Background

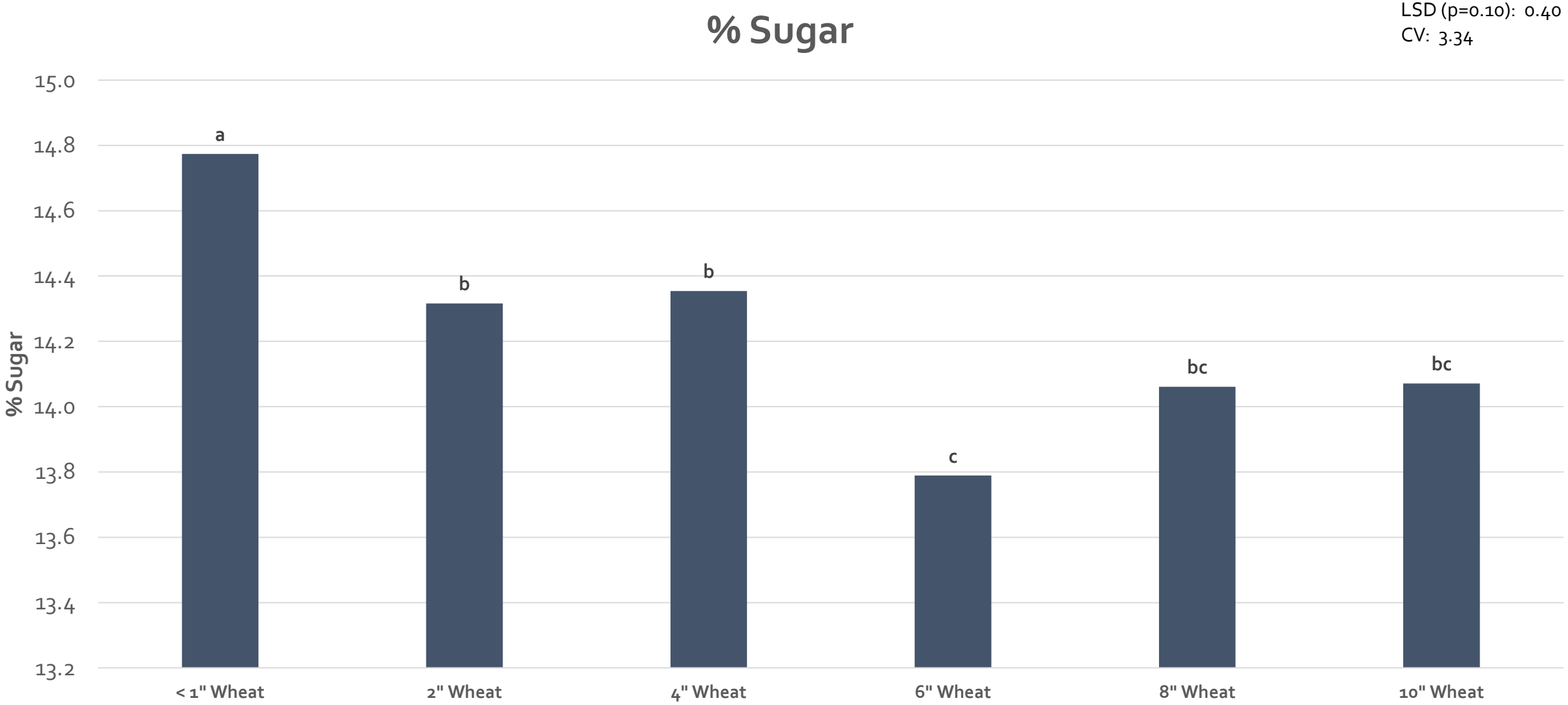
- Nurse crop is planted to reduce stand losses attributed to wind and blowing soil in sugarbeet
- Nurse crop offers other benefits in sugarbeet
  - Research conducted in 2015 indicates nurse crops suppress lambsquarters and redroot pigweed emergence
- Most farmers target termination of nurse crops at no later than the 4-lf stage
- Weather conditions or the desire to combine multiple herbicides in the tank-mix may prevent timely application
- Nurse crops will reflect sunlight and prevent the adsorption of red and far-red light by sugarbeet, thus potentially impacting yield and quality

