RESPONSE OF RED AND WHITE ONION CULTIVARS TO OUTLOOK® APPLIED THROUGH DRIP IRRIGATION

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Introduction

Application of dimethenamid-p (Outlook®) herbicide through drip irrigation systems to control yellow nutsedge in onion in the Treasure Valley of eastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho was authorized in 2016. The section 24C Special Local Need (SLN) registration is allowed only on yellow onions. In Oregon, the application of Outlook through drip irrigation is allowed only in Malheur County. The Idaho label allows application through drip irrigation in Ada, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington counties. Both labels reference the chemigation section of the federal label regarding restrictions and directions on how to properly chemigate Outlook in onion production. The user is required to have both the entire Outlook container label and the SLN label in their possession at the time of application.

The research conducted at the Oregon State University's Malheur Experiment Station near Ontario, Oregon indicated improved yellow nutsedge control with Outlook applied through drip irrigation compared to Outlook applied by broadcast spraying. The labels still limit the maximum use rate to 21 fl oz/acre/season (0.98 lb ai/acre/season). Sequential applications are allowed as long as the total amount does not exceed 21 fl oz/acre/season. Applications through irrigation drip are allowed starting when onions are at the 2-leaf stage but not after the 6-leaf stage.

This study was conducted to generate data that is needed in order to allow the use of Outlook through the irrigation drips to red and white onions. The study included six red varieties and four white varieties.

Materials and Methods

A field study was conducted at the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, Oregon in 2017 to evaluate the response of six red and four white onion varieties to various Outlook herbicide rates applied through irrigation drips. Seeds of red varieties 'Red Wing', 'Red Carpet', 'Red Devil', 'Salsa', SV4643NT, and 'Purple Haze'; as well as white varieties 'Antarctica', 'White Cloud', SV4058NU, and 'Brundage' were planted on April 10, 2017 in double rows spaced 3 inches apart with 4-inch seed spacing within each row. Each pair of rows was planted on beds spaced 22 inches apart. On April 17 each onion row received a 7-inch band of Lorsban® at 3.7 oz/1000 ft of row and the soil surface was rolled. The soil was an Owyhee silt loam with a pH 7.2 and 1.8% organic matter.

The study had a split-block design and treatments were arranged in randomized complete blocks with three replicates. Onion cultivars formed the main plot onto which herbicide treatments were

randomly assigned. Individual plots were 7.33 ft wide (4 beds) by 27 ft long. The study area (except the hand-weeded check plots) was treated with pendimethalin (Prowl® H_2O) at 2.0 pt/acre (0.95 lb ai/acre) late pre-emergence on April 19. Postemergence applications of Buctril® at 12 fl oz/acre (bromoxynil at 0.188lb ai/acre) plus GoalTender® at 4 fl oz/acre (oxyfluorfen at 0.125 lb/ai acre) were made when onion seedlings were at the 2- and 4-leaf stages.

In order to achieve uniform herbicide distribution in the top soil layer, each Outlook herbicide rate was mixed into 35 gal of water and metered into the drip irrigation system at a continuous uniform rate of 5 gal/hour during the middle irrigation period. Applications were initiated when onion plants were at the 2-leaf stage and were made on May 31, June 7, 13, and 22 (Tables 1-4). On July 20, 10 plants were identified randomly from each plot and measured from the ground to the tip of the longest fully extended leaf to determine the average plant height. Fertilizer was applied through irrigation drip on May 8 (30 lb nitrogen (N)/acre), June 22, July 7, and 11 (50 lb N/acre each). All other operations followed recommended local production practices.

Plant tops were flailed and onion bulbs were lifted on September 6 and 7, respectively. Bulbs were hand-harvested from the two center beds on September 11 and graded on September 22. Bulbs were graded for yield and quality based on USDA standards as follows: bulbs without blemishes (U.S. No. 1), split bulbs (U.S. No. 2), bulbs infected with the fungus *Botrytis allii* in the neck or side, bulbs infected with the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* (plate rot), bulbs infected with the fungus *Aspergillus niger* (black mold), and bulbs infected with unidentified bacteria in the external scales. The U.S. No. 1 bulbs were graded according to diameter: small (<2½ inches), medium (2½-3 inches), jumbo (3-4 inches), colossal (4-4½ inches), and supercolossal (>4½ inches). Marketable yield consisted of U.S. No.1 bulbs >2½ inches.

