm, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana.

Size of plot: 200 square feet.

Treatment		Weed Control ^{1/}				
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total	\bar{x}
Glyphosate	1.0	3	0	3	6	2.0
Glyphosate	1.5	0	1	0	1	.3
Glyphosate	2.0	0	0	7	7	2.3
Glyphosate	2.5	2	0	0	2	.7
Check	0	98	95	90	283	92.0

^{1/} Average of three measurements from each plot on a diagonal across plot using an one inch square foot quadrant, and visually estimating percent of the quadrant that was filled by field bindweed.

\bar{x} 19.9
 $F_{2/}$ 595.6
 S.E. \bar{x} 1.704
 C.V. % 8.55

^{2/} Value for treatment comparison

Application data:

Date: 9/4/72
 Temperature: 68 degrees
 Humidity: --
 Cloud cover: clear
 Wind velocity: calm
 Stage of growth: blooming

Table 2. Effect of various rates of glyphosate when applied to quackgrass, then seeded to Nugaines fall wheat. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana. 1972-73. Field No. R-13.

Date seeded: September 22, 1972 Date harvested: August 28, 1973
Size of plot: 18 square feet

Herbicide	Rate #/A	Weed Score 0-10 ^{1/}	Grams per Plot				Yield bu/a	Test Wt. lbs/bu
			I	II	III	Total		
Glyphosate	1.0	5.0	636	726	822	2184	64.73*	59.1
Glyphosate	1.5	5.7	625	733	923	2281	67.61*	59.8
Glyphosate	2.0	5.0	884	750	733	2367	70.16*	60.3
Glyphosate	2.5	6.6	881	783	873	2537	75.20*	60.3
Check	0.0	0.0	554	492	588	1634	48.43	58.5
\bar{x}		4.5					65.2	
$F_{2/}$		13.7					4.86	
S.E. \bar{x}		.699					4.597	
C.V.%		15.65					7.05	

Application data:

Date: 9/5/72
Temperature: 46 degrees
Humidity: 60%
Cloud cover: partly cloudy
Wind velocity: calm

Stage of growth of quackgrass 6" tall at application of herbicide

* Significantly higher in yield than the check .05 level.

^{1/} Weed score = 0 = no control; 10 = complete control

^{2/} Value for treatment comparison

Table 3. Effects of certain herbicides on field bindweed applied when in full bloom. Robert Stonebrook far, Plains, Montana. 1973

Date applied: July 24, 1973 Date evaluated: August 16, 1973

Treatment		Weed Score ^{1/}			Total	x
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III		
Glyphosate	1.0	10	2	5	17	6 abc ^{3/}
Glyphosate	1.5	4	4	3	11	4 bc
Glyphosate	2.0	4	2	4	10	3 c
Glyphosate	3.0	8	7	8	23	8 ab
Glyphosate	4.0	9	9	9	27	9 a
2,4D LV	2.0	10	10	10	30	10 a
Dicamba + 2,4D	1 + 2	10	9	10	29	10 a
Dicamba + 2,4D	2 + 4	10	10	10	30	10 a
Check	0	0	0	0	0	0 d

^{1/} 0-10 = 0 = no control; 10 = complete control - all plants are brown on date of reading.
^{2/} value for treatment comparison.

Application data:

Date:	7/24/73	\bar{x}	6.56
Temperature:	70 degrees	$F_{2/}$	21.09**
Humidity:	20%	S.E. \bar{x}	.78173
Cloud cover:	clear	C.V. %	11.93
Wind velocity:	calm		
Stage of growth:	blooming		

^{3/} Items having common letters are not significantly different .05.
 Duncans Multiple Range Test.

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Table 4. Effect of certain herbicides on Canada thistle applied in the bud stage. Grown on the Robert Stonebrook farm, Plains, Montana.

Date applied: July 24, 1973 Date evaluated: August 16, 1973

Treatment		Weed Score ^{1/}					Remarks ^{2/}
Herbicide	Rate #/A	I	II	III	Total	\bar{x}	
Glyphosate	1.0	10	10	10	30	10	high population
Glyphosate	1.5	10	10	10	30	10	few plants
Glyphosate	2.0	10	10	10	30	10	few plants
Glyphosate	3.0	10	10	10	30	10	very few plants
Glyphosate	4.0	10	10	10	30	10	occasional plant
2,4D LV	2.0	5	5	5	15	5	<u>3/</u>
Dicamba + 2,4D	1 + 2	6	7	7	20	7	<u>4/</u>
Dicamba + 2,4D	2 + 4	9	8	8	25	8	<u>4/</u>
Check	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						\bar{x}_5	7.8
						F _{5/}	425.02
						S.E. \bar{x}	.1667
						C.V.%	2.14

Application data:

Date: 7/24/73
 Temperature: 70 degrees
 Humidity: 20%
 Cloud cover: clear
 Wind velocity: calm
 Stage of growth: bud stage

1/ Weed score, 0-10 = 0 = no control; 10 = complete kill.

2/ Bindweed under canopy of Canada thistle.

3/ Thistle yellow green, could not see soil surface to evaluate for bindweed.

4/ Thistle yellow green to brown, could not see soil surface to evaluate for bindweed.

5/ Value for treatment comparison.

TITLE: Irrigated and Dryland Alfalfa Yield Trials

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1975

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate alfalfa varieties under dryland and irrigated conditions for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: The nurseries were planted in Fields Y-8 (irrigated) and F-2 (dryland) on May 15, 1972 and May 12, 1972, respectively in a randomized complete block design with four replications. Plot size was 4 feet by 20 feet with one foot between rows. The irrigated nursery was seeded at a rate of eight pounds per acre and the dryland nursery at a rate of seven pounds per acre on a pure live seed basis. Harvest area was thirty-two and thirty-four square feet for the dryland and irrigated nurseries, respectively. Cuttings within each nursery were made on an uniform date. Four hundred pounds of 0-45-0 were applied in the spring of 1972. The variety, DuPuits, was eliminated from the dryland analysis because of an error in planting.

RESULTS: Yields under irrigation (Table 1) varied from 3.77 to 5.75 tons per acre for the alfalfa varieties. Several varieties yielded less than Vernal for first, second and third harvests. The low yields of Mesilla, 502 and BH22 were due to winter kill. Thor and DuPuits were the highest yielding varieties in the nursery in 1973 as they were in 1972. Both the red clover varieties were lower in yield than Vernal with essentially no differences occurring between the two for total yields. However, the regrowth of Hot One was much better than that of Mammoth.

Yields for the alfalfa varieties under dryland (Table 2) varied from 3.76 to 4.93 tons per acre. None of the varieties significantly out yielded Ladak-65 for the first cutting; however, several varieties were significantly lower. Ladak-65 had lower yields than any of the other alfalfa varieties for the second and third cuttings. Ranger, Vernal and 502 had the highest yields in the nursery for 1973. In 1972, Thor and Haymore were the highest yielding entries. Both the red clover varieties were lower in yield than Ladak-65 with Mammoth out yielding Hot One by 0.80 tons per acre. There was very little regrowth for either red clover variety after the first harvest.

Generally, winter kill was more severe under irrigation than it was on dryland. An irrigation x variety interaction was evident.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an irrigated alfalfa nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture						1972 Total Yield
		Replications				Total	Mean	
		I	II	III	IV			
Ranger	First	2.53	2.13	2.21	2.44	9.31	2.33	3.11
	Second	2.50	1.68	1.59	1.86	7.63	1.91	
	Third	0.77	0.79	0.68	0.96	3.20	0.80	
	Total	5.80	4.60	4.48	5.26	20.14	5.04	
Ladak-65	First	2.94	2.31	2.17	2.90	10.32	2.58	3.90
	Second	1.77	1.57	1.61	1.75	6.70	1.68	
	Third	0.60	0.50	0.51	0.53	2.14	0.54aa	
	Total	5.31	4.38	4.29	5.18	19.16	4.80	
Vernal	First	3.10	2.85	2.06	2.77	10.78	2.69	3.37
	Second	1.78	1.78	1.78	2.00	7.34	1.84	
	Third	0.79	0.73	0.74	0.83	3.09	0.77	
	Total	5.67	5.36	4.58	5.60	21.21	5.30	
Thor	First	2.93	2.56	2.98	2.46	10.93	2.73	4.20*
	Second	2.04	1.97	2.10	1.79	7.90	1.98	
	Third	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.08	4.17	1.04**	
	Total	5.99	5.56	6.12	5.33	23.00	5.75	
Grimm	First	2.46	2.29	2.57	1.95	9.27	2.32a	3.54
	Second	1.76	1.80	2.15	2.06	7.77	1.94	
	Third	0.89	0.95	0.98	0.94	3.76	0.94**	
	Total	5.11	5.04	5.70	4.95	20.80	5.20	
NK919	First	2.43	2.15	2.18	2.40	9.16	2.29a	3.76
	Second	1.90	1.70	1.70	1.85	7.15	1.79	
	Third	0.96	0.94	0.75	0.92	3.57	0.89*	
	Total	5.29	4.79	4.63	5.17	19.88	4.97	
Orca	First	2.29	2.66	2.27	2.20	9.42	2.36	3.33
	Second	1.85	1.96	1.79	2.00	7.60	1.90	
	Third	0.89	0.91	0.78	0.80	3.38	0.84	
	Total	5.03	5.53	4.84	5.00	20.40	5.10	
Mesilla	First	1.58	1.17	1.66	1.99	6.40	1.60aa	2.80
	Second	1.50	1.31	1.21	1.59	5.61	1.40aa	
	Third	0.78	0.55	0.88	0.88	3.09	0.77	
	Total	3.86	3.03	3.75	4.46	15.10	3.77aa	
Ladak	First	2.68	2.72	2.79	2.44	10.63	2.66	3.32
	Second	1.56	1.64	1.81	1.48	6.49	1.62	
	Third	0.58	0.60	0.53	0.48	2.19	0.55aa	
	Total	4.82	4.96	5.13	4.40	19.31	4.83	
DuPuits	First	2.57	2.26	2.30	2.24	9.37	2.34	4.19*
	Second	2.34	1.92	1.94	2.17	8.37	2.09	
	Third	0.93	1.02	0.95	1.13	4.03	1.01**	
	Total	5.84	5.20	5.19	5.54	21.77	5.44	
502	First	1.96	1.94	1.89	1.82	7.61	1.90aa	3.68
	Second	1.53	1.55	1.64	1.67	6.39	1.60	
	Third	0.86	0.77	0.89	0.97	3.49	0.87	
	Total	4.35	4.26	4.42	4.46	17.49	4.37aa	

Table 1. (con't)

Variety	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture						1972 Total Yield
		Replications				Total	Mean	
		I	II	III	IV			
German	First	2.67	2.56	2.15	2.45 ^{1/}	9.83	2.46	3.50
	Second	1.94	1.75	1.77	1.89 ^{1/}	7.35	1.84	
	Third	0.84	0.84	0.79	0.91 ^{1/}	3.38	0.85	
	Total	5.45	5.15	4.71	5.25 ^{1/}	20.56	5.15	
Haymor	First	2.14	2.33	2.06	2.56	9.09	2.27a	3.48
	Second	1.78	2.01	1.61	2.29	7.69	1.92	
	Third	0.93	0.87	0.83	1.19	3.82	0.96**	
	Total	4.85	5.21	4.50	6.04	20.60	5.15	
BH22	First	2.19	2.72	2.05	1.73	8.69	2.17aa	3.79
	Second	1.61	1.72	1.90	1.44	6.67	1.67	
	Third	0.70	0.82	0.71	0.87	3.10	0.78	
	Total	4.50	5.26	4.66	4.04	18.46	4.62a	
Hot One red clover	First	2.21	2.57	2.36	2.54	9.68	2.42	2.54a
	Second	1.76	1.69	2.06	1.83	7.34	1.83	
	Third	0.57	0.63	0.69	0.62	2.51	0.63a	
	Total	4.54	4.89	5.11	4.99	19.53	4.88	
Mammoth red clover	First	3.68	3.60	3.33	3.55	14.16	3.54**	2.05aa
	Second	0.82	0.65	0.76	1.00	3.23	0.81aa	
	Third	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.46	1.44	0.36aa	
	Total	4.82	4.57	4.43	5.01	18.83	4.71a	

	First Harvest	Second Harvest	Third Harvest	Total	1972 Total
Harvest date	6-28	8-9	9-13		
Mean yields	2.42T/A	1.74T/A	0.79T/A	4.94T/A	3.41T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	10.69**	11.19**	23.12**	4.99**	6.18**
S.E. \bar{x}	0.127T/A	0.090T/A	0.039T/A	0.204T/A	0.231T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.179T/A	0.128T/A	0.055T/A	0.288T/A	0.326T/A
C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	4.1%	6.8%
L.S.D. at .05	0.362T/A	0.257T/A	0.111T/A	0.580T/A	0.657T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.483T/A	0.343T/A	0.148T/A	0.775T/A	0.878T/A

^{1/} Yield calculated by missing plot formula.

NOTE: Vernal is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.

- * Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- ** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.
- a Indicates a significantly lower yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- aa Indicates a significantly lower yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.

Table 2. Yields obtained from a dryland alfalfa nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture						1972 Total Yield
		Replications				Total	Mean	
		I	II	III	IV			
Ranger	First	3.82	2.91	2.93	2.83	12.49	3.12	2.58
	Second	1.26	1.28	1.06	1.12	4.72	1.18*	
	Third	0.71	0.60	0.33	0.54	2.18	0.55**	
	Total	5.79	4.79	4.32	4.49	19.39	4.85	
Ladak-65	First	3.50	3.26	2.74	3.43	12.93	3.23	2.64
	Second	0.74	0.85	0.68	1.12	3.39	0.85	
	Third	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.33	0.99	0.25	
	Total	4.49	4.36	3.58	4.88	17.31	4.33	
Vernal	First	3.48	3.19	3.28	3.42	13.37	3.34	2.62
	Second	0.86	1.08	1.18	1.36	4.48	1.12*	
	Third	0.62	0.33	0.42	0.49	1.86	0.47**	
	Total	4.96	4.60	4.88	5.27	19.71	4.93	
Thor	First	3.24	2.80	2.53	3.29	11.86	2.97	3.15
	Second	1.34	1.00	0.81	1.32	4.47	1.12*	
	Third	0.73	0.48	0.24	0.48	1.93	0.48**	
	Total	5.31	4.28	3.58	5.09	18.26	4.57	
Grimm	First	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.74	11.34	2.84a	2.63
	Second	1.34	0.94	1.22	1.23	4.73	1.18*	
	Third	0.63	0.22	0.26	0.50	1.61	0.40*	
	Total	4.97	3.96	4.28	4.47	17.68	4.42	
NK919	First	3.06	3.22	3.14	3.02	12.44	3.11	2.97
	Second	1.06	1.17	0.96	1.20	4.39	1.10	
	Third	0.57	0.53	0.45	0.52	2.07	0.52**	
	Total	4.69	4.92	4.55	4.74	18.90	4.73	
Orca	First	2.61	2.63	2.29	1.95	9.48	2.37aa	2.43
	Second	0.90	0.98	1.11	0.68	3.67	0.92	
	Third	0.60	0.46	0.54	0.29	1.89	0.47**	
	Total	4.11	4.07	3.94	2.92	15.04	3.76a	
Mesilla	First	2.44	2.79	2.39	2.72	10.34	2.58aa	2.43
	Second	0.97	1.03	0.93	1.24	4.17	1.04	
	Third	0.90	0.70	0.45	0.65	2.70	0.68**	
	Total	4.31	4.52	3.77	4.61	17.21	4.30	
Ladak	First	3.56	3.03	3.25	3.45	13.29	3.32	2.84
	Second	1.12	0.69	0.85	1.06	3.72	0.93	
	Third	0.63	0.31	0.33	0.37	1.64	0.41*	
	Total	5.31	4.03	4.43	4.88	18.65	4.66	
502	First	2.90	2.79	3.30	2.94	11.93	2.98	1.23aa
	Second	1.73	1.00	1.31	1.32	5.36	1.34**	
	Third	0.66	0.49	0.60	0.52	2.27	0.57**	
	Total	5.29	4.28	5.21	4.78	19.56	4.89	

Table 2. (con't)

Variety	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture						1972 Total Yield
		Replications				Total	Mean	
		I	II	III	IV			
German	First	3.09	2.56	2.97	3.09	11.71	2.93	3.06
	Second	0.91	1.13	1.17	1.21	4.42	1.11*	
	Third	0.57	0.54	0.48	0.58	2.17	0.54**	
	Total	4.57	4.23	4.62	4.88	18.30	4.58	
Haymor	First	3.03	2.61	3.09	2.54	11.27	2.82a	3.30
	Second	1.26	0.97	1.27	0.90	4.40	1.10	
	Third	0.64	0.49	0.64	0.27	2.04	0.51**	
	Total	4.93	4.07	5.00	3.71	17.71	4.43	
BH22	First	3.21	2.93	2.52	3.14	11.80	2.95	2.81
	Second	1.22	1.35	0.76	1.23	4.56	1.14*	
	Third	0.57	0.47	0.28	0.57	1.89	0.47**	
	Total	5.00	4.75	3.56	4.94	18.25	4.56	
Hot One red clover	First	2.43	2.05	2.06	2.30	8.84	2.21aa	1.97a
	Second	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.89	0.22aa	
	Third	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00aa	
	Total	2.66	2.28	2.26	2.53	9.73	2.43aa	
Mammoth red clover	First	3.69	3.36	2.77	3.06	12.88	3.22	2.51
	Second	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.21	0.05aa	
	Third	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00aa	
	Total	3.74	3.45	2.79	3.11	13.09	3.27aa	

	First Harvest	Second Harvest	Third Harvest	Total	1972 Total
Harvest date	6-27	8-2	9-12		
Mean yields	2.93 T/A	0.96 T/A	0.42 T/A	4.31 T/A	2.61 T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	7.15**	15.60**	13.76**	9.68**	3.53**
S.E. \bar{x}	0.124T/A	0.090T/A	0.053T/A	0.218T/A	0.270T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.176T/A	0.128T/A	0.074T/A	0.308T/A	0.381T/A
C.V. = $\frac{Sx}{\bar{x}}$	4.2%	9.4%	12.6%	5.1%	10.3%
L.S.D. at .05	0.355T/A	0.258T/A	0.150T/A	0.622T/A	0.769T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.473T/A	0.343T/A	0.199T/A	0.828T/A	1.025T/A

NOTE: Ladak-65 is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.

- * Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- ** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.
- a Indicates a significantly lower yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- aa Indicates a significantly lower yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.

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TITLE: Evaluation of alfalfa introductions.

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: The yield trial for the introductions will be phased out in 1974. Three or four of the top yielding introductions will be placed in a polycross block to produce seed for more through testing throughout the state.

OBJECTIVES: Evaluate alfalfa introductions for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Six alfalfa introductions from the Northeastern Regional Plant Introduction Station, Geneva, New York and the check variety (Vernal) were planted on May 15, 1972 in Field Y-8. The design was a randomized complete block with three replications. Each plot consisted of a single row, 12 feet in length. Harvest area in 1973 was nine square feet per plot.

RESULTS: Three introductions P.I. 256004, P.I. 277425 and P.I. 178980 yielded approximately twice that of Vernal for total harvest (Table 1). Yields for each harvest for each of the three introductions significantly out yielded Vernal at the 0.01 probability level. First, third and total harvest yields for P.I. 174275 were significantly higher than those for Vernal.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an irrigated alfalfa introduction nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety or P.I. Number	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					1972 Total Yield
		Replications			Total	Mean	
		I	II	III			
Vernal	First	1.57	3.02	2.71	7.30	2.43	2.78
	Second	1.35	2.16	0.86	4.37	1.46	
	Third	0.62	0.80	0.39	1.81	0.60	
	Total	3.54	5.98	3.96	13.48	4.49	
256004	First	3.25	4.30	3.43	10.98	3.66**	4.80**
	Second	2.90	3.37	2.68	8.95	2.98**	
	Third	1.36	1.60	1.68	4.64	1.55**	
	Total	7.51	9.27	7.79	24.57	8.19**	
277425	First	3.48	3.60	4.09	11.17	3.72**	2.47
	Second	2.68	2.68	3.15	8.51	2.84**	
	Third	1.58	1.37	1.94	4.89	1.63**	
	Total	7.74	7.65	9.18	24.57	8.19**	
277427	First	1.46	1.81	1.95	5.22	1.74a	2.33
	Second	1.63	1.46	1.59	4.68	1.56	
	Third	0.80	0.70	1.19	2.69	0.90	
	Total	3.89	3.97	4.73	12.59	4.20	
174275	First	2.73	2.85	3.74	9.32	3.11*	4.11*
	Second	1.97	2.20	2.12	6.29	2.10	
	Third	0.95	0.95	1.52	3.42	1.14*	
	Total	5.65	6.00	7.38	19.03	6.35*	
178980	First	3.95	3.95	4.12	12.02	4.01**	3.23
	Second	3.40	2.72	3.43	9.55	3.18**	
	Third	1.72	1.07	1.92	4.71	1.57**	
	Total	9.07	7.74	9.47	26.28	8.76**	
236606	First	2.24	2.18	2.76	7.18	2.39	2.90
	Second	1.17	1.02	1.33	3.52	1.17	
	Third	0.58	0.52	0.76	1.86	0.62	
	Total	3.99	3.72	4.85	12.56	4.18	

	1st Harvest	2nd Harvest	3rd Harvest	Total	1972 Total
Harvest date	6-29	8-9	9-11		
Mean yields	3.01T/A	2.18T/A	1.14T/A	6.34T/A	3.23T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	15.38**	14.60**	11.31**	17.76**	5.51**
S.E. \bar{x}	0.215T/A	0.214T/A	0.133T/A	0.488T/A	0.386T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.304T/A	0.303T/A	0.189T/A	0.690T/A	0.546T/A
C.V. $\frac{\bar{d}}{\bar{x}}$	7.1%	9.8%	11.7%	7.7%	12.0%
L.S.D. α at .05	0.662T/A	0.659T/A	0.411T/A	1.503T/A	1.190T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.928T/A	0.924T/A	0.576T/A	2.107T/A	1.669T/A

NOTE: Vernal is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.

* Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.

** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.

a Indicates a significantly lower yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.

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TITLE: Irrigated Commercial Alfalfa Yield Trial

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - Ray Ditterline

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1976

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate four commercial alfalfa varieties for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Four commercial varieties were seeded with two check varieties in Field Y-1 on May 11, 1973, utilizing a randomized complete block design with four replications. Plots were 4 feet by 20 feet and consisted of four rows spaced one foot apart. Thirty-two square feet were harvested from each plot. All varieties were harvested at the same time for both cuttings. Four hundred pounds of 0-45-0 were applied in the spring of 1973.