Trial Notes

- Wheat seeding rate: 0.75 bu/a (45 lb/a)
- Wheat was terminated with glyphosate at 28 fl oz/a + NIS at 0.25 %v/v + AMS at 2.5 %v/v
- Planting Date: May 19, 2016
- Harvest Date: September 22, 2016

Timing of Nurse Crop Removal – 2016

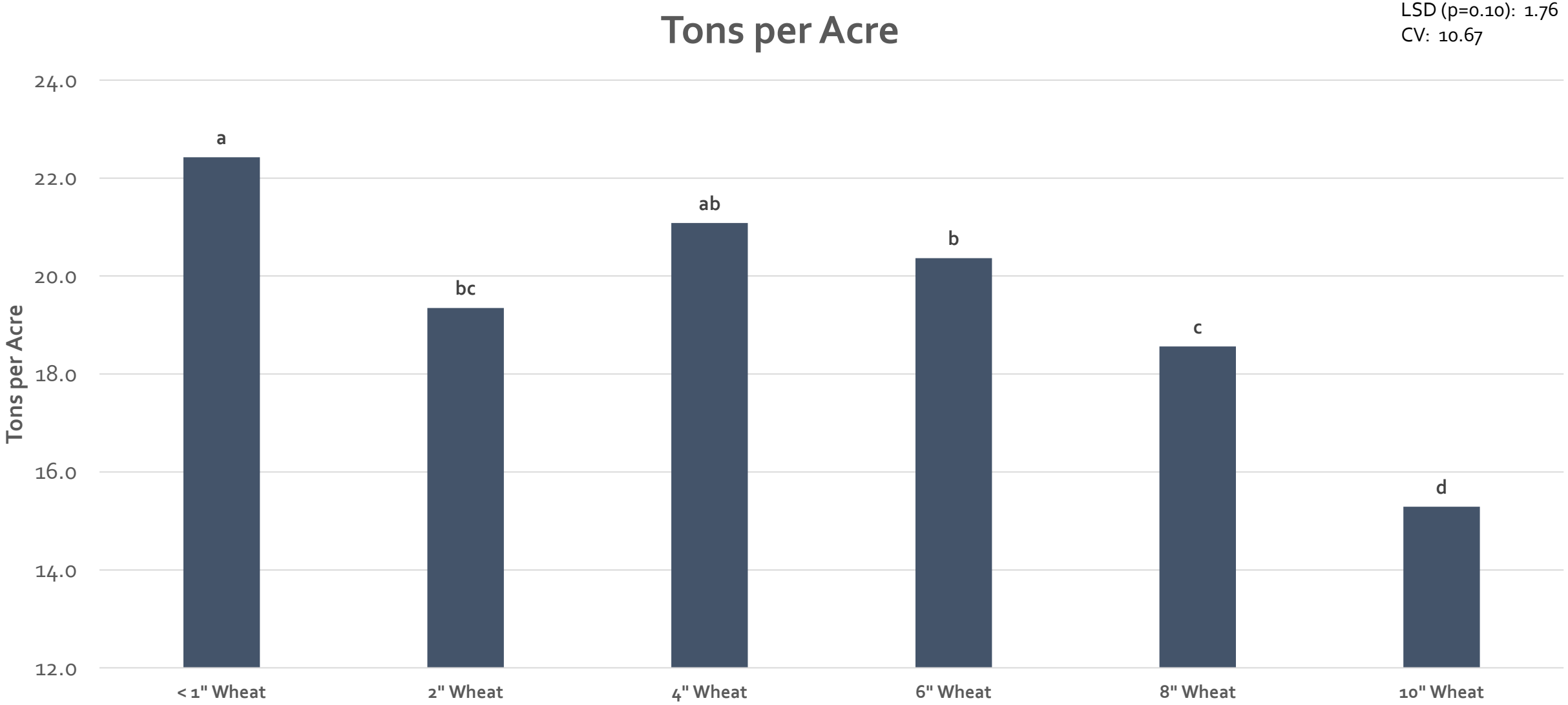