Data were subjected to analysis of variance and the treatment means were compared using protected LSD at the 0.05% level of confidence.

Results

Onion emergence was observed on May 3, 2017. Data analysis indicated differences attributed to varietal differences but not herbicide rates and there was no interaction between variety and herbicide rates. Therefore, the data presented herein are averaged across herbicide rates (or across varieties to illustrate lack of herbicide effects).

Evaluations on July 20 (78 days after onion emergence) indicated variations in plant height that were attributed to variety difference and not herbicide or the interaction of herbicide by variety (Table 1). The average plant height for red varieties was 29.2 inches compared to 31.8 for white varieties. Plant stand on July 20 ranged from 73,853 to 114,345 plants/acre for reds and 68,040 to 100,766 plants/acre for whites. Differences in the number of harvested bulbs for each category varied widely for the red and white varieties. The variations were not attributed to herbicide rates or the interaction of herbicide by variety.

Data averaged across varieties revealed differences in the number of plants and height as well as the number of harvested bulbs attributable to variety difference, with no negative effects from any of the herbicide rates or the interaction of herbicide by varieties (Table 2).

Differences in onion yield for various bulb categories were also attributed to variety differences (Table 3). Onion bulb yield averages across varieties confirmed differences were due to varieties and there were no negative effects from herbicide rates (Table 4).

These results demonstrated that red and white onion varieties evaluated in this study were not negatively affected by any of the Outlook herbicide rates tested.

The study will be repeated in 2018 to confirm these results followed by a request to include red and white onions on the Outlook SLN labels in eastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho to apply Outlook through the irrigation drips to control yellow nutsedge in onions.

The current SLN label allowing the application of Outlook through the irrigation drips applies only to yellow varieties, and will remain so until it is changed to include red and white onion types.

Growers are advised to be extra careful as they adopt this application technique because of the potential for onion injury if one is not precise in determining the area being treated and/or measuring the product. It is critical that Outlook herbicide be mixed into water and the solution metered into the drip irrigation system for 8 to 10 hours.

Acknowledgements

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Table 1. Onion plant stand and plant height (July 20), and number of harvested bulbs for six red and four white onion varieties averaged across various Outlook^a (dimethenamid-p) herbicide rates applied through the irrigation drip at the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, OR, 2017. The average across herbicide rates includes the untreated hand-weeded control treatment.

	Variety						Marketable					
Type ^a		Plant stand	Plant height	<2¼ in	U.S No. 2	Plate Rot	21/4-3 in	3-4 in	4-4¼ in	>4¼ in	Total	
		No./acre	inches		Number of bulbs/acre ^b							
Red	Red Wing	114,345	29.7	15,298	231	165	29,014	70,325	659	0	99,998	
Red	Red Carpet	98,129	29.7	15,067	659	198	30,036	51,137	1,616	66	82,854	
Red	Red Devil	79,201	30.2	10,979	264	1,286	30,827	35,641	264	33	66,764	
Red	Salsa	77,638	26.6	16,947	4,121	3,495	21,892	29,310	758	33	51,994	
Red	SV4643NT	88,555	30.2	16,518	2,341	923	27,365	38,443	1,418	33	67,259	
Red	Purple Haze	73,853	29.0	9,528	330	1,121	27,530	36,564	264	0	64,357	
Average		88,620	29.2	14,056	1,324	1,198	27,777	43,570	830	28	72,204	
White	Antarctica	100,766	33.8	2,143	1,187	429	6,001	73,128	19,254	1,220	99,602	
White	White Cloud	90,704	30.4	3,495	6,660	6,627	5,836	52,554	15,133	1,714	75,238	
White	SV4058NU	99,423	31.9	2,769	1,121	1,451	10,847	72,369	11,144	593	94,954	
White	Brundage	68,040	31.1	3,825	1,484	725	10,023	44,477	6,825	429	61,753	
Ave	erage	89,733	31.8	3,058	2,613	2,308	8,177	60,632	13,089	989	82,887	
LSD (0.05) Variety		19,349	2.0	NS	2,256	2,095	17,441	40,182	6,358	792	28,078	
LSD (0.05) Herbicide		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
LSD (0.05) Var x Herbicide		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	

^aHerbicide rate; Outlook (dimethenamid-p) 5 fl oz/acre = 0.234 lb ai/acre; 6 fl oz/acre = 0.28 lb ai/acre; 7 fl oz/acre = 0.328 lb ai/acre; 21 fl oz/acre = 0.98lb ai/acre.

