Spray nozzle and adjuvant effects on fomesafen (Reflex formulation) efficacy. Ramsdale, Brad K., Sam J. Lockhart, and Calvin G. Messersmith. The experiment was conducted to examine the influence of drift-reducing nozzles and adjuvants on fomesafen (Reflex formulation) efficacy. Bioassay species were planted as 6-ft-wide strips side-by-side. Plots 12 ft wide were laid out perpendicular to the strips so that each plot contained all three assay species. Treatments were applied at 10 gpa with an all-terrain vehicle equipped with a four-nozzle boom (20-inch spacing) offset to one side. Experimental design was a randomized complete block with four replicates. Weed control was evaluated visually where 0 equaled no visible injury and 100 equaled complete death of assay species.

| Experiment location Planting date Treatment date | on Fargo May 22 June 18 | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Air temperature (F) Relative humidity (%) Wind (mph) Sky (% clouds) | 75 65 12-15 80 | 72 40 5 40 |
| Flax variety height (inch) Sunflower | 'Neche' 5-7 | 'Neche' 6-8 |
| variety height (inch) | F ₂ oilseed 5-7 | F ₂ oilseed 6-8 |
| Tame buckwheat variety height (inch) | 'Mancan' 5-7 | 'Mancan' 8-10 |

The Extended Range nozzle at 40 psi represented a standard flat-fan nozzle application. Fomesafen (Reflex formulation) at 0.13 lb/A applied with drift-reducing nozzles was equally or more effective than when applied with an Extended Range nozzle regardless of adjuvant. Overall, fomesafen efficacy was greatest with methylated vegetable oil. Fomesafen plus basic pH blend adjuvant was more effective than fomesafen plus nonionic surfactant or petroleum oil, which provided similar species control. (This material is based upon work supported by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under Agreement No. 00-34361-9038. Dept. of Plant Sciences, North Dakota State University, Fargo)

Table 1. Spray nozzle and adjuvant effects on fomesafen (Reflex formulation) efficacy, Fargo, ND. (Ramsdale,

Lockhart, and Messersmith)

| , | , | | | | June 27 | | | July 8 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | | | | | Tame | | | |
| Treatment ^{ab} | Rate | Nozzle ^c | Pressure | Speed | Sunflower | buckwheat | Flax | Sunflower |
| | (lb/A) | | (psi) | (mph) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 60 | 89 | 96 | 28 |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 59 | 85 | 92 | 25 |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 63 | 90 | 91 | 31 |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 70 | 94 | 95 | 36 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 79 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | • | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 90 | 99 | 99 | 68 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 89 | 99 | 99 | 65 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 89 | 99 | 99 | 65 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 63 | 88 | 95 | 34 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 65 | 88 | 93 | 33 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 73 | 89 | 93 | 41 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 65 | 90 | 94 | 31 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 79 | 97 | 99 | 51 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 81 | 95 | 99 | 50 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 76 | 97 | 98 | 45 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 76 | 97 | 99 | 43 |
| LSD (5%) | | | | | 9 | 5 | 4 | 12 |

^a PO = Herbimax petroleum oil concentrate; MVO = Scoil methylated vegetable oil; NIS = Activator 90 nonionic surfactant; BB = Quad 7 basic pH blend adjuvant.

^b All treatments were applied at 10 gpa.

^c XR = Extended Range; TT = Turbo TeeJet; AI = AI TeeJet; TDXL = TurboDrop XL.

Table 2. Spray nozzle and adjuvant effects on fomesafen (Reflex formulation) efficacy, Casselton, ND. (Ramsdale, Lockhart, and Messersmith)

| , | , | | | | | July 9 | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| - la | | | | | | Tame | | |
| Treatment ^{ab} | Rate | Nozzle ^c | Pressure | Speed | Sunflower | buckwheat | Flax | Sunflower |
| | (lb/A) | | (psi) | (mph) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 35 | 89 | 99 | 23 |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 36 | 90 | 95 | 15 |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 39 | 91 | 98 | 19 |
| Fomesafen + PO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 39 | 95 | 98 | 24 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 79 | 99 | 99 | 68 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 73 | 98 | 99 | 58 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 80 | 98 | 99 | 65 |
| Fomesafen + MVO | 0.13 + 1.5 pt | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 79 | 98 | 99 | 63 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 38 | 94 | 97 | 19 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 40 | 93 | 98 | 30 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 40 | 91 | 97 | 26 |
| Fomesafen + NIS | 0.13 + 0.25% | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 41 | 94 | 99 | 28 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | XR 11002 | 40 | 6 | 59 | 97 | 99 | 43 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | TT 11002 | 20 | 4.2 | 60 | 96 | 99 | 39 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | AI 11002 | 60 | 7.1 | 51 | 94 | 99 | 33 |
| Fomesafen + BB | 0.13 + 1% | TDXL-110-02 | 60 | 7.1 | 69 | 99 | 99 | 40 |
| LSD (5%) | | | | | 12 | 4 | NS | 16 |

^a PO = Herbimax petroleum oil concentrate; MVO = Scoil methylated vegetable oil; NIS = Activator 90 nonionic surfactant; BB = Quad 7 basic pH blend adjuvant.

b All treatments were applied at 10 gpa.

c XR = Extended Range; TT = Turbo TeeJet; AI = AI TeeJet; TDXL = TurboDrop XL.