

Table 2. Total yields of Olympus and Wizard peppers.

Treatment	Rate Lb ai/A	Appl. Stage	TOTAL YIELD			
			Olympus		Wizard	
			No./PLOT	KG/PLOT	No./PLOT	KG/PLOT
1 Treflan	1	PPI	62	10.1	60	9.8
2 Treflan	1	PPI	48	8.4	45	7.2
Sencor	0.5	PPI				
3 Treflan	1	PPI	78	13.5	74	12.8
Command	0.25	PRT				
4 Treflan	1	PPI	63	8.6	78	10.8
Sandea	0.032	PO1				
NIS	0.5	PO1				
5 Dual Magnum	1.33	POT	71	12.4	101	15.9
6 Dual Magnum	1.33	POT	77	11.8	73	11.7
Sandea	0.032	PO1				
NIS	0.5	PO1				
7 Dual Magnum	1.33	POT	55	9.2	76	12.4
Matrix	0.031	POT				
8 Dual Magnum	1.33	POT	85	12.5	94	13.5
Matrix	0.031	PO1				
9 Dual Magnum	1.33	POT	74	10.4	69	9.9
Sandea	0.032	PO1				
Matrix	0.031	PO1				
NIS	0.5	PO1				
10 Matrix	0.031	PRT	13	1.9	17	2.3
Matrix	0.031	PO1				
11 Dual Magnum	1.33	POT	79	13.5	102	15.5
Dacthal	7.5	Late PO1				
12 Untreated		PRE	37	5.8	54	8.2
Poast	0.19	PO1				
COC	1%	PO1				
		LSD (5%)	26.9	3.71	28.7	4.28
		Standard Deviation	15.9	2.19	17.0	2.53
		CV	25.74	22.29	24.12	23.34

Sweet corn:

The 10 sweet corn varieties were not rated for visual injury due to the complexity of this experiment (12 treatments with 10 varieties/treatment). Table 3 lists the weed control ratings taken at 33 DAT. Only preemergence treatments are listed in this table, since postemergence treatments weren't applied at this stage yet.

Of the registered sweet corn herbicides, Outlook and Dual Magnum were best for common purslane and large crabgrass control, whereas Aatrex and Outlook were slightly better on common cocklebur. The non-labeled herbicide Axiom completely killed all 3 weeds present at this rating date. Lumax followed closely with 100% kill of common purslane and common

cocklebur and about 80% control of large crabgrass. Of the 3 non-labeled herbicides, Callisto was weakest on common purslane and large crabgrass, but still had excellent control (95%) of common cocklebur.

Table 4 shows sweet corn yields in kg/plot and table 5 lists the number of ears/plot for all 10 sweet corn varieties. Both tables clearly indicate that the 10 sweet corn variety responded differently to any herbicide. Differences or similarities in kernel color were not a good predictor of the response of any sweet corn variety to an herbicide treatment. There were no observed differences in yields and number of ears per plot with Outlook applied either preemergence or postemergence. Yields ranged from 0.5 – 3 kg/plot for Outlook PRE, and from 0.2 – 1.4 for Outlook PO1. Yields of plots treated with Aatrex were similar to those treated with Outlook.

Axiom (treatment 3) and Lumax (treatment 10), both not labeled for sweet corn, performed equally if not better than Outlook and Aatrex for all 10 varieties both in yields and number of ears / plot. Similarly, when Option was applied postemergence following a preemergence application of Dual Magnum (treatment 8), yield and number of ears / plot were equal if not better than Outlook or Aatrex applied alone.

Table 3. Weed control effectiveness in sweet corn rated at 33 days after treatment.

Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate Lb ai/A	Appl. Stage	Weed Control Rating 33 DAT		
				COPU	COCO	LACG
1	Outlook	0.75	PRE	8	4	9
3	Axiom	0.77	PRE	10	10	10
4	AAatrex	1	PRE	10	4	4
5	Dual Magnum	1.33	PRE	8	2	9
6	Callisto	0.2	PRE	1	10	2
7	Callisto	0.14	PRE	4	9	5
8	Dual Magnum	1.33	PRE	8	2	9
10	Lumax	2.5QT	PRE	10	10	8
12	Untreated			1	1	1
		LSD (5%)		4.8	2.3	3.1
		Standard Deviation		2.8	1.4	1.9
		CV		44.5	29.3	28.9