^bThe bulbs were graded according to diameter: small (<2¼ inches), medium (2¼-3 inches), jumbo (3-4 inches), colossal (4-4¼ inches), and supercolossal (>4¼ inches). Marketable yield is composed of medium, jumbo, colossal, and supercolossal grades. Split bulbs (No. 2s), bulbs infected with the fungus *Botrytis allii* in the neck or side, bulbs infected with the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* (plate rot). Marketable yield consists of U.S. No.1 bulbs >2¼ inches.

Table 2. Onion plant stand and plant height (July 20), and number of harvested bulbs in response to various Outlook^a (dimethenamid-p) herbicide treatments applied through the irrigation drip at the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, OR 2017. The number of bulbs are averaged across six red and four white onion varieties.

			Plant	Plant			Plate			Marketable		
Treatment	Ratea	Timing ^b	population	height	<2¼ in	US No. 2	rot	21/4-3 in	3-4 in	4-4¼ in	>4¼ in	Total
	No./acre	inches	Number of bulbs /acrec									
Outlook	11	2 leaves = A	89,459	30.4	8,289	2,097	1,365	18,377	52,917	6,667	475	78,436
Outlook	10	14 days after A										
Outlook	7	2 leaves = A	87,847	30.4	9,772	1,780	1,899	20,079	51,117	5,440	475	77,110
Outlook	7	7 days after A										
Outlook	7	14 days after A										
Outlook	6	2 leaves = A	90,587	30.1	10,208	1,187	1,286	22,215	51,374	3,996	178	77,763
Outlook	5	7 days after A										
Outlook	5	14 days after A										
Outlook	5	21 days after A										
Outlook	21	2 leaves = A	91,349	30.0	10,821	2,038	2,156	22,690	47,952	5,302	415	76,359
Outlook	21	14 days after A										
Outlook	21	2-leaf broadcast	86,645	30.3	9,950	1,899	1,622	17,646	49,435	6,014	495	73,589
Hand-weeded			88,506	30.4	8,902	2,038	1,523	18,615	49,574	6,983	435	75,607
LSD (0.05) herbi	cide		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
LSD (0.05) varieties 19,349			19,349	2.0	NS	2,256	2,095	17,441	NS	6,358	792	28,078
LSD (0.05) herbicide x variety aHerbicide rate: Outlook (dimethenamid-p) 5 fl oz/acre = 0.234 lb ai/acre:			NS Cfl az/aan	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS 1 fl a z / a z z z	NS 0.00lb si/sara	NS	NS	

^aHerbicide rate; Outlook (dimethenamid-p) 5 fl oz/acre = 0.234 lb ai/acre; 6 fl oz/acre = 0.28 lb ai/acre; 7 fl oz/acre = 0.328 lb ai/acre; 21 fl oz/acre = 0.98lb ai/acre.

bHerbicide application timing; A = onions at 2-leaf stage (May 31, 2017); B = 7 days after A (Jun 7, 2017); C = 14 days after A (Jun 13, 2017); D = 21 days after A (Jun 21, 2017). The bulbs were graded according to diameter: small (<2½ inches), medium (2½-3 inches), jumbo (3-4 inches), colossal (4-4½ inches), and supercolossal (>4½ inches). Marketable yield is composed of medium, jumbo, colossal, and supercolossal grades. Split bulbs (No. 2s), bulbs infected with the fungus *Botrytis allii* in the neck or side, bulbs infected with the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* (plate rot). Marketable yield consists of U.S. No.1 bulbs >2½ inches.

Table 3. Onion plant stand (July 20), and harvested bulb yield for six red and four white onion varieties averaged across various Outlook^a (dimethenamid-p) herbicide rates applied through the irrigation drip at the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, OR, 2017. The average across herbicide rates includes the untreated hand-weeded check treatment.

