



THE PULSE AGRONOMY NETWORK  
PARTNERSHIP WITH INDUSTRY



## PAN - All Pulse Bulletin #4 – MAY 19, 2009

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### **Authority Re-Assessment of Emergency Registration**

No other uses of Authority were approved after a recent re-assessment of the emergency registration. So, for 2009, Authority has an emergency registration for use in chickpea in only.

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### **Concerns over Poast Ultra Supply**

Mark Oostlander, of BASF Canada, informs us that Poast Ultra will only be available from independent retailers who deal with Univar Wholesale. Stocks will be limited hence anyone who requires the product will have to plan ahead to ensure that the retailer will have sufficient stock on hand at the desired time. BASF is encouraging new minor use submissions to be directed to Equinox herbicide instead of Poast Ultra. Poast Ultra will continue to be available but in lesser quantities and only through independent retailers.

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### **Label Expansion for Kocide 2000**

User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion for the use of Kocide 2000 Fungicide (copper hydroxide), was approved for the suppression of seed-borne bacterial diseases including Common Blight, Halo Blight and Bacterial Brown Spot on Dry Edible Beans and Succulent Beans.

Always read and follow label directions.

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## **Label Expansion for Gaucho 480FL**

User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion for the use of Gaucho 480 FL Insecticide (Imidacloprid), was approved for the control of potato leafhopper on dry shelled beans, Crop subgroup 6 C (except soybeans and dry shelled peas) in Canada. Crop Group 6C covers dry beans, lupin, chickpea, lentil, and dry broad bean.

Always read and follow label directions.

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## **Strategies and Tactics for Reducing Group 2 Herbicide Injury in Pulse Crops**

*Dr. Chris Willenborg, Assistant Professor, Field Crop Agronomy and Weed Science, Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development and the University of Alberta*

Group 2 herbicides represent the largest class of herbicides in the world and they are one of the more popular herbicide groups in western Canada. Despite their popularity in pulse crops, herbicide injury from Group 2 products can present a challenge to pulse crop production.

### *What to look for?*

Proper identification of injury symptoms is key to addressing crop tolerance issues. Many growers erroneously assume that if the crop does not emerge, it must be herbicide carryover. This is not always the case as often, emergence is normal and symptoms show up after root uptake has occurred. Injury symptoms include stunting, yellowing of new growth, and loss of leaflets on the newest growth. Injury resulting from soil residue will often be patchy rather than even distributed across the field.

### *Preventing and minimizing Group 2 injury*

The biggest issue with Group 2 injury arises from the residual properties of Group 2 herbicides, which can lead to herbicide carryover and stacking. "Knowing your soil" is important to preventing these issues. Soil persistence varies by herbicide, but persistence tends to be greater (and thus more problematic) in soils low in organic matter, moisture, and temperature. Soil pH is another important factor and in this case, "knowing your herbicide" is important because imidazolinones (such as Odyssey and Pursuit) and sulfonyleureas (such as Refine and Sundance) respond differently to soil pH. A low soil pH tends to increase the persistence of imidazolinone herbicides whereas a high soil pH increases the persistence of sulfonyleurea herbicides. A soil test can go a long way to informing your herbicide choices and preventing Group 2 injury. If in doubt, the Alberta Research Council offers a diagnostic plant bioassay service for Group 2 herbicides.

The cornerstone of reducing injury in pulse crops is, of course, crop rotation. Several Group 2 products have recropping restrictions and it is pertinent to rotate between chemical groups and avoid continued use of a Group 2 product. Pay particular attention to potential residue issues if using the CLEARFIELD™ system in wheat or canola. The CLEARFIELD™ stewardship plan recommends not exceeding a maximum of two exclusive Group 2 herbicides on any one field in any four-year period. Choosing a Liberty-Link® or Roundup-Ready® canola variety provides a good option either prior to or following pulse crops.

Particular attention should be paid to environmental conditions and crop staging. Very hot or cold temperatures and/or excessively dry or wet conditions can interfere with the crop's ability to metabolize the herbicide, resulting in crop injury. Group 2 herbicides can be especially injurious under hot and dry conditions. Correct identification of the growth stage of your pulse crop is also very important for proper timing herbicide application and can result in injury if herbicide application occurs outside of the recommended window. Most herbicides can be applied between the 1-6 node stage, but maximum crop tolerance typically occurs between the 3-5 node stage.

Finally, following label directions and using only approved tank-mixes and proper application methods will go a long way to preventing Group 2 injury in pulse crops. Product labels clearly outline the re-cropping restrictions, especially when planning to grow pulse crops. Combining these approaches with accurate record keeping should minimize the potential for Group 2 herbicide injury in pulse crops.

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