

porated to a depth of 4 inches with a straight tooth power-driven rototiller. Twenty-one other herbicide treatments were left on the surface and sprinkler-irrigated immediately after application. Eighteen treatments received mechanical incorporation and sprinkler irrigation. Four months after herbicide applications, six crops were planted and then evaluated on May 13, 1969. Eight months later four new crops were seeded, allowed to grow for about a month, and then evaluated. One year after application, six crops were again planted and evaluated by phytotoxicity ratings.

Phytotoxicity

Phytotoxicity readings indicated a wide difference between residual characteristics of the herbicides tested. Some herbicides evaluated under the different cultural methods showed considerable differences in residual characteristics due to cultural practices. The crops used for evaluation varied greatly in their sensitivity to herbicide residues.

Trifluralin showed essentially no residue when applied to the surface and sprinkler-irrigated, however, when this herbicide was mechanically incorporated, and then sprinkler- or furrow-irrigated, some residual effect on test plants resulted (table 1).

Nitralin showed similar residual effects (particularly on susceptible crops) as trifluralin, except under sprinkler irrigation where considerably greater residual effects were observed at 4 months than with trifluralin. The amount of residual activity under sprinkler irrigation had largely dissipated by 8 months.

DCPA

DCPA (dacthal) like nitralin showed some residual effects at exceedingly high rates (i.e., 32 lbs per acre) under sprinkler irrigation and slightly more when mechanically incorporated.

Diphenamid and prometryne showed very little residual effects under any method of incorporation at four months after herbicide application.

Results with pyrazon (Pyramin) showed considerable residual effects at the high rate after 4 months when applied to the soil surface, and when sprinkler irrigated. However, with mechanical incorporation, considerable crop injury was observed even at 4 lbs and 8 months. By one year, most of the pyrazon had dissipated. These results are consistent with two previous residue trials in the same soil (West Side Field Station).

At rates of 256 lbs, MSMA showed

TABLE 2. A COMPARISON OF THE RESIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE POST-EMERGENCE TYPE HERBICIDES IN AGRICULTURAL SOILS (Average rating of all crops—minus checks—3 replications per treatment)

Herbicide	lbs/A	Sprinkler irrigation		
		No mechanical incorporation 4 mo.*	8 mo.†	12 mo.‡
2,4-D	16	0.9	0.0	0.2
2,4-D	64	1.4	0.1	0.2
Dalapon	16	1.1	0.3	0.1
Dalapon	64	1.4	0.0	0.0
MSMA	16	1.2	0.6	0.6
MSMA	64	1.6	0.3	0.2
MSMA	256	3.1	0.4	0.2

* Crops: barley, milo, lettuce, sugar beets, broccoli, tomatoes.

† Crops: barley, milo, cotton, tomatoes.

‡ Crops: barley, canary grass, safflower, sugar beets, lettuce, carrots.

§ Ratings: 0 = no effect on crop plant; 5 = half a stand or 1/2 size; 10 = all plants dead or missing.

some slight phytotoxicity particularly on barley at 4 months, but virtually none at 8 months. No phytotoxicity was observed at rates of 16 to 64 lbs (table 2).

2,4-D and dalapon, like MSMA, showed very little phytotoxicity even at 64 lbs per acre 4 months after application. No residue was observed at the two later dates after application.

Conclusions

Herbicides responded very differently under furrow irrigation, where they were incorporated into the bed top, than under sprinklers where they were sprayed on the bed top and sprinkled into the soil. Much shorter residual effects resulted from surface application of trifluralin. Nitralin showed more residues on the soil surface than trifluralin.

Prometryne was essentially gone after 4 months. Dyphenamid showed only slight residual effects at four months. Pyrazon, on the other hand, lasted about 8 months, and like trifluralin, caused less residual effects when incorporated by sprinkler irrigation than by power tiller. DCPA showed less residual effects on the soil surface than when incorporated, even at high rates, but effects lasted only about 4 months when incorporated.

Three post-emergence herbicides commonly applied to the foliage of weeds showed essentially no residual effects on crops even at rates higher than the potential load on soil resulting from 4 to 16 years of continuous application.

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Imported Weevils Attack Puncturevine

WEEVILS imported by University and USDA researchers are slowly but surely reducing the thorny-seeded puncturevine to a lesser pest status in southern California. One of the two species imported from Italy attacks the stem and crown of the weed, while the other infests the fruit and destroys the seed. Richard D. Goeden, Assistant Professor of Biological Control, Department of Entomology, U.C., Riverside, said the weevils are constantly on the move, in search of the weed and that many puncturevine infestations in this part of the state will gradually and unexpectacularly fade from the scene. Complete eradication is unlikely, but hopefully the number of plants remaining will be tolerable; if not, additional natural enemies may be imported. The process will be lengthy because the seed can live buried in the soil for at least eight years, probably for longer. The weevils diminish the plant numbers by reducing the amount of seed available for reproduction. Photo shows Goeden examining a puncturevine plant laid bare by the imported weevils in greenhouse tests.