RESULTS: No significant differences were obtained between any of the commercial varieties and the two check varieties for either cutting or for total harvest (Table 1). A-73-6 and A-73-7 were the highest yielding entries in the nursery.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an irrigated alfalfa nursery at Kalispel, 1973

Variety	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
		Replication				Total	Mean
		I	II	III	IV		
A-73-4	First	1.90	1.46	1.73	1.61	6.70	1.68
	Second	1.78	1.63	2.01	1.88	7.30	1.82
	Total	3.68	3.09	3.74	3.49	14.00	3.50
Haymor	First	2.10	1.54	1.80	1.75	7.19	1.80
	Second	1.92	1.67	1.90	2.28	7.77	1.94
	Total	4.02	3.21	3.70	4.03	14.96	3.74
A-73-6	First	1.87	1.44	1.82	1.98	7.11	1.78
	Second	2.27	2.00	1.76	2.18	8.21	2.05
	Total	4.14	3.44	3.58	4.16	15.32	3.83
A-73-7	First	1.89	1.94	1.58	2.13	7.54	1.88
	Second	2.12	1.99	1.92	1.85	7.88	1.97
	Total	4.01	3.93	3.50	3.98	15.42	3.85
A-73-5	First	1.50	1.94	1.75	1.73	6.92	1.73
	Second	1.74	1.50	2.31	2.03	7.58	1.89
	Total	3.24	3.44	4.06	3.76	14.50	3.62
Ladak-65	First	1.77	1.81	1.69	1.77	7.04	1.76
	Second	1.73	2.14	1.81	1.63	7.31	1.83
	Total	3.50	3.95	3.50	3.40	14.35	3.59

	First Harvest	Second Harvest	Total
Harvest date	7-24	9-12	
Mean yields	1.77T/A	1.92T/A	3.69T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	0.50N.S.	0.52N.S.	0.77N.S.
S.E. _x	0.099T/A	0.122T/A	0.161T/A
S.E. _c	0.141T/A	0.173T/A	0.228T/A
C.V. = $\frac{S.E._c}{\bar{x}}$	5.6%	6.4%	4.4%
L.S.D. at .05	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.

NOTE: Haymore and Ladak-65 are considered to be the check varieties for this nursery.

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TITLE: Irrigated Commercial Sainfoin Yield Trial

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - Ray Ditterline

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1976

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate two commercial sainfoin varieties for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Five sainfoin varieties were planted on May 11, 1973, in Field Y-1 utilizing a randomized complete block design with four replications. Plot size was 4 feet by 20 feet with one foot between rows and two feet between plots. Four hundred pounds of 0-45-0 were applied in the spring of 1973. Thirty-two square feet were harvested from each variety as they matured.

RESULTS: All of the regrowth varieties (Remont, S-73-2, and S-73-3) had significantly less yield than Eski for each cutting and total harvest at the 0.01 level of probability (Table 1). However, the regrowth varieties did have from three to four inches of growth after the second harvest. Eski and Melrose had very little regrowth after the second harvest due to the late harvest and early frost. No real differences were obtained between Eski and Melrose.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an irrigated sainfoin nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Harvest	Harvest Date	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
			Replications				Total	Mean
			I	II	III	IV		
Remont	First	7/24	1.20	1.32	1.42	1.41	5.35	1.34**
	Second	8/21	1.05	0.97	1.16	1.01	4.19	1.05**
	Total		2.25	2.29	2.58	2.42	9.54	2.38**
S-73-2	First	7/24	1.08	1.56	1.45	1.25	5.34	1.33**
	Second	8/21	0.91	0.89	0.96	0.85	3.61	0.90**a
	Total		1.99	2.45	2.41	2.10	8.95	2.23**
S-73-3	First	7/24	0.99	1.26	1.32	1.49	5.06	1.26**
	Second	8/21	0.90	0.95	1.01	1.00	3.86	0.96**
	Total		1.89	2.21	2.33	2.49	8.92	2.23**
Eski	First	8/ 2	1.17	1.83	2.17	1.88	7.05	1.76aa
	Second	9/12	1.18	1.15	1.24	1.35	4.92	1.23aa
	Total		2.35	2.98	3.41	3.23	11.97	2.99aa
Melrose	First	7/31	1.03	1.71	2.09	1.95	6.78	1.69a
	Second	9/12	1.17	1.37	1.29	1.42	5.25	1.31aa
	Total		2.20	3.08	3.38	3.37	12.03	3.00aa

	First Harvest	Second Harvest	Total
Mean yields	1.48T/A	1.09T/A	2.57T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	5.73**	23.00**	12.47**
S.E. \bar{x}	0.0965T/A	0.0364T/A	0.112T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.137T/A	0.051T/A	0.159T/A
C.V. = $\frac{\bar{d}}{\bar{x}}$	6.5%	3.3%	4.4%
L.S.D. at .05	0.297T/A	0.112T/A	0.346T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.417T/A	0.157T/A	0.486T/A

NOTE: Remont and Eski are considered to be the check varieties for this nursery.

- ** Indicated a significantly lower yield than Eski at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.
- a Indicates a significantly higher or lower yield than Remont at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- aa Indicates a significantly higher yield than Remont at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.

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TITLE: Irrigated Trefoil Yield Trial

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - Ray Ditterline

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1976

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate several trefoil varieties for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Five trefoil varieties were planted with the check variety, Empire, on May 11, 1973 in Field Y-1. Plot size was 4 feet by 20 feet with one foot between rows. A randomized complete block design with four replications was utilized. All varieties were cut on a common date for the first harvest. However, the difference in regrowth necessitated different harvest dates for the second harvest. Thirty-two square feet were harvested from each plot at both harvests. Four hundred pounds of 0-45-0 were applied in the spring of 1973.

RESULTS: For first harvest yields all the varieties except Tana produced significantly more hay than Empire with Leo being the highest followed by P-15456 (Table 1). However, the second harvest yields of Leo were significantly lower than Empire. None of the varieties produced significantly more hay than Empire for the second harvest. For total harvest, P-15456, Mansfield, and Granger produced significantly more hay than Empire.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an irrigated trefoil nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Harvest	Per cent of plot in bloom	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture				Total	Mean
			Replication					
			I	II	III	IV		
P-15456	First	12	0.63	1.39	1.56	1.98	5.56	1.39**
	Second	15	1.24	1.21	1.38	1.21	5.04	1.26
	Total		1.87	2.60	2.94	3.19	10.60	2.65*
Leo	First	19	0.65	1.63	1.82	2.08	6.18	1.54**
	Second	15	0.71	0.99	0.91	1.16	3.77	0.94 ^a
	Total		1.36	2.62	2.73	3.24	9.95	2.49
Mansfield	First	20	0.49	1.34	1.44	1.62	4.89	1.22*
	Second	15	0.96	1.47	1.47	1.70	5.60	1.40
	Total		1.45	2.81	2.91	3.32	10.49	2.62*
Empire	First	5	0.51	1.05	1.09	1.42	4.07	1.02
	Second	15	0.98	1.24	1.41	1.52	5.15	1.29
	Total		1.49	2.29	2.50	2.94	9.22	2.30
Granger	First	21	0.55	1.27	1.53	1.74	5.09	1.27**
	Second	15	0.97	1.51	1.67	1.56	5.71	1.43
	Total		1.52	2.78	3.20	3.30	10.80	2.70**
Tana	First	16	0.49	1.11	1.22	1.58	4.40	1.10
	Second	15	0.90	1.41	1.23	0.85	4.39	1.10
	Total		1.39	2.52	2.45	2.43	8.79	2.20

	First Harvest	Second Harvest	Total
Mean yields	1.26T/A	1.24T/A	2.50T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	13.79**	4.32*	4.82**
S.E. _x	.052T/A	.089T/A	.093T/A
S.E. _d	0.073T/A	0.126T/A	0.131T/A
C.V. = $\frac{Sx}{\bar{x}}$	4.1%	7.2%	3.7%
L.S.D. at .05	0.156T/A	0.269T/A	0.279T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.215T/A	0.372T/A	0.386T/A

NOTE: Empire is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.
 Harvest dates: First - all varieties - July 21, 1973
 Second - Mansfield, Granger and Tana - September 12, 1973
 P-15456, Leo and Empire - September 21, 1973

- * Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- ** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.
- a Indicates a significantly lower yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.

TITLE: Irrigated Intrastate Orchardgrass Nursery

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperators - C. S. Cooper, J. L. Krall, J. G. Scheetz

LOCATIONS: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana
Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana
Southern Agricultural Research Center, Huntley, Montana
Plant Materials Center, Bridger, Montana

DURATION: Through 1975

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate eleven orchardgrass varieties for forage production throughout Montana.

PROCEDURES: Eleven orchardgrass varieties were sent to Bozeman, Huntley, Bridger, Sidney and Conrad in the spring of 1972 to establish an intrastate orchardgrass nursery. Data included in the 1973 report are from Kalispell, Bozeman, Huntley and Bridger.

The nursery at Kalispell was seeded at a rate of eight pounds per acre in Field Y-8, on May 12, utilizing a randomized complete block design with four replications. Plots consist of four rows spaced one foot apart and were 20 feet in length. Harvest area was thirty-four square feet. For the first cutting the varieties were harvested as they matured. Since maturity differences were not great for the second cutting all varieties were harvested on a common date. Four hundred pounds of 0-45-0 were applied in the spring of 1972. Nitrogen applications in 1973 were made in early spring (94 lbs N/A) and in midsummer (48 lbs N/A).

RESULTS: NK-1 (Nordstern) and NK-4 were the only two varieties that produced significantly more total forage than Pennlate (Table 1). Several varieties produced higher yields than Pennlate for the first cutting, but none were higher for the second cutting. In 1972, NK-1 and Chinook were the highest yielding entries.

No single variety was the best producer across all locations (Table 2). Kay and Dayton were the best hay producers at Huntley, NK-1 and Poto-mac at Bozeman and Napier and NK-2 at Bridger. The highest mean yield across all locations and years was NK-1 followed by Dayton.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an irrigated orchardgrass nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Harvest	Harvest Date	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
			Replications				Total	Mean
			I	II	III	IV		
Chinook	First	6- 1	3.11	2.27	2.54	2.42	10.34	2.59*
	Second	9-11	<u>2.29</u>	<u>1.79</u>	<u>1.33</u>	<u>1.72</u>	<u>7.13</u>	<u>1.78</u>
	Total		<u>5.40</u>	<u>4.06</u>	<u>3.87</u>	<u>4.14</u>	<u>17.47</u>	<u>4.37</u>
Napier	First	6- 1	2.51	1.99	2.20	2.14	8.84	2.21
	Second	9-11	<u>1.95</u>	<u>1.74</u>	<u>2.33</u>	<u>1.97</u>	<u>7.99</u>	<u>2.00</u>
	Total		<u>4.46</u>	<u>3.73</u>	<u>4.53</u>	<u>4.11</u>	<u>16.83</u>	<u>4.21</u>
NK-1	First	6- 7	3.62	2.89	3.00	2.70	12.21	3.05**
	Second	9-11	<u>1.74</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>2.26</u>	<u>1.55</u>	<u>7.65</u>	<u>1.91</u>
	Total		<u>5.36</u>	<u>4.99</u>	<u>5.26</u>	<u>4.25</u>	<u>19.86</u>	<u>4.96*</u>
NK-4	First	6- 7	2.90	2.58	3.19	2.66	11.33	2.83**
	Second	9-11	<u>2.28</u>	<u>1.94</u>	<u>2.29</u>	<u>1.71</u>	<u>8.22</u>	<u>2.06</u>
	Total		<u>5.18</u>	<u>4.52</u>	<u>5.48</u>	<u>4.37</u>	<u>19.55</u>	<u>4.89*</u>
Kay	First	6- 7	2.67	2.47	2.95	2.66	10.75	2.69**
	Second	9-11	<u>2.13</u>	<u>2.08</u>	<u>1.88</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>7.74</u>	<u>1.94</u>
	Total		<u>4.80</u>	<u>4.55</u>	<u>4.83</u>	<u>4.31</u>	<u>18.49</u>	<u>4.63</u>
Latar	First	6- 7	3.43	2.36	2.66	2.33	10.78	2.70**
	Second	9-11	<u>2.59</u>	<u>2.41</u>	<u>1.52</u>	<u>1.47</u>	<u>7.99</u>	<u>2.00</u>
	Total		<u>6.02</u>	<u>4.77</u>	<u>4.18</u>	<u>3.80</u>	<u>18.77</u>	<u>4.70</u>
Dayton	First	6- 1	2.58	1.88	2.35	2.24	9.05	2.26
	Second	9-11	<u>2.71</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>2.48</u>	<u>1.69</u>	<u>9.16</u>	<u>2.29</u>
	Total		<u>5.29</u>	<u>4.16</u>	<u>4.83</u>	<u>3.93</u>	<u>18.21</u>	<u>4.55</u>
NK-2	First	6- 1	2.28	2.33	2.22	2.23	9.06	2.27
	Second	9-11	<u>2.34</u>	<u>2.47</u>	<u>2.18</u>	<u>2.02</u>	<u>9.01</u>	<u>2.25</u>
	Total		<u>4.62</u>	<u>4.80</u>	<u>4.40</u>	<u>4.25</u>	<u>18.07</u>	<u>4.52</u>
Pennlate	First	6- 7	2.40	2.24	2.26	2.12	9.02	2.26
	Second	9-11	<u>2.15</u>	<u>2.18</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>
	Total		<u>4.55</u>	<u>4.42</u>	<u>4.26</u>	<u>3.79</u>	<u>17.02</u>	<u>4.26</u>
NK-3	First	6- 7	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.46	11.27	2.82**
	Second	9-11	<u>2.30</u>	<u>1.98</u>	<u>1.52</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>7.47</u>	<u>1.87</u>
	Total		<u>5.23</u>	<u>4.92</u>	<u>4.46</u>	<u>4.13</u>	<u>18.74</u>	<u>4.69</u>
Potomac	First	6- 1	2.09	2.16	2.30	2.25	8.80	2.20
	Second	9-11	<u>2.27</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>2.01</u>	<u>1.94</u>	<u>7.89</u>	<u>1.97</u>
	Total		<u>4.36</u>	<u>3.83</u>	<u>4.31</u>	<u>4.19</u>	<u>16.69</u>	<u>4.17</u>

Table 1 . (con't)

	<u>First Harvest</u>	<u>Second Harvest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mean yields	2.53T/A	2.01T/A	4.54T/A
F-value for variety yield comparisons	7.80**	1.22N.S.	1.98N.S.
S.E. \bar{x}	0.109T/A	0.137T/A	0.189T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.155T/A	0.194T/A	0.268T/A
C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$	4.3%	6.8%	4.2%
L.S.D. at .05	0.316T/A	0.396T/A	0.547T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.425T/A	0.533T/A	0.736T/A

NOTE: Pennlate is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.

- * Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- ** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.

Table 2. Yields obtained from an irrigated orchardgrass nursery at four locations in Montana.

Variety	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
	Location					
	Kalispell (1972)	Kalispell (1973)	Huntley	Bozeman	Bridger	Mean
Chinook	2.68	4.37	3.52	3.11	1.38	3.01
Napier	1.71	4.21	3.47	3.08	2.55	3.00
NK-1	2.23	4.96	3.47	3.26	1.91	3.17
NK-4	1.61	4.89	3.20	3.01	1.59	2.86
Kay	1.72	4.63	4.03	2.93	1.67	3.00
Latar	1.91	4.70	3.02	2.98	2.12	2.95
Dayton	1.73	4.55	4.06	2.93	2.23	3.10
NK-2	1.48	4.52	3.64	3.07	2.37	3.02
Pennlate	1.75	4.26	3.62	3.01	1.90	2.91
NK-3	1.61	4.69	3.25	2.70	1.51	2.75
Potomac	1.53	4.17	3.66	3.13	1.89	2.88
Nordstern	----	----	----	----	1.29	1.29
Mean yield	1.82T/A	4.54T/A	3.54T/A	3.02T/A	1.87T/A	
F-value for variety						
yield comparison	2.93*	1.98N.S.	1.94N.S.	1.06N.S.	4.81**	
S.E. \bar{x}	0.206T/A	0.189T/A	0.229T/A	0.141T/A	0.180T/A	
S.E. \bar{d}	0.291T/A	0.268T/A	0.324T/A	0.199T/A	0.255T/A	
C.V. = $\frac{\bar{Sx}}{\bar{x}}$	11.3%	4.2%	6.5%	4.6%	9.7%	
L.S.D. at .05	0.594T/A	0.547T/A	0.661T/A	0.406T/A	0.539T/A	
L.S.D. at .01	0.800T/A	0.736T/A	0.891T/A	0.547T/A	0.719T/A	

TITLE: Irrigated Orchardgrass Introduction Nursery

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1974

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate orchardgrass introductions for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: The nursery was planted on May 12, 1972 in Field Y-8, in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Each plot consisted of one row, 12 feet in length. The introductions were harvested twice in 1973 on uniform dates. Harvest area was nine square feet. Four hundred pounds of 0-45-0 were applied in the spring of 1972. Nitrogen applications in 1973 were made in early spring (94 lbs N/A) and in midsummer (48 lbs N/A).

RESULTS: Only one orchardgrass introduction was significantly higher than the check variety, Pennlate (Table 1). This introduction, 200319, was 1.34 tons per acre larger than Pennlate for the second harvest and 2.80 tons per acre larger for total harvest yields. The CV's for this experiment were very high due to the small plot size and low number of replications.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an orchardgrass introduction nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety or P.I. Number	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					1972 Total Yield
		Replications			Total	Mean	
		I	II	III			
Pennlate	First	4.89	2.75	2.87	10.51	3.50	3.43
	Second	3.37	1.97	2.32	7.66	2.55	
	Total	8.26	4.72	5.19	18.17	6.05	
Potomac	First	3.68	2.01	2.80	8.49	2.83	3.35
	Second	2.70	2.30	2.13	7.13	2.38	
	Total	6.38	4.31	4.93	15.62	5.21	
174773	First	3.88	4.87	3.15	11.90	3.97	3.26
	Second	2.80	1.81 ^{1/}	2.27	6.88	2.29	
	Total	6.68	6.68	5.42	18.78	6.26	
174774	First	4.99	2.95	2.19	10.13	3.38	2.83
	Second	2.43	1.40	2.35	6.18	2.06	
	Total	7.42	4.35	4.54	16.31	5.44	
172417	First	3.49	4.86	3.73	12.08	4.03	3.13
	Second	1.67	2.19	1.54	5.40	1.80	
	Total	5.16	7.05	5.27	17.48	5.83	
173696	First	3.00	1.79	1.12	5.91	1.97	2.35
	Second	2.59	1.57	1.57	5.73	1.91	
	Total	5.59	3.36	2.69	11.64	3.88	
176555	First	2.58	5.69	3.00	11.27	3.76	3.27
	Second	2.66	2.87	3.14	8.67	2.89	
	Total	5.24	8.56	6.14	19.94	6.65	
184040	First	2.12	2.46	3.53	8.11	2.70	3.33
	Second	2.32	1.67	2.68	6.67	2.22	
	Total	4.44	4.13	6.21	14.78	4.93	
189142	First	2.06	1.91	3.18	7.15	2.38	2.69
	Second	2.59	1.47	2.24	6.30	2.10	
	Total	4.65	3.38	5.42	13.45	4.48	
199245	First	3.01	3.06	3.14	9.21	3.07	3.33
	Second	3.06	3.77	3.08	9.91	3.30	
	Total	6.07	6.83	6.22	19.12	6.37	
200319	First	6.04	3.10	5.74	14.88	4.96	3.36
	Second	4.15	2.19	5.33	11.67	3.89*	
	Total	10.19	5.29	11.07	26.55	8.85*	

TITLE: Effect of row spacing on the seed production of two orchardgrass varieties.

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - Loren Wiesner

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1975

OBJECTIVES: Determine the correct cultural practices to achieve maximum seed yields of two orchardgrass varieties.

PROCEDURES: Pennlate and Potomac orchardgrass were seeded in 6, 12, 24 and 36 inch rows in the northeast corner of Field Y-10 on May 17, 1972. A randomized complete block design with four replications was utilized. Plot size for all row spacings was 9 feet by 20 feet. One hundred and fifty pounds of 34-0-0 were applied in the spring of 1973. All plots were harvested on July 11, 1973.

RESULTS: At all spacings, Pennlate out yielded Potomac by a good margin (Table 1). Over all spacings, the mean seed yield of Pennlate was about 66 percent greater than Potomac. The optimum row spacing for each variety was 12 inches. The interaction between variety and row spacing was not significant.

Table 1. Effect of row spacing and variety on orchardgrass seed production (pounds per acre) at Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Replication	Row Spacing (inches)				Mean ^{1/}
		6	12	24	36	
Pennlate	I	729.2	796.4	796.4	818.8	650.9a
	II	551.7	590.1	650.0	655.6	
	III	527.7	892.3	630.9	380.6	
	IV	503.7	748.4	748.4	393.4	
	Mean	578.1	756.8	706.4	562.1	
Potomac	I	551.7	546.9	518.1	329.4	391.5b
	II	451.0	441.4	429.4	345.4	
	III	422.2	522.9	160.7	175.9	
	IV	254.3	522.9	338.2	252.7	
	Mean	419.8	508.5	361.6	275.9	
Mean ^{2/}		499.0bc	632.7a	534.0ab	419.0c	

Mean Yield: 521.2 lbs/a

$S^2 = 10580.95$ lbs/a

$S = 102.87$ lbs/a

Harvest date: 7-11-73

Harvest area: 6" and 12" row spacing = 20 square feet, 24" row spacing = 40 square feet and 36" row spacing = 30 square feet.

F-value, S.E. \bar{x} , C.V. $\left(\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}\right)$ for variety yield comparison: 50.88**, 25.72 lbs/a, 4.9%

F-value, S.E. \bar{x} , C.V. $\left(\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}\right)$ for row spacing yield comparison: 5.93**, 36.35 lbs/a, 7.0%

F-value, S.E. \bar{x} , C.V. $\left(\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}\right)$ for row spacing x variety interaction: 1.16 N.S., 51.44 lbs/a, 9.9%

- ^{1/} Variety means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the .05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.
- ^{2/} Row spacing mean followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the .05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

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TITLE: Dryland Sainfoin Progeny Yield Nursery

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: This experiment will be phased out in 1974. Selections may be taken out of these progenies and the seed increased for more through testing.

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the progenies of sainfoin selections for forage production in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: This experiment was planted in a randomized complete block design with three replications on May 11, 1971, in Field F-1. Plots consist of four rows spaced one foot apart, 12 feet in length. Harvest area was 20 square feet. Harvest dates varied for the first cutting and were the same for the second cutting.

RESULTS: None of the sainfoin progenies yielded as much as Vernal alfalfa (Table 1). Total season yields for C-70-13 were significantly higher than registered Eski yields. The highest yielding entries in 1972 were not the same as those in 1973 which would indicate a year x variety interaction.