LSD (p=0.10): 0.40
CV: 3.34



Treatments with the same letter are not statistically different

Timing of Nurse Crop Removal – 2016

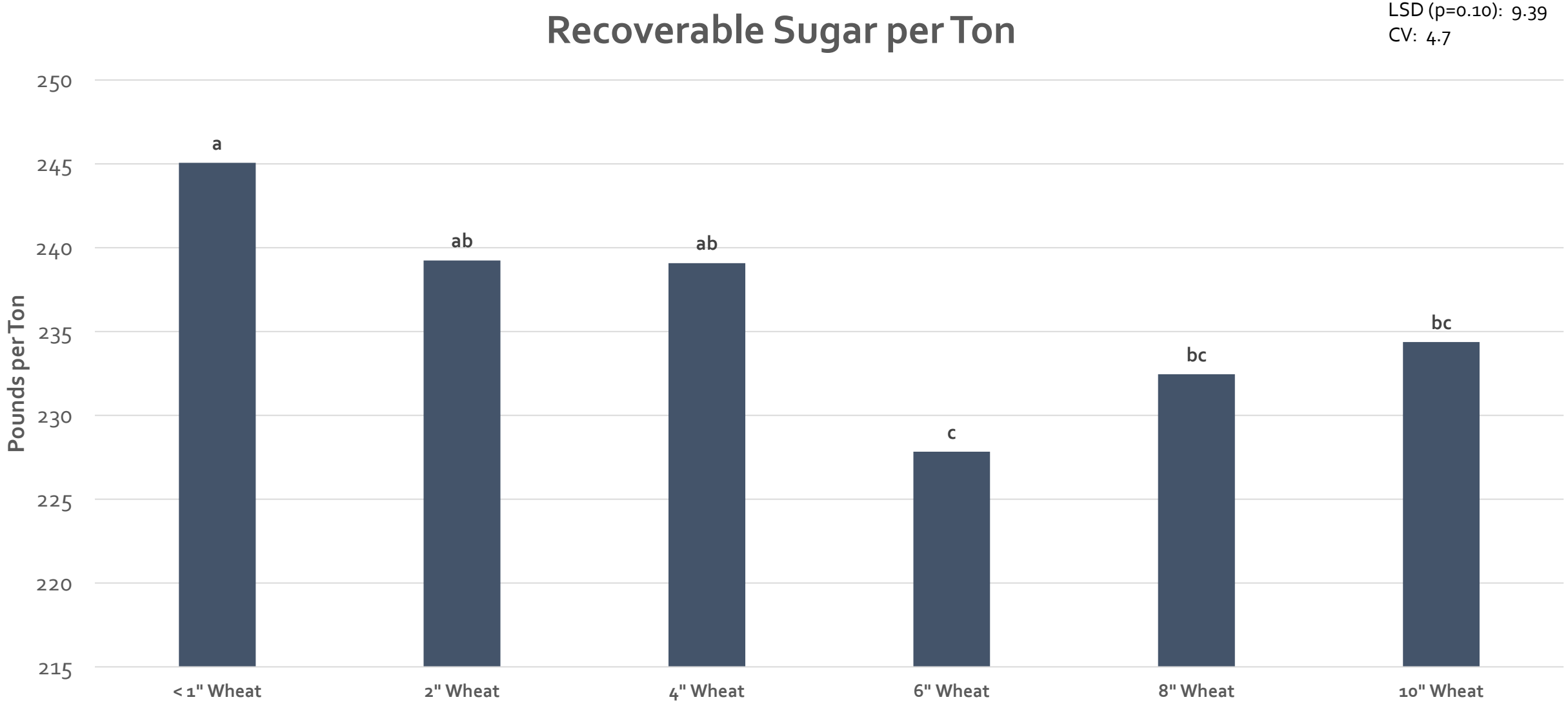
LSD (p=0.10): 1.76
CV: 10.67



Treatments with the same letter are not statistically different

