Table 4. The effects of mustard seed meal (MSM) at 4400 kg ha <sup>-1</sup> on weeds and chile pepper fruit yield
at four sites in southern New Mexico. Data are means with standard error, n = 4 unless noted
otherwise.

Site	Treatment <sup>1</sup>	Weed control		Chile pepper fruit
		Palmer amaranth <sup>2</sup>	Ambient weeds	yield <sup>3</sup>
		% of non-treated		kg 4m⁻¹
Deming	MSM	83.3	100 <sup>4</sup>	14.3 a
	Non-treated			14.9 a
Las Uvas	MSM	100	91.7	4.8 a
	Non-treated			5.2 a
Leyendecker	MSM	100	86.1	3.0 a
	Non-treated			4.6 a
Los Lunas	MSM	100	54.2	4.5 a
	Non-treated			4.8 a
	Weighted mean⁵	95.8	80.6	

<sup>1</sup> MSM was incorporated into soil between crop rows at 2 to 3 weeks after crop thinning.

<sup>2</sup> Control was determined using emergence data for a Palmer amaranth population that was intentionally seeded at all sites.

<sup>3</sup> Fresh weight of marketable, green chile peppers. Means with the same letter are not significantly different according to paired t-tests ( $\alpha$  =0.05).

<sup>4</sup> Due to the absence of weeds in control plots, n = 2.

<sup>5</sup> Overall mean weighted by site-specific sample size.