Table 1. Yields obtained from a dryland sainfoin progeny nursery at Kalispell, 1973

Clone number or source	Harvest	Harvest date	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture					1972 Total Yield
			Replications			Total	Mean	
			I	II	III			
C-70-1	First	6-14	3.71	3.24	2.53	9.48	3.16	6.03
	Second	7-23	1.05	0.74	1.24	3.03	1.01	
	Total		4.76	3.98	3.77	12.51	4.17	
C-70-2	First	6-12	3.48	3.38	3.66	10.52	3.51	5.12
	Second	7-23	0.89	0.69	0.81	2.39	0.80	
	Total		4.37	4.07	4.47	12.91	4.30	
C-70-3	First	6-14	3.26	2.71	3.05	9.02	3.01	5.67
	Second	7-23	0.95	0.87	0.57	2.39	0.80	
	Total		4.21	3.58	3.62	11.41	3.80	
Vernal alfalfa	First	6-16	3.38	2.66	4.67	10.71	3.57*	6.21*
	Second	7-23	1.20	1.87	1.75	4.82	1.61**	
	Total		4.58	4.53	6.42	15.53	5.18**	
C-70-7	First	6-11	4.00	2.97	2.84	9.81	3.27	4.77
	Second	7-23	1.17	0.51	0.68	2.36	0.79	
	Total		5.17	3.48	3.52	12.17	4.06	
C-70-8	First	6-14	3.91	3.09	3.22	10.22	3.41	5.86
	Second	7-23	0.87	0.87	0.86	2.60	0.87	
	Total		4.78	3.96	4.08	12.82	4.27	
C-70-11	First	6-19	4.28	3.38	3.28	10.94	3.65*	5.28
	Second	7-23	1.00	0.61	0.78	2.39	0.80	
	Total		5.28	3.99	4.06	13.33	4.44*	
C-70-13	First	6-11	3.38	3.07	3.68	10.63	3.54	4.12
	Second	7-23	0.95	0.75	1.08	2.78	0.93	
	Total		4.83	3.82	4.76	13.41	4.47*	
C-70-17	First	6-11	2.96	2.72	2.83	8.51	2.84	4.80
	Second	7-23	0.92	0.67	0.82	2.41	0.80	
	Total		3.88	3.39	3.65	10.92	3.64	
C-70-26	First	6-19	3.53	3.03	3.34	9.90	3.30	4.13
	Second	7-23	1.03	0.64	0.95	2.62	0.87	
	Total		4.56	3.67	4.29	12.52	4.17	
C-70-29	First	6-12	3.28	2.65	2.83	8.76	2.92	6.16*
	Second	7-23	0.90	1.18	0.90	2.98	0.99	
	Total		4.18	3.83	3.73	11.74	3.91	
C-70-30	First	6-12	3.66	3.57	2.76	9.99	3.33	4.17
	Second	7-23	0.97	0.90	1.03	2.90	0.97	
	Total		4.63	4.47	3.79	12.89	4.30	
C-70-35	First	6-12	3.06	2.86	2.57	8.49	2.83	6.13*
	Second	7-23	0.83	0.65	0.65	2.13	0.71	
	Total		3.89	3.51	3.22	10.62	3.54	

Table 1. (con't)

Clone number or source	Harvest	Harvest date	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture					1972
			Replications			Total	Mean	Total Yield
			I	II	III			
Registered Eski	First	6-11	2.98	3.14	2.41	8.53	2.84	4.59
	Second	7-23	0.86	0.75	0.73	2.34	0.78	
	Total		3.84	3.89	3.14	10.87	3.62	
Eski (original source)	First	6-11	3.27	3.12	2.86	9.25	3.08	4.01
	Second	7-23	1.22	1.09	1.21	3.52	1.17*	
	Total		4.49	4.21	4.07	12.77	4.26	

	First Harvest	Second Harvest	Total	1972 Total
Mean yields	3.22 T/A	0.93 T/A	4.14 T/A	5.14 T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	1.52 NS	4.50**	2.46*	2.64*
S.E. \bar{x}	0.232T/A	0.105T/A	0.264T/A	0.510T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.329T/A	0.149T/A	0.374T/A	0.721T/A
C.V. = $\frac{\bar{d}}{\bar{x}}$	7.2%	11.4%	6.4%	9.9%
L.S.D. at .05	0.706T/A	0.319T/A	0.802T/A	1.456T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.979T/A	0.443T/A	1.113T/A	1.939T/A

NOTE: Registered Eski is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.

- * Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .05 for that cutting or for the season total.
- ** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at .01 for that cutting or for the season total.

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TITLE: Agropyron Hybrid Nursery

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Through 1975

OBJECTIVE: To compare the forage production of three Agropyron hybrids to that of the standard crested variety under dryland conditions.

PROCEDURES: All entries were planted in 4 feet by 20 feet plots in a randomized complete block design with four replications. The wheatgrasses were seeded at a rate of five pounds per acre on May 11, 1972 in Field F-3. Thirty-two square feet were harvested from each plot.

RESULTS: Several mistakes were noted in the planting plan early in 1973 so the data reported in the 1972 annual report is not correct. Mean yields for all entries for 1972 are reported in Table 1 along with the 1973 data.

In 1972, only the Cristatum x Desertorum hybrid yielded significantly more than the standard crested variety. The two hybrids that had quackgrass as a parent yielded less than standard crested.

In 1973, all the entries in the nursery yielded more than the standard crested variety. However, only the Repens x Desertorum hybrid yielded significantly more. The Repens x Cristatum hybrid had a much greater degree of rhizomatous growth than did the Repens x Desertorum hybrid.

Table 1. Yields obtained from an Agropyron Hybrid Nursery at Kalispell, 1973.

Entry	Harvest Date	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture						1972 Yields
		Replication				Total	Mean	
		I	II	III	IV			
Cristatum x Desertorum	6-13	3.06	3.22	2.79	2.54	11.61	2.90	1.39*
Ladak 65 alfalfa	6-26	3.16	4.30	3.85	3.17	14.48	3.62**	2.48**
Repens x Cristatum	6-26	3.03	3.45	2.54	2.73	11.75	2.94	0.42
Standard Crested	6-13	2.87	2.44	2.61 ^{1/}	2.09	10.01	2.50	0.71
Ohoe intermediate wheatgrass	6-26	5.87	4.57	5.69	5.02	21.15	5.29**	0.38
Repens x Desertorum	6-26	3.39	3.14	3.70	2.93	13.16	3.29*	0.89

	1973	1972
Mean yields	3.42T/A	1.05T/A
F-value for variety yield comparison	22.24**	16.85**
S.E. \bar{x}	0.210T/A	0.194T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.296T/A	0.274T/A
C.V. = $\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$	6.1%	18.5%
L.S.D. at α .05	0.636T/A	0.588T/A
L.S.D. at .01	0.882T/A	0.816T/A

^{1/} Yield calculated by missing plot formula.

NOTE: Standard crested is considered to be the check variety for this nursery.

- * Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at the .05 probability level.
- ** Indicates a significantly higher yield than the check at the .01 probability level.

- TITLE: The effect of nitrogen and phosphorous on the forage yields of Eski sainfoin and Vernal alfalfa when harvested under three regimes.
- PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755
- PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
- LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana
- DURATION: Through 1975
- OBJECTIVE: To determine the influence of fertility level on sainfoin and alfalfa forage yields when harvested as hay, simulated pasture and hay-stockpile.
- PROCEDURES: Eski sainfoin and Vernal alfalfa were seeded on May 30, 1972 in Field Y-10. Plot size was 4 feet by 20 feet with one foot between rows. Different rates of nitrogen and phosphorous were applied to both legumes under three harvest management regimes. These harvest management regimes were (1) simulated pasture harvest where the legumes were harvested when they reached an approximate height of 12 inches and then were clipped every six weeks; (2) hay harvest where the legumes were cut as hay, and (3) hay-stockpile harvest where the legumes were first harvested as hay and then all regrowth was allowed to accumulate till fall when they were harvested a second time. The experimental design was randomized split plot with four replications. Harvest management regimes were assigned to main plots and the species and fertilizer treatments were assigned to the subplots. Harvest area for each plot was 34 square feet. Yield data was not obtained the seeding year. The nursery was irrigated three times in 1973 with two inches being applied at each irrigation.
- RESULTS: Data showing the effect of nitrogen and phosphorous on the forage yields of sainfoin and alfalfa when harvested under the simulated pasture regime for first, second and third cuttings are presented in Table 1. Generally, first cutting yields of alfalfa regardless of fertilizer rates were lower than yields for most sainfoin treatments. However, second and third cutting yields of alfalfa were usually greater than those for sainfoin. There were essentially no differences between the alfalfa varieties that had different nitrogen rates for any of the cuttings.
- The influence of nitrogen and phosphorous on the forage yields of sainfoin and alfalfa when harvested as hay for first, second and third cuttings is shown in Table 2. First cutting yields of the alfalfa treatments were lower than any of the sainfoin treatments. First cutting yields of sainfoin were the greatest at the 50 pounds per acre nitrogen and 0 pounds per acre phosphorous rates.
- Sainfoin first cutting yields were approximately 1.2 tons per acre higher than those for alfalfa under the hay-stockpile regime (Table 3). However, for the "stockpile" harvest alfalfa yields were consistently higher than sainfoin yields regardless of fertility levels. Differences in yields within species for each harvest were minimal.
- Mean yields for each cutting at each harvest regime across species and fertilizer treatments are presented in Table 4. First cutting yields were the greatest under the hay and hay-stockpile regimes. Yields for second cutting of the simulated pasture were greater than those harvested under the hay regime. Second cutting yields of the hay-stockpile harvest regime were far greater than for either of the other two harvest regimes.

The effects of nitrogen and phosphorous rates, species, and harvest regime on the total forage yields of Eski sainfoin and Vernal alfalfa are presented in Table 5. The mean yields of the simulated pasture regime across all other treatments were significantly less than those for hay and hay-stockpile regimes. The yield difference for total harvest between the hay and hay-stockpile regime approached significance at the 0.05 probability level. For every fertilizer and species treatment the hay-stockpile regime out yielded the hay regime. Alfalfa showed a slight response to nitrogen across all harvest regimes. Sainfoin yields across all harvest regimes were not increased significantly by adding fertilizers although slight increases were noted. The nitrogen rate of 300 pounds per acre even decreased yields although this decrease was not significant.

Table 1. The effect of fertilizers on sainfoin and alfalfa forage yields when harvested under the simulated pasture regime.

Species	Nitrogen (lbs/a)	Phosphorous (lbs/a)	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
				Replications				Total	Mean
				I	II	III	IV		
Sainfoin	0	0	First	2.60	2.58	2.52	2.61	10.31	2.58
			Second	1.18	1.20	1.28	1.13	4.79	1.20
			Third	1.12	1.04	0.97	1.02	4.15	1.04
			Total	4.90	4.82	4.77	4.76	19.25	4.82
Sainfoin	50	0	First	2.53	2.45	2.53	2.28	9.79	2.45
			Second	1.29	1.08	0.95	1.00	4.32	1.08
			Third	1.36	1.15	1.12	0.97	4.60	1.15
			Total	5.18	4.68	4.60	4.25	18.71	4.68
Sainfoin	100	0	First	2.38	2.04	2.21	2.43	9.06	2.27
			Second	1.16	0.97	1.09	0.90	4.12	1.03
			Third	0.99	1.03	1.06	0.84	3.92	0.98
			Total	4.53	4.04	4.36	4.17	17.10	4.28
Sainfoin	200	0	First	2.24	2.38	2.70	2.20	9.52	2.38
			Second	1.19	1.17	1.19	1.14	4.69	1.17
			Third	1.24	1.21	1.35	1.03	4.83	1.21
			Total	4.67	4.76	5.24	4.37	19.04	4.76
Sainfoin	300	0	First	2.24	2.12	2.06	2.06	8.48	2.12
			Second	1.23	0.93	0.78	0.77	3.71	0.93
			Third	1.26	0.98	0.89	0.79	3.92	0.98
			Total	4.73	4.03	3.73	3.62	16.11	4.03
Sainfoin	200	100	First	2.18	2.15	2.24	2.02	8.59	2.15
			Second	1.02	1.10	1.37	0.90	4.39	1.10
			Third	1.04	1.13	1.30	1.06	4.53	1.13
			Total	4.24	4.38	4.91	3.98	17.51	4.38
Sainfoin	200	200	First	2.24	2.39	2.55	2.38	9.56	2.39
			Second	1.30	1.33	1.40	1.28	5.31	1.33
			Third	1.32	1.34	1.39	1.32	5.37	1.34
			Total	4.86	5.06	5.34	4.98	20.24	5.06
Alfalfa	0	200	First	1.83	2.63	2.28	1.97	8.71	2.18
			Second	1.59	1.30	1.46	1.45	5.80	1.45
			Third	1.95	1.76	2.19	1.78	7.68	1.92
			Total	5.37	5.69	5.93	5.20	22.19	5.55
Alfalfa	100	200	First	1.99	1.75	2.40	2.10	8.24	2.06
			Second	1.67	1.22	1.28	1.54	5.71	1.43
			Third	2.01	1.96	2.16	2.28	8.41	2.10
			Total	5.67	4.93	5.84	5.92	22.36	5.59

Table 2. The effect of fertilizers on sainfoin and alfalfa forage yields when harvested under the hay regime.

Species	Nitrogen (lbs/a)	Phosphorous (lbs/a)	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
				Replications				Total	Mean
				I	II	III	IV		
Sainfoin	0	0	First	3.92	4.34	4.21	4.44	16.91	4.23
			Second	1.02	1.01	0.68	0.88	3.59	0.90
			Third	1.03	0.96	0.85	1.22	4.06	1.02
			Total	5.97	6.31	5.74	6.54	24.56	6.15
Sainfoin	50	0	First	4.74	4.60	4.32	4.84	18.50	4.63
			Second	0.97	1.05	0.69	0.83	3.54	0.89
			Third	1.14	1.11	0.80	1.11	4.16	1.04
			Total	6.85	6.76	5.81	6.78	26.20	6.56
Sainfoin	100	0	First	4.33	4.79	4.16	4.74	18.02	4.51
			Second	1.00	1.16	0.87	0.91	3.94	0.99
			Third	1.00	0.95	0.75	1.39	4.09	1.02
			Total	6.33	6.90	5.78	7.04	26.05	6.52
Sainfoin	200	0	First	4.75	4.66	3.31	4.83	17.55	4.39
			Second	0.92	1.25	0.45	1.14	3.76	0.94
			Third	1.06	0.94	0.61	1.37	3.98	1.00
			Total	6.73	6.85	4.37	7.34	25.29	6.33
Sainfoin	300	0	First	4.51	4.04	3.41	4.57	16.53	4.13
			Second	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.97	3.02	0.76
			Third	0.95	0.85	0.58	1.39	3.77	0.94
			Total	6.15	5.57	4.67	6.93	23.32	5.83
Sainfoin	200	100	First	3.28	4.38	4.09	4.61	16.36	4.09
			Second	0.74	0.64	0.45	0.91	2.74	0.69
			Third	0.99	0.79	0.59	1.26	3.63	0.91
			Total	5.01	5.81	5.13	6.78	22.73	5.69
Sainfoin	200	200	First	4.49	4.13	3.52	4.80	16.94	4.24
			Second	0.85	0.91	0.56	0.93	3.25	0.81
			Third	1.12	0.94	0.56	1.13	3.75	0.94
			Total	6.46	5.98	4.64	6.86	23.94	5.99
Alfalfa	0	200	First	2.61	3.19	3.36	3.07	12.23	3.06
			Second	1.74	1.70	1.66	1.65	6.75	1.69
			Third	1.91	1.81	2.01	1.88	7.61	1.90
			Total	6.26	6.70	7.03	6.60	26.59	6.65
Alfalfa	100	200	First	3.57	3.19	3.52	3.01	13.29	3.32
			Second	1.73	1.92	1.49	1.57	6.71	1.68
			Third	1.84	2.08	1.91	1.90	7.73	1.93
			Total	7.14	7.19	6.92	6.48	27.73	6.93

Table 3. The effect of fertilizers on sainfoin and alfalfa forage yields when harvested under the stockpiling regime.

Species	Nitrogen (lbs/a)	Phosphorous (lbs/a)	Harvest	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture					
				Replications				Total	Mean
				I	II	III	IV		
Sainfoin	0	0	First	3.80	4.54	4.87	4.53	17.74	4.44
			Second	2.16	2.59	2.50	2.37	9.62	2.41
			Total	5.96	7.13	7.37	6.90	27.36	6.85
Sainfoin	50	0	First	3.83	4.55	4.74	4.55	17.67	4.42
			Second	2.36	2.33	2.35	2.51	9.55	2.39
			Total	6.19	6.88	7.09	7.06	27.22	6.81
Sainfoin	100	0	First	3.19	4.42	5.67	4.52	17.80	4.45
			Second	2.03	2.80	2.72	2.41	9.96	2.49
			Total	5.22	7.22	8.39	6.93	27.76	6.94
Sainfoin	200	0	First	3.88	4.52	5.05	4.80	18.25	4.56
			Second	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.90	10.54	2.64
			Total	6.43	7.07	7.59	7.70	28.79	7.20
Sainfoin	300	0	First	3.42	4.06	5.06	4.98	17.52	4.38
			Second	2.64	2.47	2.75	2.89	10.75	2.69
			Total	6.06	6.53	7.81	7.87	28.27	7.07
Sainfoin	200	100	First	4.11	4.99	4.69	5.11	18.90	4.73
			Second	2.46	2.85	2.82	2.61	10.74	2.69
			Total	6.57	7.84	7.51	7.72	29.64	7.42
Sainfoin	200	200	First	3.70	5.01	4.98	4.40	18.09	4.52
			Second	2.55	3.34	2.52	2.75	11.16	2.79
			Total	6.25	8.35	7.50	7.15	29.25	7.31
Alfalfa	0	200	First	3.26	2.61	2.76	3.70	12.33	3.08
			Second	3.81	3.57	3.83	4.11	15.32	3.83
			Total	7.07	6.18	6.59	7.81	27.65	6.91
Alfalfa	100	200	First	3.14	3.15	3.35	3.61	13.25	3.31
			Second	3.83	3.90	3.46	3.77	14.96	3.74
			Total	6.97	7.05	6.81	7.38	28.21	7.05

Table 4. Mean yields for each cutting for each harvest regime.

Harvest Regime	Tons per acre at 12 per cent moisture						Total
	Harvest Date						
	5-29	6-20	7-12	7-25	8-28	9-10	
Simulated pasture	2.29	----	1.19	----	1.32	----	4.79
Hay	----	4.07	----	1.04	----	1.19	6.29
Stockpile	----	4.21	----	----	----	2.85	7.06

Table 5. Effect of varying fertilizer rates and harvest regime on the total forage yields* of Eski sainfoin and Vernal alfalfa.

Species	Nitrogen (lbs/a)	Phosphorous (lbs/a)	Tons per acre at 12 percent moisture			
			Harvest Regime			Mean
			Simulated Pasture	Hay	Hay Stockpile	
Sainfoin	0	0	4.82abcd	6.15abcd	6.85a	5.94bcd
Sainfoin	50	0	4.68cd	6.56abc	6.81a	6.02bcd
Sainfoin	100	0	4.28cd	6.52abc	6.94a	5.91bcd
Sainfoin	200	0	4.76bcd	6.33abcd	7.20a	6.10abcd
Sainfoin	300	0	4.03d	5.83cd	7.07a	5.64d
Sainfoin	200	100	4.38cd	5.69d	7.42a	5.83cd
Sainfoin	200	200	5.06abc	5.99bcd	7.31a	6.12abc
Alfalfa	0	200	5.55ab	6.65ab	6.91a	6.37ab
Alfalfa	100	200	5.59a	6.93a	7.05a	6.52a
Mean			4.79a	6.29b	7.06b	

* Species and fertilizer means, harvest regime means, and species and fertilizer means within each harvest regime not followed by the same letter are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

	<u>Species and fertilizer</u>	<u>Harvest regime</u>	<u>Species and fertilizer within each harvest regime</u>
F-value for variety yield comparison	3.45**	22.05**	2.22**
S.E. \bar{x}	0.146T/A	0.246T/A	0.253T/A
S.E. \bar{d}	0.206T/A	0.347T/A	0.357T/A
C.V. = $\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$	2.4%	4.1%	4.2%

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TITLE: Evaluation of two irrigated pasture mixtures when grazed by yearling steers.

PROJECT: Forage Investigations MS 755

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

OBJECTIVES: Determine forage yields, forage utilization, carrying capacity, and beef gain per acre of two irrigated pasture mixtures (Eski sainfoin-Empire birdsfoot trefoil and Ladino clover-Potomac orchardgrass) when grazed by yearling steers.

DURATION: The evaluation of these two pasture mixtures was discontinued in 1973. Three new pastures will be evaluated in 1974, 1975 and 1976. They are (1) Melrose sainfoin-Empire birdsfoot trefoil - Manchac smooth brome grass; (2) Ladino clover - Chinook orchardgrass; and (3) a pure stand of Thor alfalfa.

PROCEDURES: A non bloating pasture mixture (Eski sainfoin-Empire birdsfoot trefoil) and a bloating mixture (Ladino clover-Potomac orchardgrass) were seeded in late summer of 1971 at Kalispell, Montana. Each pasture treatment consisted of two acres plus a one-half acre holding pasture. The two acres for each treatment were divided into four sub-pastures to allow rotational grazing. The pastures were fertilized with 200 pounds per acre of 16-20-0 at time of seeding and 150 pounds per acre of 34-0-0 in the spring of 1972. In the spring of 1973, 280 pounds per acre of 16-20-0 were applied to the clover-orchardgrass mixture and 120 pounds per acre of 0-45-0 were applied to the sainfoin-trefoil mixture. Six irrigations with two inches per irrigation were applied throughout the 1973 growing season.

No forage data was obtained in the fourth rotation which essentially was a fall grazing rotation. Three samples of 3 by 10 feet each were obtained from each sub-pasture before and after grazing for the first three rotations to evaluate each species mixture for forage yield and forage consumption. In paddock number two for the first three rotations, three samples were hand separated to determine the species composition by weight throughout the growing season. In 1973 the sainfoin-trefoil pasture was heavily invaded by bluegrass, so essentially the mixture consisted of three species rather than two.

The cattle used to graze the pastures were hereford and hereford-angus yearling steers which were obtained from the Tutvedt brothers northwest of Kalispell. Each steer was implanted with 36 milligrams of D.E.S. The steers were received in early May of 1973 and weighed prior to assignment to the pastures. The weights ranged from 400 to 550 pounds. The very light and heavy steers were not included in the study. Three steers that weighed 500⁺ 11 pounds were assigned to each pasture treatment as "tester" steers (Table 1). These steers remained on the study throughout the season to evaluate the quality of the forage. In addition, steers with equivalent weights were assigned at random to each pasture treatment. These steers were "put and take" steers and were added to or taken off the study as the forage demanded to determine total production per acre and carrying capacity.

The "put and take" steers were shrunk overnight (off feed and water for 16 hours) each time they were removed or put on the pasture. The "testers" steers were weighed after grazing each sub-pasture in the same manner. No concentrates were given to either group of steers throughout the growing season. A mineral supplement (block form) was provided for the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass steers and Bloat Guard which contained poloxalene (block form) was provided for the clover-orchardgrass steers. The latter steers were fed Bloat Guard for three days prior to putting them on the bloating mixture. None of the steers grazing the clover-orchardgrass mixture showed signs of bloat in 1973.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Initial weights, final weights, and total weight gains for the yearling "tester" steers when grazing each of the pasture mixtures for 146 days are presented in Table 1. Each pasture treatment was assigned two hereford steers and one black-whiteface steer. Total weight gains for each steer on the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass mixture exceeded those of the clover-orchardgrass mixture by an average of 26 pounds. Statistics for the average daily gains for the "tester" steers are included in Table 2.

