## **Pepper Weed Control Studies 2016**

University of California Cooperative Extension, Monterey County Richard Smith Farm Advisor

**Summary:** This trial was conducted to evaluate the safety of Zidua as a potential herbicide for use on peppers. Rates of Zidua of 1.0 ounce and above both pre and post transplanting provided reductions in the number of hairy nightshade plants and reduced weeding time. However, they also reduced the tonnage of marketable peppers. The 0.5 ounce rate of Zidua was safe on peppers and did not reduce the yield, however, it only marginally reduced numbers of nightshade and weeding time.

**Methods:** Trial was conducted in a commercial pepper production field near east of Gilroy. Materials were applied either immediately pre-transplant or post-transplant on May 3. Sprinkler irrigation was applied within four hours after transplanting to set the plants and incorporate the herbicide treatments. Phytotoxicity and weed evaluations were made on three dates (Tables 1&2). Harvest evaluations were conducted on September 21. Soil type was Campbell silty clay loam: pH = 7.67; organic matter = 3.41; sand = 30, silt = 34 and clay = 36%. The variety was 'Baron'. See table for evaluations and dates. Each plot was one 40-inch bed wide by 10 feet long and replicated three times in a randomized complete block design. All treatments were applied with 2 passes of a one tip wand with an 8008EVS nozzle at 30 psi applying the equivalent of 55 GPA

**Results:** There was a high population of hairy nightshade at this site. Dual Magnum at 1.67 pints/A was the standard treatment and provided excellent hairy nightshade control on May 16 and 26 (Table 1). The 1.0 ounce rate of Zidua applied post-transplant provided the best level of control of hairy nightshade on May 26, but it had unacceptable levels of phytotoxicity. The 0.5 ounce rate of Zidua had acceptable phytotoxicity but only controlled half of the hairy nightshade plants. Weeding time was reduce with increasing rate of Zidua applied pre-transplant. The post transplant application of Zidua had the lowest weeding time of all the Zidua treatments. There was greater phytotoxicity evident in the higher rates of Zidua on June 16 (Table 2), but the higher rates provided greater reductions in weeding time on June 16 and overall weeding time (total of May 26 and June 16). All rates of Zidua above 0.5 ounce/A reduced overall tonnage of marketable pepper fruit (reds + breakers) on September 21.







Table 1. Phytotoxicity, weed evaluation (No. weeds/10 ft²) and weeding time

Treatments	lbs	Material/A	Timing	May 16		May 26		
	a.i./A			Phyto <sup>1</sup>	Hairy	Phyto <sup>1</sup>	Hairy	Weeding
					Night-		Night-	time
					shade		shade	Hrs/A
Dual Magnum	1.50	1.67 pt	Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	5.1
7.62								
Zidua 85WG	0.027	0.50 oz	Pre	0.0	5.7	0.3	53.7	15.3
Zidua 85WG	0.053	1.00 oz	Pre	0.0	2.3	1.7	14.0	7.8
Zidua 85WG	0.106	2.00 oz	Pre	0.7	1.7	3.7	13.0	8.8
Zidua 85WG	0.053	1.00 oz	Post	1.0	1.7	3.3	0.0	4.1
Untreated				0.0	22.0	0.0	106.3	23.0
Pr>Treat				0.1749	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
LSD <sub>0.05</sub>				ns	4.8	0.8	14.6	4.5

1 - scale: 0 = no crop damage to 10 crop dead.

Table 2. Phytotoxicity, weed evaluation (weeds/10 ft²) and weeding time and yield evaluation

Treatments	lbs	Material/A	Timing	June 16			Total	Sept. 21	
	a.i./A			Phyto <sup>1</sup>	Hairy	Weeding	Weeding	Mkt	Mkt
					Night-	time	time	Fruit	Fruit
					shade	Hrs/A	Hrs/A	No./A	Tons/A
Dual Magnum	1.50	1.67 pt	Post	0.0	1.4	1.8	6.9	215,853	56.711
7.62									
Zidua 85WG	0.027	0.50 oz	Pre	0.7	5.7	4.2	19.5	229,982	57.456
Zidua 85WG	0.053	1.00 oz	Pre	2.3	3.0	2.7	10.5	213,498	49.882
Zidua 85WG	0.106	2.00 oz	Pre	4.7	0.3	1.5	10.4	193,090	47.449
Zidua 85WG	0.053	1.00 oz	Post	4.3	0.0	1.4	5.1	195,445	49.175
Untreated				0.0	8.7	5.6	28.6	234,691	55.847
Pr>Treat				< 0.0001	0.0001	0.0025	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
LSD <sub>0.05</sub>				1.1	2.7	2.0	4.1	36,367	7.435

1 - scale: 0 = no crop damage to 10 crop dead.