

Project Title: White Cockle Control – 2012

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Objective: To evaluate herbicides for the control of white cockle in an alfalfa – orchardgrass hay field.

Results:

Raptor, Butyrac, Chateau and Karmex were either applied alone or in combination with Velpar for the control of white cockle. Raptor, Butyrac and Chateau were applied on October 17, 2011, when both white cockle and forages were 3 to 7 inches in height, while Karmex and Velpar were applied on November 2, 2011 as dormant applications. Treatments were evaluated for percent control on June 14, 2012.

None of the herbicides were effective in controlling white cockle, and statistically there were no differences between any of the treatments ($p=0.17$). Nevertheless, the dormant application of Velpar plus Karmex afforded the greatest level of suppression. Further, white cockle stands tended to be less where Velpar had been applied. In contrast to white cockle control, significant differences were observed among herbicide treatments for the control of orchardgrass. Raptor caused the greatest stand reductions. However, orchardgrass stands also were reduced where Velpar had been applied.

Summary:

None of the herbicides evaluated were effective in controlling white cockle. However, Raptor and Velpar reduced orchardgrass stands.

Table 1. Effect of herbicides on white cockle and orchardgrass control.

Treatment	Rate		White cockle % control	Orchardgrass % control
Check			0	0
Raptor	5	FLOZ/A	0	98
Raptor	5	FLOZ/A	20	95
Velpar	5	PT/A		
Butyrac	2	QT/A	20	0
Butyrac	2	QT/A	20	62
Velpar	5	PT/A		
Chateau	4	OZ/A	0	0
Chateau	4	OZ/A	13	62
Velpar	5	PT/A		
Karmex	2	LB/A	7	0
Karmex	2	LB/A	37	50
Velpar	5	PT/A		
Velpar	5	PT/A	10	33
		Mean	13	40
		CV	125.56	61.2
		LSD	27.28	41.89
		Pr>F	0.1712	0.0001