The total production in pounds per acre of the clover-orchardgrass steers ("tester" and "put and take") was 121.5 pounds greater than that of the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass steers (Table 2). As could be expected, beef production was greater in the first rotation for both pasture mixtures and dropped off in each succeeding rotation. In every rotation except the second, beef production was greater for clover-orchardgrass pastures. One possible reason for the reverse in the second rotation could be due to an infestation of flies. The clover-orchardgrass steers seemed to be more affected even though steers in both pastures had access to an insecticide. Also, the clover-orchardgrass steers did have some diarrhea which could have increased the fly problem.

Average daily gains across all rotations for the tester steers was greater for those steers on the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass mixture than it was for the clover-orchardgrass steers, although this difference was not significant. In the fourth rotation, the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass mixture consisted mostly of bluegrass and with the absence of a legume in the mixture, the average daily gains dropped. The average daily gain for the clover-orchardgrass animals in the second rotation was very low. Again, I would attribute this to the fly problem.

The number of AUM's was greater for the clover-orchardgrass pasture than for the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass pasture. On the average each steer consumed more forage per pound of gain for the clover-orchardgrass pasture than for the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass pasture. The carrying capacity of the clover-orchardgrass pasture was significantly greater than the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass pasture.

The total forage yield (tons/acre at 12 percent moisture) was 0.5 tons/acre greater for the clover-orchardgrass pasture mixture (Table 3). For both pastures, yields were greatest for the first rotation and decreased in each succeeding rotation. The difference in total production for the two pastures came in the second and third rotations due to the greater regrowth of the clover-orchardgrass. Percent consumption was greater in the second and third rotation than in the first rotation, especially for the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass mixture. Sainfoin comprised the greater part of the sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass mixture in the first rotation and decreased markedly in the following rotations. Trefoil, however showed an exact reverse in its

contribution to the mixture. The clover-orchardgrass mixture consisted mostly of orchardgrass early in the season and gradually declined through midsummer and increased slightly in the fall. The clover increased in its contribution to the total forage yield of the mixture as the season progressed. In both pastures, weed invasions were the greatest during the second rotation and markedly decreased in the third rotation. Shepherd's purse was the predominate weed in both pastures.

SUMMARY:

Two irrigated pasture mixtures (1) Eski sainfoin-Empire birdsfoot trefoil (non bloating mixture) and (2) Ladino clover-Potomac orchardgrass (bloating mixture) were grazed by yearling steers for 146 days in 1973 at Kalispell, Montana. Total beef production was 977 and 855.5 pounds per acre for the clover-orchardgrass and sainfoin-trefoil pastures, respectively. It is questionable whether this difference was great enough to off set the cost of feeding Bloat Guard to the clover-orchardgrass steers. There were no signs of bloat in 1973. Average daily gains were greater for those steers grazing the sainfoin-trefoil mixture, although this difference was not significant. The average carrying capacity of the clover-orchardgrass and sainfoin-trefoil mixtures was 3.69 and 3.10 steers per acre, respectively. This difference was significant at the 0.05 level of probability.

Table 1. Initial weights, final weights, and total weight gains for yearling tester steers when grazing two irrigated pasture mixtures for 146 days.

Animal Number	Animal Type	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Total Gain	ADG
Sainfoin - Trefoil - Bluegrass					
7	Hereford	496	733	237	1.62
12	Hereford	511	833	322	2.21
18	Black, whiteface	497	809	312	2.14
\bar{x}		501.3	791.7	290.3	1.99
Clover - Orchardgrass					
3	Hereford	499	759	260	1.78
15	Hereford	506	782	276	1.89
32	Black, whiteface	505	761	256	1.75
\bar{x}		503.3	767.3	264.0	1.81

Table 2. Performance of yearling steers by rotation when grazing two irrigated pasture mixtures.

	First Rotation 5/17-6/17 32 days	Second Rotation 6/18-7/27 40 days	Third Rotation 7/28-9/7 42 days	Fourth Rotation 9/8-10/9 32 days	Total	Mean
<u>Sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass</u>						
Gain/a (lbs)	298.5	251.0	204.5	101.5	855.5	---
ADG-testers (lbs)	2.02	2.09	2.14	1.71	---	1.99 ^{1/}
Steer days/a	165.0	110.5	104.5	64.0	444.0	---
Animal days/a*	110.6	74.0	70.0	42.9	297.5	---
Steer months/a	---	---	---	---	14.80	---
Animal months/a*	---	---	---	---	9.92	---
12% hay intake/steer/ day (lbs)	14.18	14.67	13.01	---	---	13.95
12% hay/lb of beef	7.84	6.45	6.65	---	---	6.98
Carrying capacity						
Steers/a	5.16	2.76	2.49	2.00	---	3.10 ^{2/}
AU/a	3.45	1.85	1.67	1.34	---	2.08
<u>Clover-orchardgrass</u>						
Gain/a (lbs)	344.0	199.5	273.0	160.5	977.0	---
ADG-testers (lbs)	1.87	1.49	1.93	1.95	---	1.81 ^{1/}
Steer days/a	183.0	137.0	130.0	80.0	530.0	---
Animal days/a*	122.6	91.8	87.1	53.6	355.1	---
Steer months/a	---	---	---	---	17.67	---
Animal months/a*	---	---	---	---	11.84	---
12% hay intake/steer/ day (lbs)	12.90	15.18	14.46	---	---	14.18
12% hay/lb of beef	6.86	10.43	6.89	---	---	8.06
Carrying capacity						
Steers/a	5.72	3.43	3.10	2.50	---	3.69 ^{2/}
AU/a	3.83	2.30	2.07	1.67	---	2.47

* Animal days/a and animal months/a were calculated from steer days/a and steer months/a by multiplying by the factor 0.67.

^{1/} L.S.D. at 0.05 = 0.40 lbs/day and C.V. $\left(\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}\right) = 6.0\%$

^{2/} L.S.D. at 0.01 = 0.34 steers/a and C.V. $\left(\frac{S.E.\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}\right) = 1.2\%$

Table 3. Forage yields, species composition and percent consumption by rotation and paddock for two irrigated pasture mixtures.

	First Rotation					Second Rotation					Third Rotation				
	5/17-6/17					6/18-7/27					7/28-9/7				
	32 days					40 days					42 days				
	Number of days/paddock					Number of days/paddock					Number of days/paddock				
	6*	7	9	Total		10	10	10	10	Total	9	9	10	14	Grand Total
<u>Sainfoin-trefoil-bluegrass</u>															
Forage yield															
(tons/a at 12% moisture)	.43	.06	.28	.40	1.17	.25	.13	.21	.24	.81	.18	.18	.18	.15	.68 2.66
Percent consumption	79.6	85.2	74.4	78.9		82.7	72.6	85.6	93.5		68.6	86.0	88.2	87.3	
Species composition %															
sainfoin	60.5						28.1					12.1			
trefoil	1.9						33.7					73.1			
bluegrass	12.2						5.8					7.3			
weeds	25.5						32.4					7.5			
<u>Clover-orchardgrass</u>															
Forage yield															
(tons/a at 12% moisture)	.38	.05	.38	.38	1.18	.25	.15	.33	.31	1.04	.27	.18	.25	.25	.94 3.16
Percent consumption	80.9	93.8	88.5	81.0		89.8	88.9	91.9	91.5		94.3	87.7	95.2	90.3	
Species composition %															
clover	23.9						28.1					62.9			
orchardgrass	54.3						31.9					33.8			
weeds	21.9						40.0					13.4			

* First paddock grazed in 1973.

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TITLE: Spring Barley..

PROJECT: Small Grains Investigations 756

YEAR: 1973

PERSONNEL: Vern R. Stewart
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Cooperating Agencies - Montana Agricultural Experiment Station
Field Crops Branch A.R.S., U.S.D.A.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine the adaptation of new and introduced barley varieties in western Montana.
2. To assist in the state breeding program for development of varieties with stiff straw and disease resistance.

1973 EXPERIMENTS:

1. Dryland Intrastate Yield Nursery
2. Irrigated Intrastate Yield Nursery
3. Off Station Yield Nurseries
Missoula County
Ravalli County
Lake County
Sanders County
4. Irrigated Unitan 2-6 Row Isogenic Yield Nursery
5. Dryland Awnless Yield Nursery
6. Dryland Hooded Yield Nursery

SUMMARY OF 1973 RESULTS:

Dryland Intrastate Yield Nursery: Below normal rainfall during the growing season accounted in part for the low dryland yield. Steptoe is the highest yielding variety with 69.05 bu/a, however it is not significantly greater in yield than Pirolina at the .05 level of probability. Table 1.

A summary of dryland varieties is found in Table 2. Many varieties exceeded Pirolina in yield, with Steptoe being 30% higher in yield over a 3 year period. Centennial 12%, 6 years; ID143411, 22%, 2 years and Zepher, 16%, 7 years.

Irrigated Intrastate Yield Nursery: Yields ranged from 54.0 bu/a to 109.2 bu/a. No varieties were found to be significantly (.05) higher in yield than Ingrid. The highest yielding entry was ID681241. Complete tabulated data is found in Table 3.

Yields of varieties grown in the Irrigated Intrastate Nursery for the past ten years and comparisons are found in Table 4.

Off Station Locations:

Missoula County - A large weed population early in the growing season may have had some effect on yields; however, they are near average for this location. Water shortage was a factor in total yield. MT729 was the highest yielding entry in the nursery and was significantly higher in yield than Ingrid. Test weights were very high for all varieties. Table 5.

Ravalli County - This nursery was grown on land which had been in sugar beets in 1972. Water was adequate during the growing season. Yields are very high and plumpness was high for most entries. There was good differential in lodging data. The mean yield for the nursery was 110.72 bu/a. ID6821241 was the highest in yield. Table 6.

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Results (con't)

Lake County - The seed bed contained considerable straw at seeding time (stubbled in wheat land). This resulted in some planting shoes plugging, causing missing plots. This could in part account for the rather high C.V. Yields were quite high in this location. Hector was the highest yielding entry, but yields were found to be statistically non-significant. Table 7.

Sanders County - Good seed bed at planting time and adequate moisture during the growing season are responsible for the high yields and large plump kernels. Yields ranged from 95.63 bu/a to 137.17 bu/a. Steptoe was significantly higher in yield than Ingrid in this location. Table 8.

Tables 9, 10 and 11 are summaries of barley data obtained from 20 lines and varieties tested in western Montana in 1973. The highest mean yield was obtained in Sanders County, the highest yielding variety was ID681241, Steptoe was third in yield for all locations.

Several breeding nurseries were grown in 1973. These are included in the overall Feed Crops Research Committee Report.

Table 1. Agronomic data from dryland intrastate barley yield nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell. Field A-2.

Date seeded: April 18, 1973 Date harvested: August 17, 1973
Size of plot: 16 square feet

C.I. or St. No.		Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Lodging		% ^{1/} Plump	
							% Prev.	Sev.		
CI	15229	Steptoe	69.05	42.8	172.25b	31.50	.00b	.00	80.0	
ID	143411	Pir/Vance Smyrna	67.27	48.0	171.75b	27.75	74.25a	4.00a	67.0	
MT	722		64.11	47.2	179.50a	29.25	.00b	.00	73.0	
CI	3351	Dekap	63.86	45.8	174.75	28.25	99.00a	7.00a	46.0	
ID	681241	Steveland x Unitan	63.46	42.4	171.75b	30.75	99.00a	2.75a	72.0	
CI	13667	Zephyr	63.05	45.8	179.00a	27.75	.00b	.00	79.0	
MT	729		62.90	48.5	179.25a	28.50	.00b	.00	72.0	
CI	13826	Erbet	62.30	49.6	170.25	27.75	99.00a	5.25a	51.0	
ID	18101	Klages	62.08	44.3	181.25a	30.25	.00b	.00	64.0	
CI	10421	Unitan	62.05	42.2	172.75b	35.75a	99.00a	1.75a	73.0	
CI	9558	Piroline ^{2/}	61.77	49.6	176.00	28.50	24.75	.25	66.0	
MT	724		61.61	44.6	182.00a	26.25b	.00b	.00	72.0	
CI	13827	Shabet	61.36	45.3	179.00a	29.75	99.00a	1.50a	42.0	
CI	6398	Betzes	60.61	45.6	178.75a	31.25a	49.50	1.00	50.0	
MT	72132	Hector	59.43	46.1	177.25	31.50a	24.75	.25	76.0	
MT	728		59.33	46.5	177.75a	27.00	.00b	.00	57.0	
WA	692566	Marie/Pir// Heines Hanna	59.30	46.2	175.75a	29.25	24.75	.25	54.0	
CD	5914	Centennial	58.89	45.6	181.25a	28.25	.00b	.00	83.0	
MT	7211	Merio	58.58	44.8	180.25a	26.50b	.00b	.00	55.0	
MT	723		58.14	43.7	179.00a	25.25	.00b	.00	75.0	
MT	727		57.93	45.6	181.50a	27.00	.00b	.00	50.0	
MT	13682	Briggs	57.02	42.6	166.25b	24.50b	.00b	.00	85.0	
MT	726		56.71	46.5	179.00a	28.00	.00b	.00	85.0	
MT	7212	Signat	56.58	48.0	179.25a	28.00	.00b	.00	77.0	
MT	7213		55.33	45.9	184.50a	23.00b	.00b	.00	50.0	
MT	7210		54.46	45.3	179.75a	25.75b	.00b	.00	64.0	
CI	10083	Ingrid	53.61	47.7	181.75a	28.75	24.75	.25	71.0	
MT	725		52.74	46.2	180.75a	30.00	.00b	.00	67.0	
MT	7214		52.17	46.1	179.50a	26.50b	.00b	.00	39.0	
MT	87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	50.64b	47.2	177.25	24.25b	.00b	.00	61.0	
CI	5438	Compana	50.30b	43.0	174.00b	29.75	99.00a	7.00a	88.0	
MT	721		44.20b	43.7	180.00a	25.25b	.00b	.00	60.0	
MT	294318	Waxy Compana	41.73b	41.2	173.75b	27.75	99.00a	7.00a	79.0	
MT	72811	Wiebe 8 Chr Late	41.20b	44.0	183.50a	26.75	.00b	.00	40.0	
MT	7285	Wiebe 8 Chr Early	32.07b	47.2	172.75b	25.25b	24.75	.25	40.0	
			\bar{x}	57.0	45.6	177.5	28.0	26.9	1.1	64.7
			$F_{3/}$	4.69**	.0	72.05**	13.29**	12.29**	43.44**	.0
			S.E. \bar{x}	3.59	.0	.49	.69	11.40	.33	.0
			L.S.D.							
			(.05)	10.07	.0	1.36	1.92	31.97	.93	.0
			C.V. %	6.30	.0	.27	2.45	42.44	30.14	.0

1/ On top 6/64 seive

2/ Check variety

3/ Value for variety comparison

*/ Indicates statistical significance .05 level.

**/Indicates statistical significance .01 level.

a/ Values significantly greater than the check.

b/ Values significantly less than the check.

Table 2. Summary of yields for dryland intrastate and station yield nurseries grown on the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana from 1964 thru 1973.

C.I. or State #	Variety	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Ave.	Sta Yrs	% Piroline
CI 10421	Unitan	65.5	80.4	72.6	60.7	90.1	64.5	86.2	78.5	88.9	62.1	74.9	10	108
CI 6398	Betzes	61.7	73.5	69.9	56.5	90.4	76.4	72.0	72.5	83.8	60.6	71.7	10	103
CI 9558	Piroline	75.3	80.8	69.1	58.3	96.5	50.4	78.7	67.7	57.1	61.8	69.6	10	100
CI 3351	Dekap	56.8	72.5	56.5	52.4	86.7	53.8	74.8	73.4	69.8	63.9	65.9	10	95
CI 5438	Compana	57.1	79.8	62.9	58.2	89.1	44.9	66.2	58.6	44.2	50.3	61.1	10	88
CI 13667	Zephyr				60.9	94.8	60.5	93.7	82.2	89.6	63.1	77.8	7	116
CI 13826	Erbet				53.3	85.1	66.3	66.9	59.8	40.1	62.3	62.0	7	92
CD 5914	Centennial					101.4	64.3	94.9	83.7	57.1	58.9	76.7	6	112
CI 13827	Shabet						57.8	73.4	68.4	62.6	61.4	64.7	5	103
MT 72132	Hector						43.1	74.0	77.5	68.1	59.4	64.4	5	102
CI 15229	Steptoe								97.9	75.9	69.1	81.0	3	130
ID143411	Pir/Vance Sm									78.2	67.3	72.7	2	122
MT 7212										82.1	56.6	69.4	2	117
WA692566	Marie/Pir//Heines Hanna									75.1	59.3	67.2	2	113
MT 729										70.0	62.9	66.4	2	112
ID681241	Steveland x Unitan									63.8	63.5	63.7	2	107
MT 7210										71.0	54.5	62.7	2	106
MT 723										63.1	58.1	60.6	2	102
MT 725										65.6	52.7	59.2	2	100
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides									57.5	50.6	54.1	2	91
MT 721										58.4	44.2	51.3	2	86
MT 722											64.1	64.1	1	104
ID 18101	Klages										62.1	62.1	1	100
MT 724	(Vireo)										61.6	61.6	1	100
MT 728											59.3	59.3	1	96
MT 7211											58.6	58.6	1	95
MT 727	Briggs										57.9	57.9	1	94
CI 13682											57.0	57.0	1	92
MT 726											56.7	56.7	1	92
MT 7213											55.3	55.3	1	90
CI10083	Ingrid										53.6	53.6	1	87
MT 7214											52.2	52.2	1	85
MT294318	Waxy Compana										41.7	41.7	1	68
MT 72811	Wiebe 8 Chr Late										41.2	41.2	1	67
MT 7285	Wiebe 8 Chr Early										32.1	32.1	1	52

Table 3. Agronomic data from the irrigated intrastate barley yield nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell. Field Y-2.

Date seeded: April 24, 1973
Size of plot: 16 square feet

Date harvested: August 23, 1973

C.I. or St. No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Lodging		$\frac{1}{\%}$ Plump
						% Prev.	Sev.	
ID681241	Stevland x Unitan	109.21	42.5	172.60b	36.80	99.0	7.40	82.0
MT 13682	Briggs	102.96	45.0	168.20b	30.80	99.0	6.00	89.0
MT 7211		102.13	47.0	180.00	34.40	99.0	9.00	73.0
MT 72132	Hector	100.93	50.2	175.60b	38.00	99.0	9.00	86.4
MT 723		100.43	47.2	177.80b	35.80	95.2	9.00	75.8
MT 7210		100.08	51.2	178.60b	32.20b	99.0	3.40	86.2
CI 15229	Steptoe	97.41	45.5	172.40b	40.80a	99.0	8.60	83.8
MT 7213		97.31	44.7	183.00a	30.40b	.0b	.00b	65.2
MT 729		96.53	50.5	178.80b	35.40	79.2	3.20	77.0
MT 728		95.06	51.2	178.00b	35.00	85.4	6.00	76.2
MT 724		95.06	51.0	179.40b	34.00	75.4	4.00b	85.4
CD 5914	Centennial	94.23	48.5	180.20	35.00	99.0	5.40	85.8
WA692566	Marie/Pir// Heines Hanna	93.98	48.0	176.80b	38.60	99.0	9.00	75.2
MT 721		92.06	47.5	179.80	31.80b	79.2	3.00b	66.2
CI 10421	Unitan	91.88	45.5	173.20b	43.80	99.0	8.20	73.6
MT 7214		91.86	50.5	180.20	36.00	75.4	5.40	85.0
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	91.48	50.0	177.00b	31.00b	39.6b	2.20b	64.8
CI 10083	Ingrid ^{2/}	91.23	50.6	181.00	35.60	99.0	7.60	81.0
MT 727		90.95	51.0	180.00	36.00	69.4	7.00	86.6
CI 6398	Betzes	89.05	49.5	176.80b	36.20	99.0	8.20	72.0
MT 726		88.93	52.0	179.80	33.60	79.2	1.80b	83.0
MT 7212		88.48	50.2	179.80	37.40	99.0	7.20	81.4
CI 5438	Compana	87.88	50.0	174.60b	36.40	99.0	9.00	90.2
ID 18101	Klages	87.0	51.3	180.40	35.80	79.2	6.00	88.0
CI 13667	Zephyr	85.53	46.7	178.20b	34.80	79.2	7.20	60.2b
ID143411	Pir/Vance Smyrna	85.18	45.2	173.20b	35.80	99.0	7.40	64.4
CI 13827	Shabet	81.78	50.3	178.20b	37.40	99.0	8.00	69.8
CI 3351	Dekap	80.43	48.5	176.20b	36.00	99.0	9.00	74.8
MT 722		79.25	50.5	179.80	36.60	99.0	7.80	82.8
CI 13826	Erbet	78.83	50.8	168.80b	35.20	99.0	8.20	79.8
MT 725		78.73	48.0	179.20b	36.40	85.4	8.00	75.8
MT294318	Waxy Compana	75.70	44.0	174.00b	36.40	99.0	9.00	79.4
CI 9558	Pirolina	71.75b	47.5	175.60	36.00	99.0	7.20	51.8b
MT 72811	Wiebe 8 Chr Late	54.29b	45.2	183.00a	31.80b	99.0	3.40b	48.2b
MT 7285	Wiebe 8 Chr Early	54.04b	47.1	172.40	34.60	79.2	3.00b	72.0b
\bar{x}_3		88.62	48.41	177.22	35.48	88.0	6.39	76.34
F _{3/}		3.03**	.00	67.95**	5.99**	3.33**	4.61**	2.89**
S.E. \bar{x}		6.89	.00	.44	1.09	11.05	1.17	6.01
L.S.D. (.05)		19.11	.00	1.21	3.03	30.63	3.24	16.65
C.V.%		7.78	.00	.25	3.08	12.56	18.27	7.87

1/ On top 6/64 seive

2/ Check variety

*/ Indicates statistical significance at .05 level.

*/ Indicates statistical significance at .01 level.

a/ Values significantly greater than the check.

b/ Values significantly less than the check.

Table 4. Summary yields for irrigated intrastate and station yield nursery grown on the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana from 1962 thru 1973.