				Unmarketab	ole	Marketable					
Туре	Variety	Plant stand	<2¼ in	US No.2	Plate Rot	2¼-3 in	3-4 in	4-4¼ in	>4¼ in	Total	
		No./acre				cwt/acre	э ^ь				
Red	Red Wing	114,345	27.7	1.3	0.6	106.3	481.3	6.8	0.0	594.4	
Red	Red Carpet	98,129	30.8	4.6	0.7	106.2	365.6	16.7	0.7	489.2	
Red	Red Devil	79,201	23.1	1.3	4.9	115.7	231.8	3.2	0.4	351.0	
Red	Salsa	77,638	30.0	20.8	7.7	77.4	210.6	9.2	0.6	297.9	
Red	SV4643NT	88,555	30.6	18.4	3.4	95.4	280.5	16.9	0.5	393.3	
Red	Purple Haze	73,853	19.8	1.2	5.5	103.7	229.6	3.1	0.0	336.4	
Average		88,620	27	7.9	3.8	100.8	299.9	9.3	0.4	410.4	
White	Antarctica	100,766	4.3	11.3	4.9	24.3	646.5	234.8	18.2	923.7	
White	White Cloud	90,704	5.5	45.4	55.6	22.4	462.3	199.0	29.0	712.7	
White	SV4058NU	99,423	5.7	6.2	10.0	42.4	590.0	136.7	9.0	778.1	
White	Brundage	68,040	6.3	7.8	4.4	37.3	355.6	82.5	6.2	481.6	
Avera	ge	89,733	5.5	17.7	18.7	31.6	513.6	163.3	15.6	724.0	
LSD (0.05)) variety	19,349	NS	17.7	15.4	55.5	NS	81.6	13.2	311.5	
LSD (0.05)) herbicide	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
LSD (0.05) herbicide) var x	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	

^aHerbicide rate; Outlook (dimethenamid-p) 5 fl oz/acre = 0.234 lb ai/acre; 6 fl oz/acre = 0.28 lb ai/acre; 7 fl oz/acre = 0.328 lb ai/acre; 21 fl oz/acre = 0.98lb ai/acre.

^bThe bulbs were graded according to diameter: small (<2½ inches), medium (2½-3 inches), jumbo (3-4 inches), colossal (4-4½ inches), and supercolossal (>4½ inches). Marketable yield is composed of medium, jumbo, colossal, and supercolossal grades. Split bulbs (No. 2s), bulbs infected with the fungus *Botrytis allii* in the neck or side, bulbs infected with the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* (plate rot). Marketable yield consists of U.S. No.1 bulbs >2½ inches.

Table 4. Onion plant stand on July 20 and harvested bulb yield averaged across six red and four white onion varieties various in response to Outlook^a (dimethenamid-p) herbicide treatments applied through the irrigation drip at the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, OR, 2017.

					Unmarketable	е	Marketable					
Treatment	Ratea	Timing ^b	Plant stand	<21/4 inc	US No. 2	Plate Rot	21/4-3 in	3-4 in	4-4¼ in	>4¼ in	Total	
fl oz/acre			No./acre				cwt/a	acre ^c				
Outlook	11	2 leaves = A	89,459	15.5	13.6	7.6	69.7	414.4	82.7	7.5	574.3	
Outlook	10	14 days after A										
Outlook	7	2 leaves = A	87,847	19.0	11.2	12.2	73.7	388.5	67.5	7.4	537.1	
Outlook	7	7 days after A										
Outlook	7	14 days after A										
Outlook	6	2 leaves = A	90,587	20.1	8.3	8.5	81.6	390.6	49.1	2.9	524.3	
Outlook	5	7 days after A										
Outlook	5	14 days after A										
Outlook	5	21 days after A										
Outlook	21	2 leaves = A	91,349	20.7	11.7	11.2	83.3	362.4	63.5	6.4	515.5	
Outlook	21	14 days after A										
Outlook	21	2-leaf broadcast	86,645	18.3	12.0	10.1	62.2	378.0	74.9	7.7	522.7	
Hand-weeded check			88,506	16.7	14.2	8.8	68.3	378.3	87.6	6.8	541.0	
LSD (0.05) herbicide NS			NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS		
LSD (0.05) varieties 19,349			NS	17.7	15.4	55.5	NS	81.6	13.2	311.5		
LSD (0.05) herbicide x varieties NS				NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	

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bHerbicide application timing; A = onions at 2-leaf stage (May 31, 2017); B = 7 days after A (Jun 7, 2017); C = 14 days after A (Jun 13, 2017); D = 21 days after A (Jun 21, 2017).
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