Timing of Nurse Crop Removal – 2016

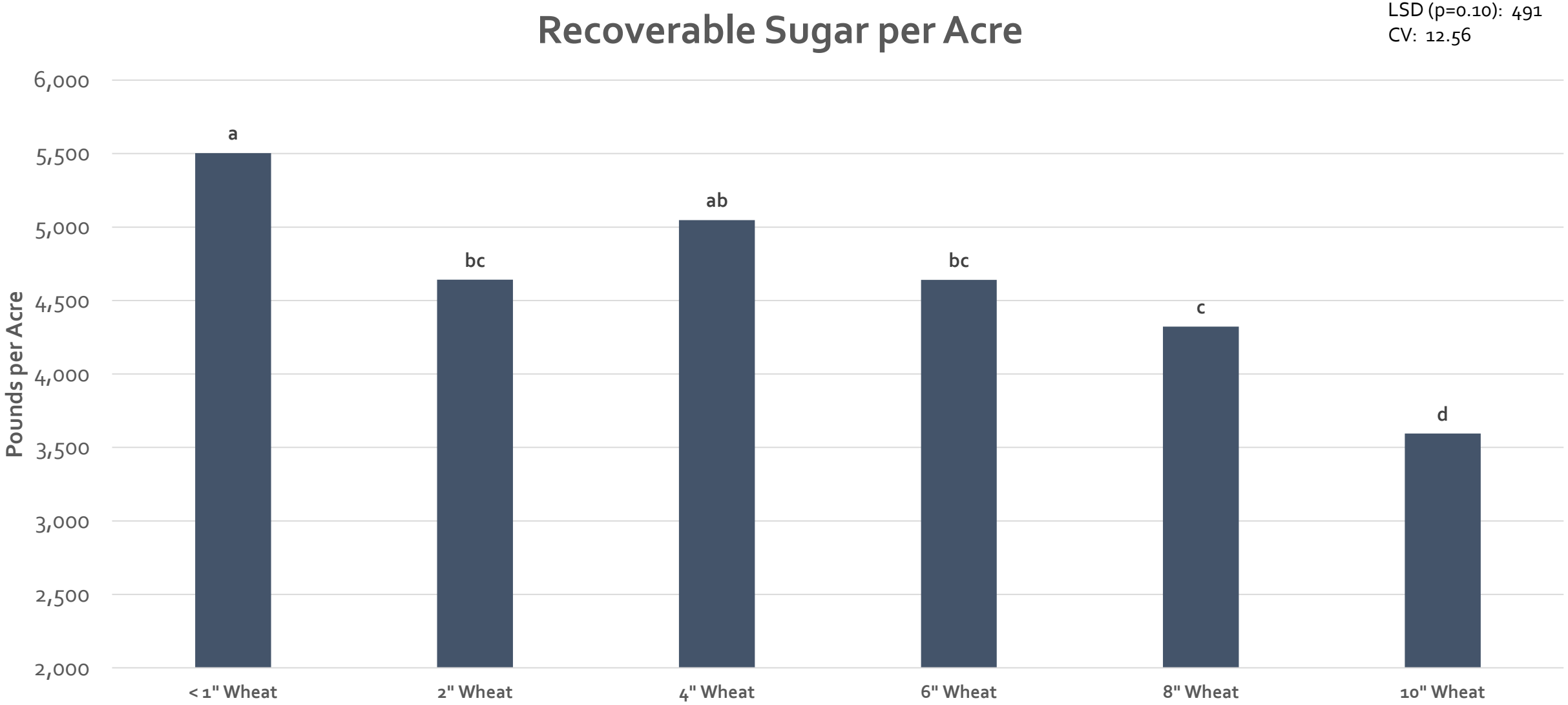
LSD (p=0.10): 9.39
CV: 4.7



Treatments with the same letter are not statistically different

Timing of Nurse Crop Removal – 2016

LSD (p=0.10): 491
CV: 12.56



Treatments with the same letter are not statistically different