C.I. or State #	Variety	1962	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Ave.	Yr	Ingrid %
CI 10421	Unitan	76.4	84.4	90.8	128.4	98.4	92.1	80.0	102.9	92.6	91.9	93.8	10	103.1
CI 10083	Ingrid	70.8	92.0	88.9	111.7	80.6	109.3	75.0	114.8	75.3	91.2	91.0	10	100.0
CI 9558	Piroline	72.0	95.9	87.3	108.8	93.3	85.3	64.8	88.5	73.6	71.7	84.1	10	92.4
CI 6398	Betzes	73.0	88.5	67.6	104.7	63.2	82.7	66.1	89.2	56.5	89.1	78.1	10	85.8
CI 5438	Compana	71.2	70.7	60.0	85.5	63.4	72.3	59.9	71.6	53.1	87.9	69.6	10	76.5
CI 13667	Zephyr				120.5	95.0	110.8	68.7	114.6	77.5	85.5	96.1	7	102.2
CI 13826	Erbet				91.4	73.3	76.4	71.1	88.6	73.7	78.8	79.0	7	84.0
CD 5914	Centennial					106.6	106.9	76.0	111.6	78.0	94.2	95.6	6	105.1
MT 72132	Hector						82.1	62.4	101.6	70.2	100.9	83.4	5	89.6
CI 13827	Shabet						80.4	67.7	93.6	69.6	81.8	78.6	5	84.4
CI 15229	Steptoe								116.0	111.3	97.4	108.2	3	115.4
ID681241	Steveland x Unitan									86.5	109.2	97.9	2	117.5
MT 7210										83.3	100.1	91.7	2	110.1
MT 723										76.8	100.4	88.6	2	106.4
WA692566	Marie/Pir//H									81.8	94.0	87.9	2	105.5
MT 7212										82.8	88.5	85.7	2	102.9
MT 87148	Betzes Doubl									76.1	91.5	83.8	2	100.6
MT 721										74.1	92.1	83.1	2	99.8
MT 7211										56.7	102.1	79.4	2	95.3
MT 725										68.2	78.7	73.4	2	88.1
MT 13682	Briggs									103.0	103.0	103.0	1	112.9
MT 7213										97.3	97.3	97.3	1	106.7
MT 729										96.5	96.5	96.5	1	105.8
MT 724										95.1	95.1	95.1	1	104.3
MT 728										95.1	95.1	95.1	1	104.3
MT 7214										91.9	91.9	91.9	1	100.8
MT 727										91.0	91.0	91.0	1	99.8
MT 726										88.9	88.9	88.9	1	97.5
ID 18101	Klages									87.0	87.0	87.0	1	95.4
ID143411	Pir/Vance Sm									85.2	85.2	85.2	1	93.4
CI 3351	Dekap									80.4	80.4	80.4	1	88.2
MT 722										79.3	79.3	79.3	1	87.0
MT294318	Waxy Compana									75.7	75.7	75.7	1	83.0
MT 72811	Wiebe 8 Chr									54.3	54.3	54.3	1	59.5
MT 7285	Wiebe 8 Chr									54.0	54.0	54.0	1	59.2

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Table 5. Agronomic data from irrigated off station spring barley nursery grown in Missoula County on the Gerald Tucker farm, Lolo, MT. in 1973.
Random block design, four replications.

Date seeded: April 25, 1973
Size of plot: 16 square feet

Date harvested: August 21, 1973

C. I. or St. No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt Lbs/Bu	Plant Height	Lodging		% ^{1/} Plump	Diastate Power
					% Prev.	Sev.		
MT 729		94.06a	55.1	27.25	.00	.00	95.75b	100.00
MT 7211		90.40	54.0	23.25	.00	.00	94.50b	100.00
CI 13667	Zephyr	88.25	54.2	23.50	.00	.00	95.00b	100.00
CD 5914	Centennial	85.18	52.2	24.50	.00	.00	97.25b	100.00
MT 725		82.71	54.0	26.75	.00	.00	96.50b	100.00
WA692566	Marie/Pir// Heines Hanna	82.40	53.7	26.50	74.25a	.75	97.25	98.75
MT 72132	Hector	81.84	53.5	28.25	99.00a	1.25a	97.00b	98.75
CI 15229	Steptoe	81.00	49.2	27.25	99.00a	2.00a	96.75b	90.00b
MT 7210		79.81	53.6	22.75	49.50a	.50a	97.50b	100.00
CI 10083	Ingrid ^{2/}	79.03	54.1	26.25	.00	.00	98.00	100.00
CI 13827	Shabet	75.74	52.8	29.00	99.00a	3.00a	95.50b	92.50b
MT 7212		73.74	54.5	24.50	.00	.00	98.25	100.00
MT 723		72.59	52.7	22.50	24.75a	.25	94.75b	98.75
MT 721		72.56	53.3	24.50	.00	.00	89.50b	98.75
CI 10421	Unitan	72.21	49.5	30.25	99.00a	3.00a	93.75b	80.00b
CI 9558	Piroline	70.77	54.0	28.00	99.00a	1.00a	97.25	95.00
ID681241	Steveland x Unitan	69.09	48.5	25.50	99.00a	1.25a	96.25b	86.25b
ID 18101	Klages	66.99b	53.0	26.25	.00	.00	96.75b	100.00
MT 13682	Briggs	62.02b	45.0	22.25b	49.50a	.50a	94.25b	96.25
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	56.11b	51.8	24.25	.00	.00	84.50b	98.75
	\bar{x}_3	76.83	52.44	25.66	39.60	.67	95.31	96.69
	F ^{3/}	4.40**	.00	3.88**	13.85**	33.74**	21.70**	9.64**
	S.E. \bar{x}	4.53	.00	1.16	12.09	.17	.69	1.77
	L.S.D. (.05)	12.84	.00	3.28	34.26	.48	1.96	5.01
	C.V. %	5.90	.00	4.51	30.53	24.92	.72	1.83

^{1/} On top of 6/64 seive.

^{2/} Check variety.

^{3/} Value for variety comparison

* / Indicates statistical significance at .05 level.

** / Indicates statistical significance at .01 level.

a / Values significantly greater than the check .05 level.

b / Values significantly less than the check .05 level.

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Table 6. Agronomic data from the irrigated off station spring barley nursery grown in Ravalli County on the Homer Bailey farm, Corvallis, MT. in 1973. Random block design, four replications.

Date seeded: April 25, 1973
Size of plot: 16 square feet

Date harvested: August 21, 1973

C.I. or St. No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Plant Height	Lodging		$\frac{1}{2}$ % Plump
					% Prev.	Sev.	
ID681241	Stevland x Unitan	128.70	46.8	29.50b	74.25	3.00	93.75
CI 15229	Steptoe	122.29	47.0	29.00b	74.25	3.50	88.00
MT 729		120.85	54.0	30.25	57.25	4.25	83.75
MT 723		120.76	51.7	29.75b	49.50	3.00	91.25
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	120.70	52.2	29.50b	.00b	.00b	80.25b
MT 721		118.01	52.3	29.75b	74.25	3.50	84.50b
CI 10421	Unitan	115.98	49.0	32.00	99.00	4.75	90.00
CI 13667	Zephyr	114.23	52.50	29.50b	74.25	4.50	85.75
MT 13682	Briggs ^{2/}	112.32	44.5	27.50b	.00b	.00b	93.75
CI 10083	Ingrid ^{2/}	111.04	52.5	33.50	99.00	5.75	91.75
MT 7211		110.97	51.9	30.75	49.50	3.00	88.00
CD 5914	Centennial	109.75	51.0	30.50	86.75	4.50	96.50
MT 7212		108.22	54.5	29.75b	49.50	2.75	96.75
MT 7210		106.85	53.5	30.25	76.75	3.25	95.75
MT 72132	Hector	105.41	52.0	32.50	99.00	5.25	91.00
ID 18101	Klages	103.41	53.0	32.25	62.00	3.75	93.25
WA692566	Marie/Pir//Heines Hanna	100.06	52.5	33.50	99.00	5.25	88.00
CI 9558	Piroline	98.75	52.5	31.50	86.75	5.25	83.00b
MT 725		95.56	51.0	31.75	99.00	4.50	85.50
CI 13827	Shabet	90.56b	49.0	34.00	99.00	5.75	81.50
\bar{x}		110.72	51.17	30.85	70.45	3.77	89.10
$F_{3/}$		2.22**	.00	2.81**	2.90**	2.72**	4.37**
S.E. \bar{x}		6.63	.00	1.02	17.58	.97	2.42
L.S.D. (.05)		18.80	.00	2.90	49.82	2.76	6.85
C.V. %		5.99	.00	3.31	24.95	25.78	2.71

1/ On top 6/64 seive

2/ Check variety

3/ Value for variety comparison

* / Indicates statistical significance at .05 level.

** / Indicates statistical significance at .01 level.

a / Values significantly greater than the check .05 level.

b / Values significantly less than the check .05 level.

Table 7. Agronomic data from the irrigated off station barley nursery grown in Lake County on the Art Mangles farm, Polson, MT. in 1973.
Random block design, four replications.

Date seeded: April 26, 1973
Size of plot; 16 square feet

Date harvested: August 23, 1973

C.I. or St. No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Plant Height	Lodging		% ^{1/} Plump
					% Prev.	Sev.	
MT 72132	Hector	117.63	50.5	39.00a	96.75	5.25	96.00
CI 13667	Zephyr	113.60	52.7	35.75	57.00	3.25	94.00
MT 7211		112.63	51.0	33.50	17.50b	2.75	88.25
WA692566	Marie/Pir//Heines Hanna	109.91	51.7	36.75	43.50	2.50	96.75
MT 729		109.79	54.3	37.00	2.50b	.50	89.50
CI 15229	Steptoe	106.88	43.9	37.00	99.00	2.75	95.25
CD 5914	Centennial	105.50	50.0	35.25	52.00	1.75	99.00a
MT 7212		103.78	51.2	36.5	23.75b	2.00	98.50a
MT 7210		103.35	48.6	29.75b	.00b	.00	92.25
ID681241	Steveland x Unitan	101.63	43.0	36.00	69.50	5.00	94.00
CI 10083	Ingrid ^{2/}	100.91	51.4	34.00	84.50	3.50	91.00
MT 721		100.35	51.4	29.50b	.00b	.00	88.00
CI 13827	Shabet	99.69	48.2	35.25	99.00	4.25	88.25
CI 10421	Unitan	98.13	45.0	39.75a	99.00	6.25	93.25
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	97.75	52.2	30.50b	24.75b	.25	90.50
MT 723		95.91	51.5	30.00b	.00b	.00	96.75
MT 13682	Briggs	92.56	45.5	29.00b	49.50	1.50	94.00
ID 18101	Klages	92.37	49.5	34.50	24.75b	1.25	91.00
CI 9558	Piroline	91.37	52.7	37.50a	99.00	4.00	93.75
MT 725		86.43	51.2	32.50	86.75	3.00	93.25
\bar{x}_3		102.0	49.8	34.4	51.4	2.5	93.2
$F_{3/}$		1.28NS	.00	7.08*	5.13*	2.19*	1.78*
S.E. \bar{x}		7.24	.00	1.23	16.80	1.26	2.48
L.S.D. (.05)		20.51	.00	3.48	47.62	3.58	7.04

^{1/} On top 6/64 seive.

^{2/} Check variety

^{3/} Values for variety comparison

* Indicates statistical significance at the .05 level.

** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level.

a/ Values significantly greater than the check .05 level.

b/ Values significantly less than the check .05 level.

Table 8. Agronomic data from the irrigated off station barley nursery grown in Sanders County on the Robert Stonebrook farm, Plains, MT. in 1973. Random block design, four replications.

Date seeded: April 25, 1973
Size of plot: 16 square feet

Date harvested: August 22, 1973

C.I. or St. No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Plant Height	Lodging		% ^{1/} Plump
					% Prev.	Sev.	
ID681241	Stevland x Unitan	137.17a	47.5	39.75	99.00	3.50	90.00
CI 15229	Steptoe	133.70a	46.5	38.00	99.00	3.00	84.75
MT 13682	Briggs	126.17	45.1	31.25	.00b	.00b	84.00
MT 729		124.42	53.0	36.75	74.25	.75	74.75
CI 10421	Unitan	123.85	44.5	39.25	99.00	4.25a	77.75
MT 723		116.23	52.2	32.50	74.25	1.25	78.25
MT 721		115.63	41.7	33.25b	37.25b	1.75	58.00b
MT 7210		115.35	48.2	34.0	99.00	2.50	83.25
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	114.16	53.0	31.50b	.00b	.00b	62.00b
CI 9558	Pirolina	113.94	49.0	38.25	99.00	4.00a	68.75
MT 72132	Hector	113.88	52.5	38.50	99.00	3.25	84.25
MT 7211		113.63	51.5	35.00	99.00	1.25	73.25
WA692566	Marie/Bir//Heines Hanna	112.10	49.3	37.00	99.00	4.00	80.50
CI 10083	Ingrid ^{2/}	112.04	52.0	37.75	99.00	2.00	79.50
MT 7212		111.79	54.2	36.00	.00	.00	94.00
CI 13667	Zephyr	110.91	51.6	31.50b	74.25	2.00	71.00
CD 5914	Centennial	108.25	50.5	35.25	74.25	1.50	92.75
ID 18101	Klages	102.31b	46.8	37.00	24.75b	.25b	72.25
MT 725		96.25b	52.1	36.25	49.50b	.50b	79.25
CI 13827	Shabet	95.63b	44.7	36.50	99.00	3.00	64.00b
\bar{x}_3		114.87	49.30	35.76	69.92	1.94	77.61
F _{3/}		3.18*	.00	5.69*	6.92*	8.28*	4.26*
S.E. \bar{x}		5.92	.00	1.11	14.26	.50	4.75
L.S.D. (.05)		16.77	.00	3.15	40.41	1.42	13.47
C.V. %		5.15	.00	3.10	20.39	25.81	6.12

1/ On top 6/64 seive.

2/ Check variety

3/ Value for variety comparison

*/ Indicates statistical significance at .05 level.

**/ Indicates statistical significance at .01 level.

a/ Values significantly greater than the check .05 level.

b/ Values significantly less than the check .05 level.

Table 9. Summary of agronomic data from nurseries grown in western Montana, 1973.

C. I. or State #	Variety	NWARC	Missoula	Ravalli	Lake	Sanders	\bar{x}	Rank
Yield Bushel/Acre								
ID681241	Stevland x							
	Unitan	109.21	69.09	128.70	101.63	137.17*	109.16	1
15229	Steptoe	97.41	81.00	122.29	106.88	133.70*	108.26	3
MT 729		96.53	94.06*	120.85	109.79	124.42	109.13	2
MT 723		100.43	72.59	120.76	95.91	116.23	101.18	7
MT 87148	Betzes Double							
	Erectodies	91.48	56.11	120.70	97.75	114.16	96.04	16
MT 721		92.06	72.56	118.01	100.35	115.63	99.72	11
10421	Unitan	91.88	72.21	115.98	98.13	123.85	100.41	10
13667	Zephyr	85.53	88.25	114.23	113.60	110.91	102.50	6
13682	Briggs	102.96	62.02	112.32	92.56	126.17	99.21	13
10083	Ingrid	91.23	79.03	111.04	100.91	112.04	98.85	14
MT 7211		102.13	90.40	110.97	112.63	113.63	105.95	4
CD 5914	Centennial	94.23	85.18	109.75	105.50	108.25	100.57	9
MT 7212		88.48	73.74	108.22	103.78	111.79	97.20	15
MT 7210		100.08	79.81	106.85	103.35	115.35	101.09	8
MT 72132	Hector	100.93	81.84	105.41	117.63	113.88	103.94	5
ID 18101	Klages	87.00	66.99	103.41	92.37	102.31	90.42	17
WA692566	Marie/Pir//							
	Heines Hanna	93.98	82.40	100.06	109.91	112.10	99.69	12
9558	Piroline	71.75	70.77	98.75	91.37	113.94	89.32	18
MT 725		78.73	82.71	95.56	86.43	96.25	87.94	20
13827	Shabet	81.78	75.74	90.56	99.69	95.63	88.65	19

\bar{x}_1	76.83	110.72	102.00	114.87
$F_{1/}$	4.40**	2.22**	1.28NS	3.18**
S.E. \bar{x}	4.53	6.63	7.24	5.92
L.S.D. (.05)	12.84	18.80	20.51	16.77
C.V.%	5.90	5.99	7.10	5.15

1/ Value for variety comparison

* Significantly higher in yield than Ingrid .05

Table 10. Summary of agronomic data from nurseries grown in western Montana, 1973.

C.I. or St. No.	Variety	NWARC	Missoula	Ravalli	Lake	Sanders	\bar{x}	Rank
<u>Test Weight Lbs/Bu.</u>								
ID681241	Steveland x Unitan	42.5	48.5	46.8	43.0	47.5	45.66	17
CI 15229	Steptoe	45.5	49.2	47.0	43.9	46.5	46.42	16
MT 729		50.5	55.1	54.0	54.3	53.0	53.38	1
MT 723		47.2	52.7	51.7	51.5	52.2	51.06	9
MT 87148	Betzes Double Erectoides	50.0	51.8	52.2	52.2	53.0	51.84	4
MT 721		47.5	53.3	52.3	51.4	41.7	49.24	14
CI 10421	Unitan	45.5	49.5	49.0	45.0	44.5	38.70	20
CI 13667	Zephyr	46.7	54.2	52.5	52.7	51.6	51.54	6
MT 13682	Briggs	45.0	45.0	44.5	45.5	45.1	45.02	18
CI 10083	Ingrid	50.6	54.1	52.50	51.4	52.0	52.08	3
MT 7211		47.0	54.0	51.9	51.0	51.5	51.08	8
CD 5914	Centennial	48.5	52.2	51.0	50.0	50.5	50.44	13
MT 7212		50.2	54.5	54.5	51.2	54.2	52.92	2
MT 7210		51.2	53.6	53.5	48.6	48.2	51.02	11
MT 72132	Hector	50.2	53.5	52.0	50.5	52.5	51.74	5
ID 18101	Klages	51.3	53.0	53.0	49.5	46.8	50.72	12
WA692566	Marie/Pir//Heines Hanna	48.0	53.7	52.5	51.7	49.3	51.04	10
CI 9558	Pirolina	47.5	54.0	52.5	52.7	49.0	51.14	7
MT 725		48.0	54.0	51.0	51.2	52.1	41.46	19
CI 13827	Shabet	50.3	52.8	49.0	48.2	44.7	49.00	15

Table 11. Summary of agronomic data from nurseries grown in western Montana, 1973.

C.I. or St. No.	Variety	NWARC	Missoula	Ravalli	Lake	Sanders	\bar{x}	Rank
Plant Height in Inches								
ID681241	Stevland x Unitan	36.8	25.50	29.50	36.00	39.75	33.51	7
CI 15229	Steptoe	40.8*	27.25	29.00	37.00	38.00	34.41	5
MT 729		35.4	27.25	30.25	37.00	36.75	33.33	9
MT 723		35.8	22.50	29.75	30.00	32.50	30.11	16
MT 87148	Betzes Double							
	Erectoides	31.0	24.25	29.50	30.50	31.50	29.35	19
MT 721		31.8	24.50	29.75	29.50	33.25	29.76	18
CI 10421	Unitan	43.8	30.25	32.00	39.75*	39.25	37.01	1
CI 13667	Zephyr	34.8	23.50	29.50	35.75	31.50	31.01	15
CI 13682	Briggs	30.8	22.25	27.50	29.00	31.25	28.16	20
CI 10083	Ingrid	35.6	26.25	33.50	34.00	37.75	33.42	8
MT 7211		34.4	23.25	30.75	33.50	35.00	31.38	14
CD 5914	Centennial	35.0	24.50	30.50	35.25	35.25	32.10	13
MT 7212		37.4	24.50	29.75	36.50	36.00	32.75	11
MT 7210		32.2	22.75	30.25	29.75	34.00	29.79	17
MT 72132	Hector	38.0	28.25	32.50	39.00*	38.50	35.25	2
ID 18101	Klages	35.8	26.25	32.25	34.50	37.00	33.16	10
WA692566	Marie/Pir//							
	Heines Hanna	38.6	26.50	33.50	36.75	37.00	34.47	3
CI 9558	Pirolina	36.0	28.00	31.50	37.50*	38.25	34.25	6
MT 725		36.4	26.75	31.75	32.50	36.25	32.73	12
CI 13827	Shabet	37.4	29.00	34.00	35.25	36.50	34.43	4
\bar{x}		35.48	25.66	30.85	34.40	35.76		
$F_{1/}$		5.99**	3.88**	2.81**	7.08*	5.69*		
S.E. \bar{x}		1.09	1.16	1.02	1.23	1.11		
L.S.D. (.05)		3.03	3.28	2.90	3.48	3.15		
C.V. %		3.08	4.51	3.31	3.56	3.10		

1/ Value for variety comparison

*/ Significantly higher plant height than Ingrid .05.

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TITLE: Spring Oats
PROJECT: Small Grains Investigations 756
YEAR: 1973
PERSONNEL: Leader - Vern R. Stewart
Cooperators - Feed Crops Committee, MSU
LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center
DURATION: Indefinite
OBJECTIVES: To determine the adaptation of new and introduced oat varieties.

1973 EXPERIMENTS:

1. Uniform Northwestern States Oat Nursery

SUMMARY OF 1973 RESULTS:

The outstanding variety in the nursery was ID635280 with a yield of 127.60 bu/a and a test weight of 39 lbs/bu. This variety has excellent straw strength.

Forage yields were secured from each entry. No significant differences between varieties were found when analyzed statistically. Complete tabulation of data is found in Table 1.

A ten year summary is found in Table 2, in which Park is used as the check.

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Table 1. Agronomic data from uniform northwestern states oat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana in Y-2, 1973.

Date seeded: April 24, 1973 Date harvested: August 3, 1973
Size of plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State #	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test		Plant Height	Lodging		Forage T/A	Straw Grain Ratio
			Weight lbs/bu	Heading Date		Prev %	Sev. 0-9		
ID635280	CI5345xZanster	127.60	39.00	182.67b	45.67a	.00	.00	4.54	1.23
ID 71694	71Ab694	125.85	35.60	184.67	39.67	.33	1.67	4.48	1.23
ID683975	Cayuse x Glen	124.85	35.80	184.00	39.33	.33	1.67	4.37	1.20
ID 68644	Cayuse x Orbit	123.48	32.20	189.33a	40.67	1.00	5.00	4.79	1.42
OT 714	Pendak x Glen	122.23	35.50	180.00	40.33	.00	.00	4.22	1.16
WA 6014		118.29	34.60	186.33a	41.00	.00	.00	4.34	1.32
ID 71716	71Ab716	118.16	34.50	188.00a	41.67a	.67	3.33	4.31	1.30
ID 71748	71Ab748	116.60	35.20	184.00	39.67	.00	.00	4.17	1.27
CI 9081	Random	116.54	33.00	180.00	40.00	.33	1.67	4.34	1.33
ID701034	70Ab1034	116.23	33.40	187.00a	41.00	.67	3.33	4.31	1.33
ID 69450	Cayuse x Orbit	116.10	30.20	190.00a	39.67	.33	3.33	4.65	1.50
CI 8171	Kelsey	115.73	36.80	182.00b	45.00a	.67	5.00	4.37	1.37
ID 68710	Cayuse x Orbit	115.35	34.20	186.67a	39.33	.00	.00	4.31	1.34
ID 71718	71Ab718	115.23	34.50	186.33a	41.00	1.33	8.33	4.03	1.17
CI 6611	Park	115.10	38.30	186.00a	42.00a	.33	3.33	4.08	1.24
CI 5346	Basin	114.35	37.80	187.33a	43.33a	.33	1.67	4.39	1.49
CI 8263	Cayuse ^{1/}	113.60	35.00	184.33	37.33	.00	.00	4.03	1.23
ID 71692	71Ab692	113.10	36.60	186.00	42.00a	1.00	5.00	4.25	1.37
ID635100	Cx202xSxS	112.47	35.20	185.00	42.33a	.00	.00	4.17	1.34
ID 71670	71Ab670	110.72	34.00	186.00a	37.33	.67	3.33	4.22	1.40
WA 6013		108.66	28.50	190.33a	38.00	1.00	6.67	4.59	1.70
WA 6012		105.85	30.30	185.33	43.00a	.00	.00	4.22	1.49
WA 6015		104.16	29.50	188.00	40.00	.00	.00	4.11	1.48
WA 6031		104.16	30.00	189.33a	38.00	.67	5.00	4.71	1.83
CI 6661	Rodney	104.03	38.00	185.67	45.00a	.67	3.33	4.31	1.65
WA 6016		99.10	31.20	190.67a	39.67	1.00	5.00	4.14	1.68
CI 2027	Gopher	99.03	37.00	180.00b	45.00a	1.33	8.33	4.03	1.60
CI 2053	Markton	87.09b	37.50	181.33b	46.33a	1.33	8.33	3.66	1.59
$\bar{x}_2/$		112.99	34.41	185.62	41.19	.50	2.92	4.29	1.40
F_{α}		1.52*	.00	30.36**	2.72**	2.06*	2.00**	.79	2.33
S.E. \bar{x}		7.33	.00	.56	1.53	.32	1.97	.27	.12
L.S.D.(.05)		20.77	.00	1.59	4.32	.90	5.57	.76	.33
C.V.%		6.49	.00	.30	3.70	63.83	67.37	6.24	8.21

^{1/} Check variety

^{2/} Value for variety comparison

* Indicates statistical significance .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance .01 level

a Values significantly greater than the check

b Values significantly less than the check

Table 2. Summary of oat yield data from the uniform oat nursery, Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, 1964-73.

C.I. or State #	Variety	1964	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Sta Yrs	Ave	% Park
CI 5346	Basin	120.7	120.2	149.1	151.5	148.7	177.0	144.2	114.4	8	140.7	115
CI 6611	Park	80.5	108.3	120.3	171.4	127.1	190.6	67.8	115.1	8	122.6	100
CI 6661	Rodney	73.0	126.2	121.4	126.2	132.2	169.9	87.9	104.0	8	122.6	100
CI 2027	Gopher	46.2	116.8	101.0	134.9	127.4	168.9	76.7	99.0	8	108.9	89
CI 2053	Markton	89.1	89.9	101.7	120.2	120.5	175.1	77.5	87.1	8	107.6	88
CI 8263	Cayuse		142.6	130.0	138.1	158.7	195.9	140.7	113.6	7	145.7	113
-ID635100	Cx202xSxS			123.9	133.7	150.8	198.5	135.1	112.5	6	142.6	108
CI 8171	Kelsey				142.5	127.6	195.3	89.3	115.7	5	134.1	100
OT 714	Pendak x Glen					167.7	183.6	107.4	122.2	4	145.2	116
ID 68710	Cayuse x Orbit						208.7	91.5	115.4	3	138.5	111
-ID 68644	Cayuse x Orbit						195.4	104.9	123.5	3	141.3	113
ID683975	Cayuse x Glen						183.6	103.2	124.9	3	137.2	110
CI 9081	Random						197.7	106.9	116.5	3	140.4	113
ID635280	CI5345 x Zanst							142.9	127.6	2	135.3	148
-ID 69450	Cayuse x Orbit							129.2	116.1	2	122.7	134
ID 71694	71Ab694								125.9	1	125.9	109
WA 6014									118.3	1	118.3	103
ID 71716	71Ab716								118.2	1	118.2	103
ID 71748	71Ab748								116.6	1	116.6	101
ID701034	70Ab1034								116.2	1	116.2	101
ID 71692	71Ab692								113.1	1	113.1	98
ID 71670	71Ab670								110.7	1	110.7	96
WA 6013									108.7	1	108.7	94
WA 6012									105.8	1	105.8	92
WA 6031									104.2	1	104.2	91
WA 6015									104.2	1	104.2	91
WA 6016									99.1	1	99.1	86
ID 71718	71Ab718								115.2	1	115.2	100

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TITLE: Spring Wheat
PROJECT: Small Grains Investigations 756
YEAR: 1973
PERSONNEL: Vern R. Stewart
 Cooperators - F. H. McNeal and M. A. Berg

COOPERATING AGENCIES:

Montana Agricultural Experiment Station
 Field Crops Branch, ARS, USDA
 Montana Wheat Research and Marketing Committee

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine the adaptability of new introduced spring wheat varieties and selections by comparisons with recommended varieties.
2. Study the semi-dwarf strains of spring wheat for use under irrigated conditions.
3. To aid in basic genetic research in spring wheat and the overall breeding program.

1973 EXPERIMENTS:

1. Advanced Yield Nursery (dryland)
2. Western Regional Spring Wheat Nursery (dryland)
3. Private Variety Nursery (dryland)

SUMMARY OF 1973 RESULTS:

Spring Wheat (1) The hard red semi-dwarf out yielded the taller standard wheats. Norana, a semi-dwarf type, is a new release for western Montana. Era is the highest yielding semi-dwarf type over a five year period in western Montana, but is somewhat weak in baking quality. ID 43 needs further evaluation, because of its high yield and earliness. (2) The soft white wheats were 2 to 3 bushels higher in yield on the average than the hard red types. ID 46 was the highest yielding variety in 1973, but not significantly higher than Twin, a recommended variety for western Montana. ID 46 is 4 days earlier in heading which could be a valuable asset in western Montana. (3) There were no real significant differences found between commercial varieties tested and Norana (HR) which was used as the check variety. Twin (SW) was superior in yield to all private lines tested.

1973 RESULTS BY NURSERY:

Advance Yield Nursery - The mean for this nursery was 62.0 bu/a down 12.8 bu/a from the 1972 nursery. This is due to lower rain fall during the 1973 crop year. Norana, a new release, is used as the check variety. Era is equal to Norana, MT 738 is the highest yielding entry, however no entry was significantly higher in yield than the check.

The semi-dwarf lines out yielded and are superior agronomically to the tall standard varieties.

ID 43 is the earliest heading entry in the nursery, 4 days ahead of Norana. Its earliness could be a real asset for spring wheat production in western Montana. Table 1.

Table 2 gives a summary of yield data of spring wheat varieties grown from 1964-1973. Thatcher is used as a base of 100%. Era and Norana out yield Thatcher by 36% and 26% respectively. There are other entries that exceed these percentages but are for a very short term. Comparing the yield of Norana and Era 1971-73, they yield 82.7 bu/a and 85.2 bu/a respectively. Era, a semi-dwarf, continues to out perform all other semi-dwarf types agronomically.

Results (con't)

Western Regional Spring Wheat - Thirty-two entries are included in the nursery. There are 17 soft whites, 2 hard whites and 13 reds. Twin, a soft white variety, which is currently recommended for western Montana averaged 95.5 bu/a and no other entry was found to be significantly higher in yield. Anza, a hard red entry was the highest yielding entry at 98.7 bu/a.

The hard red varieties yielded 81.3 bu/a and the soft white varieties 83.6 bu/a.

Lodging data was obtained, but is not made a part of this record because the differences were not found to be statistically significant. Table 3.

Private Variety Nursery - This nursery contains lines and varieties developed by commercial companies and public varieties for comparison. Twin is the highest yielding entry at 94.41 bu/a followed by Era at 90.68 bu/a. Norana is used as a check for comparison. Twin was found to be significantly higher in yield statistically than Norana. None of the commercial lines were significantly lower in yield than Norana. Triticales varieties in this test were quite low in yield and very late in maturity.

SPRING WHEAT VARIETIES

SPRING WHEAT VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR WESTERN MONTANAHard Red Varieties

1. Norana - non irrigated and irrigated
2. Shortana - non irrigated and irrigated
3. Thatcher - dryland
4. Fortuna - dryland

Soft White Variety

1. Twin - non irrigated and irrigated

CHARACTERISTICS OF RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

1. Norana
 - a. Bearded variety, developed in Montana
 - b. Very high yielding ability
 - c. Semi dwarf type
 - d. Maturity - mid season to late
 - e. Good test weight
 - f. Excellent straw strength
 - g. Good shattering resistance
 - h. Resistant to stem rust
 - i. Resistant to loose smut
 - j. Resistant to moderately resistant to stripe rust
 - k. Good milling and baking quality
2. Shortana
 - a. Bearded variety developed in Montana
 - b. High yielding variety
 - c. Semi dwarf type
 - d. Maturity - mid season to late
 - e. Low test weight
 - f. Excellent straw strength
 - g. Good shattering resistance
 - h. Moderately resistant to stem rust
 - i. Susceptible to leaf rust
 - j. Resistant to stem rust
 - k. Moderately resistant to stripe rust
 - l. Acceptable milling and baking quality
3. Thatcher
 - a. Beardless variety developed in U.S.A.
 - b. Fair yielding ability
 - c. Medium height
 - d. Early maturity
 - e. Good test weight
 - f. Fair to good lodging resistance
 - g. Good shattering resistance
 - h. Susceptible to leaf rust
 - i. Resistant to stripe rust
 - j. Good milling and baking quality

4. Fortuna
- a. Beardless variety developed in North Dakota
 - b. Good yielding ability
 - c. Medium to tall height
 - d. Medium maturity
 - e. High test weight
 - f. Poor to fair lodging resistance
 - g. Somewhat susceptible to shattering
 - h. Resistant to most common races of stem rust
 - i. Resistant to most common races of leaf rust
 - j. Fair to good milling and baking quality

Soft White Variety

1. Twin
- a. Beardless variety developed in Idaho
 - b. Very high yielding ability
 - c. Semi dwarf type
 - d. Medium to late maturity
 - e. Low test weight
 - f. Excellent straw strength
 - g. Good shattering resistance
 - h. Resistant to stripe rust
 - i. Resistant to stem rust
 - j. Susceptible to leaf rust
 - k. Susceptible to powdery mildew
 - l. Pastry quality is satisfactory

Table 1. Agronomic data from the advanced yield spring wheat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana in 1973. Field No. Y-2

Planting Date: April 24, 1973 Harvest Date: August 30, 1973
Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height
MT 738	Nrn10/Bvr14//6*Cnt/3/SI	75.05	60.20	180.50	34.75a
MT 7156	SI/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//5*Cnt	72.72	60.70	181.00	31.50
CI 15927	Norana (MT 7042) ^{1/}	69.67	59.40	180.50	32.25
CI 13986	Era	69.57	61.00	181.00	32.00
ID 43	58/TC//TC/KF/3/Ftn/3*TC	69.50	59.30	176.00b	31.00
MT 7150	JT/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//4*Cnt	68.85	59.10	179.25b	36.00a
CI 14588	Twin - ID0015	68.60	56.00	182.50a	34.00
MT 711	Fortuna/62-85	67.25	61.50	180.75	41.00a
S 6914	S6579/S659	66.35	60.50	177.50b	41.50a
MT 7028	SK/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//Cnt	63.35	58.40	180.00	34.75a
MT 7145	Weibulls 7327/Cnt	63.15	61.00	181.00	41.75a
MT 7031	JT/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//4*Cnt	62.75	58.60	178.50b	34.50a
S 6921	34-359/61-107	62.50	62.00	176.75b	41.00a
ND 683	Fortuna*2/57-134	62.27	60.60	178.50b	38.75a
MN 6433	II-55-14/II-60-105	61.47	58.50	180.25	32.25
CI 13596	Fortuna	60.52	61.10	178.50b	42.00a
MT 722	64-129/Fta	60.47	60.00	178.75b	42.25a
ND 491	ND140/ND363	59.64	58.00	175.75b	40.50a
CI 15233	Shortana	59.34	58.50	181.00	33.50
RL 4238	Manitou*2/RL4124*1	58.67b	59.10	178.75b	42.50a
MT 7318	Nrn10/Bvr14//6*Cnt/3/SI	58.64b	59.20	182.50a	31.75
ND 6662	Fta/62-85, S6662	58.57b	60.50	180.25	41.25a
ND 497	North Dakota 497	58.02b	58.50	177.00b	34.00
MT 7111	Fta/Tzpp//Son 64A	57.87b	59.50	178.75b	40.50a
MT 727	61-107//Tzpp/Son64A	57.04b	60.90	176.75b	38.50a
CI 12974	Centana	55.57b	60.60	182.00a	47.25a
CI 10003	Thatcher	55.02b	59.70	178.50b	41.25a
MT 7152	SI/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//4*Cnt	54.12b	57.00	180.50	33.75
CI 13775	Manitou, R.L. 4159	53.82b	58.90	179.00b	43.00a
CI 13333	Wells	49.94b	61.00	180.50	44.75a
\bar{x}_2		62.0	59.6	179.4	37.8
$F_{2/}$		2.78	.00	21.92	44.16
S.E. \bar{x}		3.64	.00	.39	.70
L.D.S. (.05)		10.24	.00	1.10	1.97
C.V.%		5.88	.00	.22	1.85

1/ Check variety

2/ Value for variety comparison

a Values significantly greater than the check .05

b Values significantly less than the check .05

Table 2. Summary of dryland, hard red spring wheat yields for the advanced yield nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana, 1964 thru 1973.

C.I. or State #	Variety	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Ave.	Sta. Yrs.	% of Thatcher
CI10003	Thatcher	46.7	65.4	62.2	60.6	63.4	69.5	55.5	72.5	64.7	55.0	61.6	10	100
CI13333	Wells	57.1	58.4	67.9	62.8	63.1	64.8	53.7	66.8	54.1	49.9	59.9	10	97
CI12974	Centana	47.8	61.1	50.4	54.5	66.1	61.9	52.8	71.1	57.0	55.6	57.8	10	94
CI13775	Manitou	50.8	62.2	67.5	57.5	57.6	70.7	66.9	67.1	61.5	53.8	61.4	10	100
CI13596	Fortuna	62.9		66.2	56.4	74.7	88.9	41.9	76.8	56.2	60.5	64.9	8	106
CI15233	Shortana					71.8	93.1	80.2	70.6	87.4	59.3	73.5	6	116
CI13986	Era							82.2	90.0	96.1	69.6	86.2	5	136
CI15927	Norana (MT 7042)								90.8	87.6	69.7	82.7	3	126
CI14588	Twin - ID0015									93.4	68.6	81.0	2	135
MT 7150	UT/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//4*Cnt									86.7	68.9	77.8	2	130
MT 7156	SI/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//5*Cnt									83.9	72.7	78.3	2	131
MT 7031	UT/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//4*Cnt									80.1	62.8	71.5	2	119
MT 711	Fortuna/62-85									71.9	67.3	69.6	2	116
ND 6662	Fta/62-85, S6662									62.7	58.6	60.7	2	101
MT 738	Nrn10/Bvr14//6*Cnt/3/SI									75.1	75.1	75.1	1	137
ID 43	58/TC//TC/KF/3/Ftn/3*TC									69.5	69.5	69.5	1	126
S 6914	S6579/S659									66.4	66.4	66.4	1	121
MT 7028	Sk/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//Cnt									63.4	63.4	63.4	1	115
MT 7145	Weibulls 7327/Cnt									63.2	63.2	63.2	1	115
S 6921	34-359/61-107									62.5	62.5	62.5	1	114
ND 683	Fortuna *2/57-134									62.3	62.3	62.3	1	113
MN 6433	II-55-14/II-60-105									61.5	61.5	61.5	1	112
MT 722	64-129/Fta									60.5	60.5	60.5	1	110
ND 491	Nd140/ND363									59.6	59.6	59.6	1	108
RL 4238	Manitou*2/RL4124.1									58.7	58.7	58.7	1	107
MT 7138	Nrn10/Bvr14//6*Cnt/3/SI									58.6	58.6	58.6	1	107
ND 497	North Dakota 497									58.0	58.0	58.0	1	105
MT 7111	Fta/Tzpp//Son64A									57.9	57.9	57.9	1	105
MT 727	61-107//Tzpp/Son64A									57.0	57.0	57.0	1	104
MT 7152	SI/3/Nrn10/Bvr14//4*Cnt									54.1	54.1	54.1	1	98

Table 3. Agronomic data from the western regional spring wheat nursery grown at Kalispell in 1973. Field No. Y-2

Planting date: April 24, 1973
Size of Plot: 16 square feet

Harvest date: August 29, 1973

C. I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height
CI 15284	Anza	98.68	61.00	178.00b	28.25
ID 67	Twin/CI 13977	98.56	60.20	180.50b	34.50
ID 46	YT54A*4//N10/B ₃ /A63166S	96.48	59.40	178.25b	32.25
CI 14588	Twin - ID 0015 ^{1/}	95.53	58.50	182.75	34.00
ID 44	Aberdeen 6535S-128-6-1	94.78	61.00	180.25b	33.75
ID 47	Sonora 64/Winalta	94.06	60.80	179.50b	33.25
ID 43	58/TC//TC/KF/3/Ftn/3*TC	93.11	59.20	176.00b	30.50b
WA 6019	NS 3880-227/13438//13735	92.63	59.30	181.50	37.25
ID 65	L66/3/YT54A*4//Nrn10/Bvr	92.31	60.50	185.25	34.25
WA 5936	NS3880-227/13438//WA4468	91.73	59.50	180.00b	32.00
UT 498263	UT256-7-21-4/Pilot	91.38	55.90	182.00	31.25
ID 725073	N10/ST//ID/3/Id59/4/LM66	89.73	60.40	181.00b	38.00a
UT 498327	UT256-7-21-4/Pilot	89.55	59.60	176.75b	29.50
MN 206264	Era Sib2	89.30	60.70	181.00b	33.25
UT 498259	UT256-7-21-4/Pilot	88.40	58.00	177.75b	31.25b
ID 64	Burt/MQ//Tzpp/3/AN	87.23	60.70	178.00b	32.75
WA 5876	Gaines/Marfed, S68-3	86.10b	61.40	185.50a	34.25
ID 725075	Idaed 59/4*Lemhi 62	85.40b	59.30	182.00	44.00a
CI 15927	Norana (MT 7042)	85.38b	60.50	180.75b	33.25
WA 6018	NS 3880-227/13438//13735	85.28b	60.00	183.50	38.25a
WA 6020	CI 13438/Marfed	84.78b	60.30	183.25	32.75
CA 4411	May054//N10/Bvr/3/Nain60	83.10b	54.70	177.00b	24.00b
UT 49813	UT256-7-21-4/Pilot	83.05b	59.00	181.75	30.00b
WA 5938	NS3880-227/CI13438	82.05b	62.00	178.00b	36.25a
ID 725078	Idaed 59/4*Lemhi 62	80.85b	59.20	182.50	43.75a
ID 725076	Idaed 59/4*Lemhi 62	78.15b	60.10	183.75	45.75a
ID 725077	Idaed 59/4*Lemhi 62	77.68b	60.60	183.50	46.50a
ID 725072	178383/Idd//3*1mb/3/LM66	75.90b	61.00	179.75b	45.00a
OR 696	Idd 59/Idd/Burt	75.62b	61.50	175.75b	38.25a
ID 725071	Nrn10/ST//Idd/3/Idd59	74.10b	60.90	179.75b	44.25a
CI 4734	Federation	69.35b	60.00	184.75a	42.50a
ID 725074	N10/ST//ID/3/Id59/4/LM66	66.05b	59.20	178.50b	42.00a
\bar{x}_2		86.1	59.8	180.6	35.8
$F_{2/}$		6.21**	.00	43.17**	83.29**
S.E. \bar{x}		3.32	.00	.41	.63
L.S.D. .05		9.33	.00	1.15	1.77
C.V. %		3.86	.00	.23	1.75

^{1/} Check variety^{2/} Value for variety comparison

* Indicates statistical significance at .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance at .01 level

a Values significantly greater than the check .05 level

b Values significantly less than the check .05 level

Table 4. Agronomic data from private variety spring wheat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell in 1973.
Field No. Y-2

Planting date: April 24, 1973 Harvest date: August 30, 1973
Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Sheaf Wt. Grams
CI 14588	Twin - ID 0015	94.41a	57.60	181.50	35.50	1928.00
CI 13986	Era	90.68	59.50	180.75	35.25	1793.25
MT 25	Promora	85.00	58.50	175.75b	33.50	1750.50
CI 15927	Norana (MT 7042) ^{1/}	79.90	58.50	181.00	37.50	1722.50
MT 31	1809	78.25	58.90	176.00b	30.75b	1601.75
MT 33	Bounty 208	75.42	57.10	175.50b	30.50b	1687.00
MT 24	Protor	75.17	58.50	176.25b	31.25	1615.75
MT 29	MP-6B	72.22	52.80	177.50b	30.75b	1623.25
MT 28	Sicco	71.82	58.20	186.25a	37.25	1828.75
MT 30	Lark	70.00	54.10	177.00b	30.50b	1566.50
CI 13596	Fortuna	68.62	61.20	177.50b	38.75	1637.25
MT 23	Trailblazer (Triticales) ^{2/}	63.62b	49.00	182.50a	46.25a	1807.50
MT 32	Armadillo-105, Triticale ^{2/}	61.10b	49.40	175.00b	40.50	1729.50
CI 10003	Thatcher	61.00b	59.00	178.25b	39.50	1559.50
MT 27	A004, 1996	53.22b	61.30	177.25b	27.00b	1134.00

\bar{x}_3	73.4	56.9	178.5	35.0	1665.7
F _{3/}	6.02**	.00	115.17**	4.92**	5.67**
S.E. \bar{x}	4.61	.00	.30	2.28	76.11
L.S.D. .05	13.19	.00	.85	6.53	217.52
C.V. %	6.29	.00	.17	6.53	4.57

^{1/} Check variety

^{2/} Late in maturity, this harvested several days later.

^{3/} Value used for variety comparison.

* Indicates statistical significance .05 level.

** Indicates statistical significance .01 level.

a Values significantly greater than the check .05.

b Values significantly less than the check .05.

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TITLE: Winter Wheat

PROJECT: Small Grains Investigations 756

PERSONNEL: Leader - Vern R. Stewart
Cooperator - G. A. Taylor
Cooperating Agencies - Montana Agricultural Experiment Station
Montana Wheat Research and Marketing Committee

OBJECTIVES:

1. To obtain the information necessary for making varietal recommendations and evaluating new varieties and selections.
2. To cooperate in a breeding program in Northwestern Montana designed to produce high yielding varieties with particular emphasis on quality, disease resistance, dwarf smut and stripe rust. Other agronomic characteristics such as straw strength, winter hardiness etc. will be evaluated in this program.

1973 EXPERIMENTS:

1. Western Regional Hard Red Nursery
2. Western Regional White Nursery
3. Intrastate Nursery
4. Elite Stripe Rust Nursery
5. Off Station Nurseries

SUMMARY OF 1973 RESULTS:Western Regional Hard Red Nursery -

Kalispell - ID70401 was the highest yielding entry in the nursery. Mean for all varieties was 45.6 bu/a. Real differences were found in winter survival of entries. ID33 has a survival reading of 29%, WA5985 and UT80702 had survival readings of 66% and 65% respectively. All other entries exceeded 80%. No dwarf smut was found in this nursery. Table 1.

Stillwater - Stand loss was very high and dwarf bunt infestation low in this nursery due to the extremely low temperatures and no snow cover. No percentage estimates were made on smut. Itana, a very susceptible variety, was smut free in this location. Table 2.

Summary of the data from these two nurseries is found in Table 3. UT755090 is the highest yielding entry, no evidence of dwarf smut, good test weight, fair straw, and somewhat later than Itana, but a little taller.

Western Regional Soft White Nursery:

In 1973 WA5987 and Paha were slightly higher, but not significantly higher, in yield than Nugaines, the check variety, however they are 2 to 3 days later in heading. Three entries were found to be significantly lower in yield. Test weights averaged 60.9 lbs/bu with Nugaines having a test weight of 63.2 lbs/bu, which was the highest in the nursery. WA5987 and Paha had less dwarf smut than Nugaines, however light smut has been found in Paha other seasons. Paha was 5 inches taller than Nugaines in this study. Table 4.

Using Nugaines as a check variety over a ten year period, eight varieties were found to exceed the check. Of these varieties only Luke has satisfactory dwarf smut and stripe rust resistance. Table 5.

Results (con't)

Intrastate Nursery -

The highest yielding entry in this nursery was McCall, however it was not significantly higher than Crest, the check variety. McCall, Wanser and Centurk are usually higher in yield but all 3 are susceptible to dwarf smut in this location. Table 6.

A summary of selected winter wheat varieties grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center 1962-1973 are found in Table 7.

Elite Stripe Rust Nursery -

In this nursery lines from the breeding lines in advance stages are evaluated. Many lines were not harvested this year because of milling quality evaluation received after seeding indicated no need to continue their evaluation. The data obtained from this nursery are recorded in the wheat research committee report.

Off Station -

Three nurseries were seeded in the fall of 1972 in Lake, Sanders, Ravalli and Missoula Counties. The nursery in Missoula county was not harvested because of poor stands and high weed population.

Lake County - Because of the very dry conditions yields were low in this location. Yields were not statistically significant, however Hyslop was the highest yielding entry. Table 8.

Sanders County - Stands and yields were average in this location. McCall is the highest yielding variety in the nursery and is significantly higher in yield than Crest. Table 9.

Table 1.

Agronomic data from the western regional hard red winter wheat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana, 1973 in Field R-8a.

Date Seeded: September 20, 1972 Date Harvested: August 10, 1973 Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Lodging % Prev	Sev.	% Stand	Smut at Stillwater
ID 71040	Moscow 71040	53.87a	57.80	168.25a	32.00	.00b	.00b	97.50	
ID 725055	ID 5011/ID 5006	53.17a	61.20	167.50a	32.50	.00b	.00b	100.00a	
UT 819116	DM/CLM//Burt/PI 178383	52.92a	61.40	163.75	40.25a	.00b	.00b	91.25	
WA 5835	Bez-1//Bnk1205/CI13438	52.84a	60.60	169.00a	32.25	.00b	.00b	97.50	x
ID 725058	ID 5011/WA 4765, Sel. 3	51.94a	60.60	171.00a	40.25a	.00b	.00b	97.50	
UT 755090	DM/178383/CLM	51.02a	61.40	165.00a	37.00a	24.75b	.25b	93.75	
ID 725056	ID 5011/WA 4765, Sel. 1	50.97a	58.50	171.25a	31.75	.00b	.00b	100.00a	x
CI 13844	Wanser	50.47a	62.50	163.50	36.25a	.00b	.00b	97.50	x
UT 755204	DM/178383/CLM	49.89a	62.90	164.75a	40.25a	99.00	1.00	96.25	
ID 15317	IT//KO/PI 178383	49.54a	63.40	164.75a	38.75a	99.00	2.50	96.25	
CI 15317	Franklin	48.97a	60.80	167.50a	40.50a	49.50b	.50b	96.25	x
UT 84557	DM/173438//CLM/3/DM/4/CO	48.52a	60.80	166.00a	40.25a	99.00	2.50	96.25	
MT 6829	Burt/PI 178383 101-1200	47.09	60.40	163.75	34.75a	24.75b	.25b	97.50	
UT 821252	Warrior//Burt/PI 178383	47.02	59.10	166.50a	37.00a	24.75b	.25b	97.50	
WA 5836	Bez-1//CI 13438/Burt	46.92	61.40	163.50	25.25b	.00b	.00b	100.00a	x
ID 72	Cnn*2/PI 187383	46.52	61.20	166.00a	40.50a	74.25	1.00	100.00a	
WA 5984	BNK 1205/Burt//14/53-1	46.42	59.00	164.25a	31.50	24.75b	.25b	86.25	
CI 15286	Ark	45.54	62.60	164.50a	38.25a	49.50b	.50b	98.75a	x
CI 15316	Ranger	44.94	62.50	160.75	36.00a	99.00	1.00	97.50	
CI 1442	Kharkof	42.94	59.50	168.75a	42.25a	99.00	1.50	100.00a	x
ID 75	CI 14106/CLM//McCall	40.86	61.90	166.75a	35.75a	74.25b	2.25	92.50	
MT 6827	Burt/PI 178383 14-1202	40.76	58.70	168.50a	33.75a	.00b	.00b	91.25	
MT 6828	Burt/PI 178383 13-1201	39.74	59.10	166.00a	34.00a	.00b	.00b	90.00	
CI 12933	Itana	37.29	60.90	162.25	31.50	99.00	1.75	82.50	
WA 5985	BNK 1205/Burt//14/53-1	36.76	58.50	166.50a	31.00	.00b	.00b	66.25b	x
UT 80702	DM/173438//CLM/3/DM	32.74	62.60	165.00a	38.00a	24.75b	1.00	65.00b	
ID 33	MN60157/McCall//Moran	22.21b	58.40	166.75a	35.75a	24.75b	.50b	28.75b	

 \bar{x}_2 / F^2
 $S.E.\bar{x}$
 $L.S.D. (.05)$
 $C.V.\%$

1/ Check variety

2/ Value for variety comparison

a/ Values significantly greater than the check .05 level

b/ Values significantly less than the check .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance at .01 level

Table 2. Agronomic data from the western regional hard red winter wheat nursery grown on the Lance Claridge farm, Kalispell, Montana in 1973.
Random block design, four replications.

Date Seeded: September 20, 1972

Date Harvested: August 14, 1973

Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A.	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Plant Height	% Stand	Smut
WA 5836	Bez-1//CI13438/Burt	24.98	58.10	20.00	65.00	x
WA 5984	Bnk 1205/Burt//14/53-1	23.78	52.50	26.25a	65.00	
UT 755090	DM/178383/Clm	23.61	59.00	27.00a	55.00	
UT 755204	DM/178383/Clm	23.21	.00	31.00	50.00	
WA 5985	BNK 1205/Burt//14/53-1	23.06	56.00	23.75	52.50	x
ID 37	IT//KO/PI178383	22.93	59.40	28.25a	42.50	x
ID 725056	ID 5011/WA 4765, Sel.1	22.81	53.10	25.25	67.50a	x
CI 15316	Ranger	22.61	56.00	27.00a	65.00	
CI 1442	Kharkof	21.43	53.20	32.25a	75.00a	x
ID 725058	ID 5011/WA 4765, Sel. 3	21.38	55.20	30.00a	55.00	
ID 72	CNN*2/PI 178383	21.16	56.00	29.75a	60.00	
ID 75	CI 14106/Clm//McCall	20.81	.00	28.00a	37.50	
UT 84557	DM/173438//Clm/3/DM/4/CO	20.66	57.00	29.75a	42.50	
ID 71040	Moscow 71040	19.23	52.70	26.25a	57.50	
ID 725055	ID 5011/ID 5006	19.18	.00	24.50	47.50	
CI 15286	Ark	18.98	.00	29.25a	60.00	x
UT 819116	DM/Clm//Burt/PI 178383	18.66	.00	30.25a	50.00	
CI 15317	Franklin	18.66	.00	29.75a	42.50	
CI 13844	Wanser	18.21	.00	26.75a	57.50	x
MT 6829	Burt/PI 178383 101-1200	17.56	57.30	27.25a	52.50	
WA 5835	Bez-1//Bnk1205/CI 13438	16.73	.00	23.75	32.50	x
CI 12933	Itana ¹	16.43	.00	22.25	42.50	
UT 80702	DM/173438//Clm/3/DM	16.21	.00	28.50a	7.50	
MT 6828	Burt/PI 178383 13-1201	15.15	.00	24.00	45.00	x
ID 33	MN60157/McCall//Moran	15.00	.00	24.00	22.50	x
UT 821252	Warror//Burt/PI 178383	14.45	.00	26.50a	43.75	
MT 6827	Burt/PI 178383 14-1202	12.85	.00	23.50	45.00	
\bar{x}_2		19.6	26.9	26.8	49.6	
F^2		1.19NS	.0	6.31**	2.66**	
S.E. \bar{x}		3.01	.0	1.18	8.77	
L.S.D. (.05)		8.48	.0	3.32	24.67	
C.V.%		15.37	.0	4.40	17.69	

¹/ Check variety

²/ Value for variety comparison

^a/ Values significantly greater than the check .05

^b/ Values significantly less than the check .05

* Indicates statistical significance .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance .01 level

Table 3

Summary of agronomic data from the western regional hard red winter wheat nursery, grown at Northwestern Agricultural Research Center and Stillwater in 1973.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield ^{1/} Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date ^{2/}	Lodging ^{2/} % Prev.	Plant ^{1/} Height	Stand ^{1/} %	Dwarf Smut ^{3/}
ID 71040	Moscow 71040	36.55	55.25 ^{1/}	168.25a	.00	29.13	77.50	
ID 725055	ID5011/ID5006	36.18	61.20 ^{2/}	167.50a	.00	28.50	73.75	
UT 819116	DM/Clm//Burt/PI178383	35.79	61.40 ^{2/}	163.75a	.00	35.25	70.63	
WA 5835	Bez-1//Bnk1205/CI13438	34.79	60.60 ^{2/}	169.00a	.00	28.00	65.00	x
ID 725058	ID5011/Wa4765, Sel. 3	36.66	57.90 ^{1/}	171.00a	.00	35.13	76.25	
UT 755090	DM/178383/Clm	37.32	60.20 ^{1/}	165.00a	24.75	30.00	74.38	
ID 725056	ID5011/Wa4765, Sel. 1	36.89	55.80 ^{2/}	171.25a	.00	28.50	83.75	x
CI 13844	Wanser	34.34	62.50 ^{2/}	163.50	.00	31.50	77.50	x
UT 755204	DM/178383/Clm	36.55	62.90 ^{2/}	164.75a	.00	35.63	73.13	
ID 37	IT//KO/PI 178383	36.24	61.40 ^{2/}	164.75a	1.00	33.50	69.38	
CI 15317	Franklin	33.82	60.80 ^{2/}	167.50a	2.50	35.13	69.38	x
UT 84557	DM/173438//Clm/3/DM/4/CO	34.59	58.90 ^{1/}	166.00a	.50	35.00	69.38	
MT 6829	Burt/PI178383 101-1200	32.33	58.85 ^{2/}	163.75	2.50	31.00	75.00	
UT 821252	Warrior//Burt/PI178383	30.74	59.10 ^{2/}	166.50a	.25	31.75	70.63	
WA 5836	Bez-1//CI13438/Burt	35.95	59.75 ^{1/}	163.50	.00	22.63	82.50	x
ID 72	CNN*2/PI 178383	33.84	58.60 ^{1/}	166.00a	.00	35.13	80.00	
WA 5984	BNK1205/Burt//14/53-1	35.10	55.75 ^{2/}	164.25a	1.00	28.88	75.63	
CI 15286	Ark	32.26	62.60 ^{2/}	164.50a	.25	33.75	79.38	x
CI 15316	Ranger	33.78	59.25 ^{1/}	160.75	.50	31.50	81.25	
CI 1442	Kharkof	32.19	56.35 ^{2/}	168.75a	1.00	37.25	87.50	x
ID 75	CI14106/Clm//McCall	30.84	61.90 ^{2/}	166.75a	.00	31.88	65.00	
MT 6827	Burt/PI178383 14-1202	26.81	58.70 ^{2/}	168.50a	2.25	28.63	68.13	
MT 6828	Burt/PI178383 13-1201	27.45	59.10 ^{2/}	166.00a	.00	29.00	67.50	
CI 12933	Itana ^{4/}	26.86	60.90 ^{2/}	162.25	.00	26.88	62.50	
WA 5985	BNK 1205/Burt//14/53-1	29.91	57.25 ^{1/}	166.50a	1.75	27.38	59.38	x
UT 80702	DM/173438//Clm/3/DM	24.48	62.60 ^{2/}	165.00a	.00	33.25	36.25	
ID 33	MN 60157/McCall//Moran	18.61	58.40 ^{2/}	166.75a	24.75	29.88	25.63	

1/ \bar{x} for Northwestern Agricultural Research Center and Stillwater

2/ \bar{x} for Northwestern Agricultural Research Center only

3/ x indicates presence of dwarf smut, no percentage estimates were taken

4/ Check variety

a/ Values significantly greater than the check (.05)

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Table 4. Agronomic data from the western regional white winter wheat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center at Kalispell in 1973. Field No. E-2

Date Seeded: September 15, 1972 Date Harvested: August 15, 1973
Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C. I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Dwarf Smut
WA 5987	WA4877//Sel. 66344	74.10	61.00	161.75a	29.50	.00b
CI 14485	Paha	71.07	61.00	160.75a	36.25a	.00b
WA 5988	Gaines//178383/CI 13431	69.27	61.10	160.50a	33.25a	.75b
WA 5986	4877/3/S3//178383/13431	69.12	58.50	163.50a	29.50	.75b
CI 13968	Nugaines ^{1/}	68.47	63.20	158.75	31.00	3.00
ID 725057	ID 5011/WA 4765, Sel.2	67.50	59.80	164.75a	36.75a	1.00b
OR 6734	178383/3*Omar	66.92	62.40	160.25a	43.00a	.00b
WA 5910	181268/Gaines	66.90	62.30	159.00	32.75	.75b
WA 5826	OM/1834-3//178383/13431	66.00	59.10	162.25a	30.50	.50b
OR 6933	Oregon Sel. 896	65.75	61.40	160.50a	38.75a	.75b
CI 13740	Moro	65.57	60.80	160.00a	39.75a	.00b
CI 14586	Luke	65.17	69.10	164.75a	31.25	.00b
WA 5989	N98/WA4765	64.47	60.50	160.00a	31.50	1.00b
ID 71041	Gaines*2/Swedish Type	64.02	62.00	161.00a	38.25a	10.00a
CI 14565	Nord Desprez/2*Sel. 101	63.42	59.10	158.00	30.00	.50b
OR 67205	Cap. Desp./Sel. 101//Drv	63.32	56.40	159.50	26.00b	.75b
CI 14564	Hyslop	63.12	59.70	159.50	29.75	1.00b
CI 14483	Coulee	61.62	60.90	158.50	29.00b	10.00a
OR 65116	Nord Desprez/Sel.101	61.60	57.50	158.50	29.25	.75b
WA 5829	S.Helvia//Suwon92/13645	51.94b	60.50	159.00	29.00b	25.00a
CI 11755	Elgin	50.89b	62.40	160.00a	41.75a	6.25a
CI 1442	Kharkof	45.26b	60.20	159.00	44.00a	30.00a

\bar{x}	63.9	60.9	160.4	33.7	4.2
$F_{2/}$	2.63**	.0	20.82**	68.09**	405.28**
S.E. \bar{x}	4.15	.0	.42	.63	.40
L.S.D. (.05)	11.72	.0	1.19	1.79	1.14
C.V.%	6.49	.0	.26	1.88	9.58

1/ Check variety

2/ Value for variety comparison

* Indicates statistical significance .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance .01 level

a Values significantly greater than the check .05 level

b Values significantly less than the check .05 level

Table 5. Summary of western regional white winter wheat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana from 1964-73.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Sta. Yrs.	\bar{x}	% Nugaines
1442	Kharkof	49.2	52.1	47.4	58.5	58.9	56.4	62.1	59.7	45.3	9	54.4	72
11755	Elgin	57.3	52.3	49.6	80.5	51.2	74.1	73.0	70.8	50.9	9	62.2	82
13740	Moro	50.1	85.9	57.2	86.3	65.7	75.4	68.3	68.5	65.6	9	69.2	94
13968	Nugaines		79.7	58.7	85.8	63.2	77.6	102.8	73.0	68.5	8	76.2	100
14485	Paha				98.1	65.4	87.0	101.2	88.9	71.1	6	85.3	114
14564	Hyslop				90.1	62.7	87.3	113.1	90.1	63.1	6	84.4	113
14483	Coulee				84.5	55.4	73.1	100.4	73.8	61.6	6	74.8	100
14586	Luke						93.1	103.1	73.6	65.2	4	83.8	104
14565	Nord Desprez/2*Sel. 101						88.8	111.9	95.8	63.4	4	89.9	112
WA 5826	Omar/1834-3//PI178383/CI13431								69.4	66.0	2	67.7	96
WA 5829	Super Helvia//Suwon 92/CI13645								88.7	51.9	2	70.3	99
OR 6734	PI 178383/3*Omar								78.3	66.9	2	72.6	103
WA 5910	PI 181268/Gaines								85.9	66.9	2	76.4	108
ID 71041	Gaines*2/Swedish Type								82.3	64.4	2	73.4	104
WA 5987	Wa4877//Sel. 66344								77.1	77.1	1	77.1	113
WA 5988	Gaines//178383/CI 13431								69.3	69.3	1	69.3	101
WA 5986	4877/3/S 3//178383/13431								69.1	69.1	1	69.1	101
ID725057	ID5011/Wa4765, Sel. 2								67.5	67.5	1	67.5	99
OR 6933	Oregon Sel. 896								65.8	65.8	1	65.8	96
WA 5989	N98/Wa 4765								64.5	64.5	1	64.5	94
OR 67205	Cap. Desp./Sel. 101//Drv								63.3	63.3	1	63.3	92
OR 65116	Nord Desprez/ Sel. 101								61.6	61.6	1	61.6	90

Table 6. Agronomic data from the intrastate winter wheat nursery grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana in 1973. Field No. E-2. Random block design, Six replications.

Date seeded: September 15, 1972 Harvest Date: August 7, 1973 Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A.	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Lodging		Dwarf Smut %
						% Prev.	Sev.	
CI 13842	McCall	62.05	60.30	158.33a	37.83a	.00b	.00b	2.83a
CI 15075	Centurk	59.35	62.60	154.50a	35.50a	.00b	.00b	2.33a
CI 13844	Wanser	59.24	62.20	157.17a	38.33a	.00b	.00b	1.17a
MT 7015	NB55-391-64-D4/Wmt 2-1-1	58.65	60.50	160.67a	39.33a	.00b	.00b	.50a
CI 8885	Cheyenne	58.52	62.40	158.17a	41.00a	82.50a	.83	1.00a
CI 13968	Nugaines	58.49	60.00	158.83a	29.50	.00b	.00b	.67a
MT 6715	3Yogo/Cnn 2-3-13-6	57.04	62.00	154.83a	37.33a	.33	.33	1.00a
CI 13880	Crest	55.62	61.40	152.50	33.00	.33	.33	.00
CI 13872	Froid	55.58	59.80	159.00a	44.17a	99.00a	2.83a	1.00a
MT 6919	BWH1867-5/YTO-1171-3-2-1	55.05	62.00	157.83a	45.50a	99.00a	4.00a	5.00a
CI 13547	Lancer	54.60	62.00	154.33a	36.83a	.00b	.00b	1.33a
CI 12933	Itana	52.73	62.50	158.83a	42.50a	.00b	.00b	1.50a
CI 13998	Trader	51.85	61.70	157.17a	42.33a	.00b	.00b	1.17a
CI 15244	Teton	51.62	60.70	158.83a	44.33a	99.00a	3.50a	.50a
MT 6930	NB176/Y18181/YTO1174-3	51.32	61.60	159.50a	43.83a	82.50a	1.83a	.83a
MT 6716	3Yogo/Cnn 2-3-17-19	50.23	61.00	159.00a	43.67a	99.00a	3.00a	1.00a
CI 14000	Winoka	50.03	61.30	158.67a	40.83a	66.00a	.67a	1.17a
CI 13442	Delmar	49.58	60.00	160.33a	39.67a	.00b	.00b	.50a
CI 8033	Yogo	49.05	61.70	159.00a	46.17a	99.00a	3.50a	1.00a
MT 7005	Polo/Turg/Wrr 6-3-1	48.73	60.60	158.17a	44.17a	99.00a	2.83a	.50a
CI 13999	Trapper	48.53	63.00	157.83a	41.33a	.00b	.00b	2.00a
MT 6917	Bwh1376-8/YTO-1171-3-2-2	48.47	61.00	159.33a	45.00a	99.00a	3.17a	1.00a
CI 13181	Rego	48.07	60.90	158.00a	44.67a	99.00a	4.33a	1.17a
MT 693	Winalta 41	47.60b	61.10	158.33a	39.83a	33.00	.33	1.17a
CI 13670	Winalta	46.68b	63.00	158.17a	41.17a	.00b	.00b	1.00a
CI 13190	Warrior	46.40b	61.50	156.00a	38.83a	33.00	.33	1.17a
CI 15327	Sundance	46.27b	59.00	163.33a	44.33a	99.00a	3.17a	1.00a
MT 6918	BWH1376-8/YTO-1172-3-2-2	45.18b	61.20	158.33a	43.00a	99.00a	4.17a	1.00a
CI 6938	Kharkof MC22	45.00b	59.00	161.67a	45.17a	99.00a	1.83a	1.17a
MT 6916	BWH1376-8/YTO-1171-3-2-1	43.88b	61.50	159.50a	46.00a	99.00a	3.00a	1.00a
MT 7010	WHT/RX/A*E/3/WRR 14-2-1	43.25b	59.70	157.83a	42.50a	.00b	.00b	.83a
MT 6920	BWH1867-5/YTO-1171-3-4-1	42.18b	61.00	158.83a	44.17a	99.00a	4.33a	1.17a
CI 14075	Scoutland	41.81b	60.80	150.83a	35.83a	.00b	.00b	1.00a

Table 6. (con't)

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A.	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Heading Date	Plant Height	Lodging		Dwarf Smut %
						% Prev.	Sev.	
	$\bar{x}_2/$	50.99	61.18	157.99	41.14	50.00	1.46	1.03
	$F_{2/}$	4.10**	.00	59.89**	33.73**	25.00**	44.94**	5.7052
	$S.E.\bar{x}$	2.75	.00	.32	.69	9.17	.25	.233
	$L.S.D. (.05)$	7.63	.00	.87	1.90	25.41	.68	.07
	$C.V.\%$	5.40	.00	.20	1.67	18.34	16.80	22.68

1/ Check variety

2/ Value for variety comparison

* Indicates statistical significance .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance .01 level

a Values significantly greater than the check .05 level

b Values significantly less than the check .05 level

Table 7. Summary of selected winter wheat varieties grown at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana 1964-73.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	\bar{x}	Sta. Yrs.	% Cheyenne
CI 8885	Cheyenne	57.5	48.7	59.3	46.4	57.2	57.0	63.7	48.6	67.2	58.5	56.4	10	100.0
CI 13670	Winalta	54.4	31.4	67.4	44.9	55.8	45.7	57.9	55.9	66.6	46.7	52.7	10	93.4
CI 13181	Rego	49.9	42.5	62.4	43.6		51.3	58.7	56.3	54.3	48.1	51.9	9	92.1
CI 13442	Delmar	51.4	47.3	64.2	55.9	67.9	59.3			69.0	49.6	58.1	8	102.8
CI 13844	Wanser			73.9	51.7	76.5	56.0	65.5	59.6	79.7	59.2	65.3	8	114.0
CI 13880	Crest			73.4	53.5	51.6	43.8	69.0	54.1	70.9	55.6	59.0	8	103.1
CI 13842	McCall			56.4	51.9	76.8	40.5	63.3	58.5	68.5	62.1	59.7	8	104.4
CI 13190	Warrior	45.8	37.1	59.5	43.5			60.8	48.3	70.6	46.4	51.5	8	91.6
CI 13547	Lancer			57.0	41.7	44.0	38.3	58.4	42.6	68.1	54.6	50.6	8	88.4
CI 12933	Itana	46.8	38.3	58.2				61.1	53.3	67.9	52.7	54.0	7	93.8
CI 14000	Winoka							57.2	46.3	62.4	50.0	54.0	4	90.7
CI 13998	Trader							54.7	38.8	70.2	51.9	53.9	4	90.6
MT 693	Winalta 41							56.7	44.7	61.2	47.6	52.6	4	188.3
CI 13999	Trapper							56.6	44.6	58.4	48.5	52.0	4	87.4
CI 13872	Froid							55.5	43.8	59.4	55.6	53.6	4	90.0
CI 8033	Yogo							55.5	48.6	58.4	49.0	52.9	4	88.9
CI 6938	Kharkof Mc22							53.3	36.2	59.5	45.0	48.5	4	81.5
NB 66425	Centurk								46.8	78.6	59.4	61.6	3	106.0
CI 15327	Sundance									53.5	46.3	49.9	2	79.4
MT 7015	NB55-391-64									65.9	58.7	62.3	2	99.1
MT 6715	3Yogo/Cnn2-									53.1	57.0	55.1	2	87.6
MT 6919	BWH 1867-5/YT									51.0	55.1	53.1	2	84.4
MT 6916	BWH 1376-8/YT									58.1	43.9	51.0	2	81.1
MT 6930	NB176/Y18181									50.1	51.3	50.7	2	80.7
MT 7005	Polo/Turg//W									50.8	48.7	49.7	2	79.2
MT 6716	3Yogo/Cnn2									49.2	50.2	49.7	2	79.1
MT 6918	BWH1376-8/YT									53.2	45.2	49.2	2	78.3
MT 6917	BWH1376-8/YT									49.1	48.5	48.8	2	77.6
MT 7010	WTT/RX/A*E/3									53.3	43.2	48.3	2	76.8
MT 6920	BWH1867-5/YT									45.3	42.2	43.8	2	69.6
CI 15244	Teton										51.6	51.6	1	88.2
CI 14075	Scoutland										41.8	41.8	1	71.5

Table 8. Agronomic data from off station winter wheat nursery grown in Lake County on the Wolen Johnson farm, Charlo, Montana in 1973. Random block design, four replications.

Date Seeded: September 27, 1972

Date Harvested: August 1, 1973

Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A.	Test Wt. Lbs/Bu.	Plant Height	% Stand
CI 14564	Hyslop	37.94	59.50	22.25	80.0
CI 14586	Luke	34.86	61.00	21.00	85.0
CI 13844	Wanser	31.41	61.00	21.50	70.0
CI 13842	McCall	31.11	61.00	23.50a	72.5
CI 14565	Nord Desprez/2*Sel 101	30.99	58.50	19.00	76.3
CI 13880	Crest ^{1/}	28.31	60.50	20.00	86.2
CI 8885	Cheyenne	26.76	61.50	22.50	67.5
CI 14485	Paha	26.71	60.50	17.25	72.5
MT 6827	Burt/PI178383 14-1202	26.18	58.50	22.75	70.0
CI 13670	Winalta	25.68	60.50	22.25	77.5
MT 6826	Burt/PI 178383 4-1192	25.33	58.50	21.25	67.5
MT 6829	Burt/PI 178383 101-1200	24.83	61.00	23.50a	63.8
CI 13442	Delmar	22.78	59.00	23.75a	65.0
CI 13968	Nugaines	22.58	60.00	18.00	66.2
WA 5829	S.Helvia//Suwon92/13645	22.13	59.00	18.50	72.5
CI 14483	Coulee	21.76	59.50	17.75	67.5
\bar{x}		27.5	60.0	20.9	72.0
$F_{2/}$		1.53NS	.0	3.32**	1.08NS
S.E. \bar{x}		7.6	.0	2.4	1.3
L.S.D. (.05)		10.80	.0	3.46	18.7
C.V.%		13.81	.0	5.81	9.06

^{1/} Check variety

^{2/} Value for variety comparison

** Indicates statistical significance at .01 level

NS No statistical significance

a Values significantly greater than the check .05 level

Table 9. Agronomic data from the off station winter wheat nursery grown in Sanders County on the Jack Marrinan farm, Hot Springs, Montana in 1973. Experimental Block Design, four replications.

Date Seeded: September 17, 1972

Date Harvested: August 1, 1973

Size of Plot: 16 sq. ft.

C.I. or State No.	Variety	Yield Bu/A.	Plant Height	% Stand
CI 13842	McCall	19.31a	20.00a	70.0
CI 14565	Nord Desprez/2*Sel.101	19.16a	19.50	60.0
CI 13844	Wanser	18.73a	21.25	55.0b
CI 8885	Cheyenne	18.43a	19.50	60.0
MT 6827	Burt/PI 178383 14-1202	18.31a	18.50	57.5
CI 14564	Hyslop	17.58a	20.00	60.0
MT 6829	Burt/PI178383 101-1200	17.36	20.25	62.5
CI 14586	Luke	15.68	19.00	70.0
MT 6826	Burt/PI 178383 4-1192	15.26	16.75	60.0
WA 5829	S.Helvia//Suwon92/13645	14.75	17.00	60.0
CI 13670	Winalta	14.30	19.25	67.5
CI 14485	Paha ^{1/}	13.68	19.00	62.5
CI 13880	Crest ^{1/}	13.05	17.50	65.0
CI 13968	Nugaines	12.93	16.00	60.0
CI 14483	Coulee	12.45	17.50	52.5b
CI 13442	Delmar	11.83	18.75	57.5
\bar{x}_2		15.8	18.7	61.0
$F_{2/}$		2.86*	3.18**	2.05*
S.E. \bar{x}		1.54	.81	.34
L.S.D. (.05)		4.39	2.29	9.8
C.V.%		9.76	4.30	5.61

1/ Check variety

2/ Value for variety comparison

* Indicates statistical significance .05 level

** Indicates statistical significance .01 level

a Values significantly greater than the check .05 level

b Values significantly less than the check .05 level

YEAR: 1973

TITLE: Investigation of Cropping Sequences on Productivity and Quality of Cereal Grains.

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Agricultural Experiment Station, MSU, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana 59901

PERSONNEL: Vern R. Stewart

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine the most productive cropping sequence.
2. To determine effect of a cropping sequence on:
 - (a) weed populations
 - (b) fertility levels
 - (c) protein levels of wheat
3. To determine the economics of a particular cropping sequence.

PROCEDURE:

A total of five cropping sequences were established in 1972. These were established in plots 3.3 acres in size, which allows the use of field equipment for all operations.

Fertilizer application rates were based on soil analysis and experience over the past 10 years in these fields.

Protein data was obtained using the Udy method of analysis.

Economic evaluations are given on gross returns. After the study has continued for three years an overall economic and more meaningful report will be submitted. Commodity prices are as of November 21, 1973 for small grains and June 1973 for hay.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The factor having the most dramatic effect on production in this seasons study was precipitation. Using September 1972 thru August 31, 1973 as a crop year there was only two months where precipitation was normal or above, October and December of 1972. The total precipitation for the crop year was 12.35 inches, which was 6.66 inches below the 24 year average for the research center. There was some stand loss of winter wheat because of limited snow cover during the low temperatures recorded during December and January. It should be noted that during the author's tenure at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, he has never observed as much winter kill of winter wheat or perennial grasses and legumes.

In the R-2 sequence yields are still reflecting the long term effect of no fertilizers on this field for several years. Yields do not vary too much from last years yields. The gross return per acre is quite different, which probably needs no explanation. This is true of all sequences when compared to 1972.

Protein levels on barley are much higher than found in this location. This no doubt has a relationship to the rather dry conditions that existed during the growing season. Winter wheat protein levels are a little higher but not a great deal more than normally expected.

In 1973, the R-3 sequence was the most productive as related to gross income. This was followed closely by sequence R-2. The continuous cropping sequence is low in part because of the new seeding of alfalfa. Because of the extreme dry season only .15 T/A of alfalfa was harvested the seeding year.

In Table 1, are found data in detail for the 1973 cropping sequence study. Given in the table are crop, variety, plant food applied, protein levels that were sieved plus test weight, yield and economic data. These data will become more meaningful as the study continues.

Table 1. Annual data from cropping sequence study. Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Route 4, Kalispell, Montana, 1973.

Field No.	Crop	Variety	Pounds/Acre			% Protein	Test Weight Lbs/Bu	Yield/ Acre	Price/ Unit Dollars	Gross Dollars
			N	P ₂ O ₅	S					
Crop Sequence - 3 years: Fallow, winter wheat, spring grain Seed legume with spring grain and plow down as green manure										
R-2a	Fallow									
R-2b	W.Wheat	Crest	32.0	40.0	28	14.2	60.2	48.7bu	4.20/bu	204.54
R-2c	S.Barley	Centennial	58.9	30.6	-	14.6	48.1	47.8bu	4.50/cwt	103.46
									Total	308.00
Crop Sequence - 15 years: 5 years legume, winter grain fallow alternating										
R-3a	Alfalfa	Ladak						2.7T	45.00/T	121.50
R-3b	W.Wheat	Nugaines	96.3	40.0	28		59.7	58.1bu	4.25/bu	246.93
R-3c	Fallow								Total	368.43
Crop Sequence - 3 years: Fallow, winter wheat, spring grain										
R-4a	Fallow									
R-4b	W.Wheat	Nugaines	96.3	40.0	28	14.5	57.5	48.6bu	4.25/bu	206.55
R-4c	S.Barley	Centennial	58.9	30.6	-	16.7	46.5	42.3bu	4.50/cwt	88.51
									Total	295.06
Crop Sequence - 9 years: 3 years legumes, winter grain, fallow alternating										
R-5a	Fallow									
R-5b	Alfalfa ^{1/}			81.0				.2T	45.00/T	9.00
R-5c	W.Wheat	Crest	32.0	40.0	28	14.7	58.6	41.9bu	4.20/bu	175.98
									Total	184.98
Crop Sequence - Continuous cropping including a legume										
R-7a	Alfalfa ^{1/}			82.0				.15T	45.00/T	6.75
R-7b	S.Braley	Centennial	54.8	28.4				36.5 bu	4.50/cwt	33.84
R-7c	W.Wheat	Crest	32.0	40.0	28	13.3	59.1	30.8 bu	4.20/bu	129.36
									Total	214.95

1/ New seeding in 1973.

TITLE: Evaluation of Koeleria Cristata

PROJECT: Miscellaneous Crops Investigations MS 758

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - H. W. Metcalf

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Indefinite

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate seven Koeleria Cristata (Junegrass) introductions for seed production under irrigated conditions in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Seven junegrass introductions were seeded in the northwest corner of Field Y-1 on May 11, 1973 in a randomized complete block design. The seeding rate for all introductions was three pounds per acre. Plots consist of four rows, 12 feet long with one foot between rows and plots.

RESULTS: Seed yields were not obtained in 1973 because none of the introductions headed. However, color, emergence, growth habit and vigor differences were distinct among lines. P.I. 230256 and P.I. 206274 were the first to emerge in the spring and P.I. 229463 had above average fall vigor. Although the stands of M896 were distinctly better than the other introductions, fall vigor ratings were very low.

-2-

TITLE: Crambe Variety Trial

PROJECT: Miscellaneous Crops Investigations MS 758

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - H. N. Metcalf

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Indefinite

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate three crambe varieties for seed yield under dryland and irrigated conditions in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Three crambe varieties were seeded at a rate of 15 pounds per acre under dryland and irrigated conditions on May 18, 1973 in a randomized complete block design. Plot size was 4 feet, by 12 feet with one foot between rows and plots. Sixteen square feet were harvested for yield. Both dryland and irrigated plots were harvested on August 27, 1973.

RESULTS: Under dryland, yields ranged from 454 pounds per acre to 712 pounds per acre, with Meyer being significantly the highest (Table 1). No significant differences were obtained under irrigation. Prophet at 1400 pounds per acre was the highest yielding entry (Table 2). An interaction between irrigation and variety was evident. Under both regimes, Indy matured about one week earlier than either Meyer or Prophet. Indy was significantly taller than either Prophet or Meyer under both dryland and irrigation (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 1 . Yields of dryland cranbe in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Total	Mean ^{1/}
Indy	353.8	647.6	431.8	1433.2	477.7b
Meyer	647.6	797.6	689.6	2134.8	711.6a
Prophet	293.8	467.7	599.7	1361.2	453.7b

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 547.69 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = 6.29 (not significant at .05)

S.E. \bar{x} = 56.82 lbs/acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 10.38%

Table 2 . Yields of irrigated crambe in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Rep. IV	Total	Mean ^{1/}
Indy	671.6	989.5	1823.0	1295.3	4779.4	1194.9a
Meyer	503.7	1247.3	2020.9	1403.2	5175.1	1293.8a
Prophet	605.7	1469.2	2152.8	1403.2	5630.9	1407.7a

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 1298.78 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = 2.68 (not significant at .05)

S.E. \bar{x} = 65.09 pounds per acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 5.01%

Table 3 . Height in inches of dryland crambe, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Total	Mean ^{1/}
Indy	34	35	32	101	34a
Meyer	32	33	31	96	32b
Prophet	31	29	30	90	30b

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean height = 31.89 inches

F - value for variety height comparison = 7.89*

S.E. \bar{x} = .653 inches

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 2.04 %

Table 4 . Height in inches of irrigated crambe, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Rep. IV	Total	Mean ^{1/}
Indy	46	48	52	46	192	48a
Meyer	35	44	45	44	168	42b
Prophet	35	37	39	39	150	37c

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean height = 42.50 inches

F - value for variety height comparison = 21.26**

S.E. \bar{x} = 1.32 inches

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 3.10%

TITLE: Millet Variety Trial

PROJECT: Miscellaneous Crops Investigations MS 758

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - H. N. Metcalf
Research Assistant - Dale E. Mahugh

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Indefinite

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate three millet varieties for seed yield under dryland and two varieties under irrigation in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Two proso and one foxtail millet varieties were seeded at a rate of 22 pounds per acre under dryland. Due to insufficient seed only one proso and one foxtail millet were planted at a rate of 30 pounds per acre under irrigation. Both nurseries were seeded on May 18, 1973, utilizing a randomized complete block design. Plots consisted of 4 rows, 12 feet long with one foot between rows and plots. Sixteen square feet were harvested for yield from each plot on September 24, 1973.

RESULTS: Seed yields from "Golden" German Foxtail Millet under both dryland and irrigated conditions were not obtained because it did not mature. Although there were no significant differences under dryland, Akron did out yield Leonard by 32 pounds per acre (Table 1). Leonard under irrigation yielded 343 pounds per acre (Table 2).

Table 1 . Yields of dryland millet in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Total	Mean ^{1/}
Leonard	48.0	36.0	66.0	150.0	50.0a
Akron	161.9	54.0	30.0	245.9	82.0a

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 65.98 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = .532 (not significant at .05)

S.E. \bar{x} = 31.00 pounds per acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ 46.97%

Note: The variety "Golden" German Foxtail Millet was not harvested because it did not mature.

Table 2 . Yields of irrigated millet in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Rep. IV	Total	Mean
Leonard	293.8	521.7	245.9	311.8	1373.2	343.3

Note: The variety "Golden" German Foxtail Millet was not harvested because it did not mature.

TITLE: Safflower Variety Trial

PROJECT: Miscellaneous Crops Investigations MS 758

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - H. N. Metcalf
Research Assistant - Dale E. Mahugh

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Indefinite

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate four safflower varieties for seed yield under dryland and irrigated conditions in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Four safflower varieties were seeded at a rate of 20 pounds per acre under dryland and 25 pounds per acre under irrigation on May 18, 1973 in a randomized complete block design. Plot size was 4 feet by 12 feet with one foot between rows and plots. Sixteen square feet were harvested for yield from each plot on October 2, 1973.

RESULTS: Dryland yields were greater than irrigated yields for all entries. This could possibly be explained by the delayed maturity under irrigation. Under dryland, yields ranged from 601 pounds per acre to 1159 pounds per acre (Table 1). Under irrigation, yields varied from 203 pounds per acre to 544 pounds per acre (Table 2). In both plantings #87-14-6 had a significantly higher yield.

Table 1. Yields of dryland safflower in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Total	Mean ^{1/}
208	863.5	725.6	245.9	1835.0	611.7b
#87-42-3	1133.4	989.5	347.8	2470.7	823.6b
U.S. 10	1079.4	437.8	287.8	1805.0	601.7b
#87-14-6	1433.2	1361.3	683.6	3478.1	1159.4a

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 799.07 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = 9.14*

S.E. \bar{x} = 86.34 pounds per acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 10.81%

Table 2. Yields of irrigated safflower in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Variety	Rept. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Rep. IV	Total	Mean ^{1/}
208	491.7	263.9	24.0	36.0	815.6	203.9b
#87-42-3	887.5	263.9	60.0	30.0	1241.4	310.4b
U.S. 10	731.6	161.9	30.0	95.9	1019.4	254.9b
#87-14-6	947.5	851.5	119.9	257.9	2176.8	544.2a

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 328.33 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = 4.30*

S.E. \bar{x} = 72.50 pounds per acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 22.08%

TITLE: Effect of row spacing and seeding rate on seed yield of lentils under irrigated and dryland conditions.

PROJECT: Miscellaneous Crops Investigations MS 758

PERSONNEL: Project Leader - Leon E. Welty
Cooperator - Art Dubbs

LOCATION: Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell, Montana

DURATION: Indefinite

OBJECTIVE: Determine the cultural practices which will give maximum lentil yields in northwestern Montana.

PROCEDURES: Lentils (Lens esculenta) were seeded in rows of 12, 24 and 36 inches at varying seeding rates under dryland and irrigated conditions in a split block design with four replications on May 2, 1973. Under dryland, seeding rates varied from 9.6 pounds per acre to 28.8 pounds per acre and under irrigation varied from 9.6 pounds per acre to 33.6 pounds per acre. The number of rows per plot for the 12, 24 and 36 inch row spacings were four, four and three respectively. All rows were 12 feet in length. Harvest areas for the 12, 24 and 36 inch spacing were 16, 32 and 24 square feet, respectively. Four hundred pounds of 16-20-0 were applied prior to seeding. Both nurseries were harvested on August 8, 1973.

RESULTS: Average yields on irrigated land were 450 pounds greater than on dryland. Row spacings had a significant effect on yields under both regimes. Generally, yields decreased as space was increased. The optimum seeding rate on dryland was 19.2 pounds per acre which produced a yield of 2527 pounds per acre. The optimum seeding rate on irrigated land was 28.8 pounds per acre which produced a yield of over 3000 pounds per acre.

It seems that the optimum seeding rate and row spacing have been found under irrigation (12 inches at 28.8 pounds per acre). However, yields on dryland were the greatest at the lowest seeding rate (19.2 pounds per acre) at the closest spacing (12 inches). Therefore, the seeding rate could still possibly be reduced at that same row spacing.

9075 seeds/lb

Table 1. Yields of dryland lentils in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Spacing (inches)	No. of seeds/ foot of row	Rate #/A	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Total	Mean ^{1/}
12	4	19.2	2164.8	2398.8	3016.3	7579.9	2526.7a
12	5	24.0	2110.8	2554.5	2551.5	7216.8	2405.6ab
12	6	28.8	1757.0	2446.7	2626.7	6830.4	2276.8abc
24	5	12.0	1974.4	1966.9	2215.7	6157.0	2052.3bcd
24	6	14.4	1290.8	1861.9	2284.7	5437.4	1812.5cde
24	7	16.8	1929.4	1874.0	2542.5	6345.9	2115.3abcd
36	6	9.6	1291.3	1703.0	1713.0	4707.3	1569.1e
36	7	11.2	1537.2	1791.0	2008.9	5337.1	1779.0de
36	8	12.8	2120.8	1619.2	1759.1	5499.1	1833.0cde

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 2041.14 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = 5.09**

S.E. \bar{x} = 141.65 pounds per acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 6.94 %

Table 2. Yields of irrigated lentils in pounds per acre, Kalispell, 1973.

Spacing (inches)	No. of seeds/ foot of row	Rate #/A	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Total	Mean ^{1/}
12	4	19.2	2467.7	3094.3	2404.7	7966.7	2655.6ab
12	5	24.0	2206.9	2758.5	2599.6	7565.0	2521.7ab
12	6	28.8	2770.4	3052.3	3190.3	9013.0	3004.3a
12	7	33.6	3292.2	2866.4	2179.8	8338.4	2779.5a
24	5	12.0	2388.2	2211.3	2470.6	7070.1	2356.7ab
24	6	14.4	2139.3	2515.6	2637.0	7291.9	2430.6ab
24	7	16.8	2206.8	2509.6	2724.0	7440.4	2480.1ab
24	8	19.2	2199.3	2596.6	2613.1	7409.0	2469.7ab
36	6	9.6	2060.9	2378.7	2678.5	7118.1	2372.7ab
36	7	11.2	2392.7	1962.9	2668.5	7024.1	2341.4ab
36	8	12.8	2690.5	2696.5	1934.9	7321.9	2440.6ab
36	9	14.4	2438.7	1667.1	1986.9	6092.7	2030.9b

^{1/} Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 level according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Mean yield = 2490.3 pounds per acre

F - value for variety yield comparison = 1.46 (not significant at .05)

S.E. \bar{x} = 200.92 pounds per acre

C.V. = $\frac{S\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$ = 8.07%