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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-7] [May 6, 1988]

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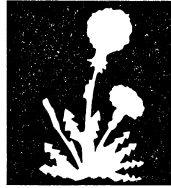
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**INSECT
PLANT DISEASE
WEED SCIENCE**

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
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No. 88-7
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1988 Weed Science Tour

The itinerary has been set for the 1988 Weed Tour. This year the tour will progress from west to east across the state. The itinerary is as follows:

- Monday - June 20 - HPAL Sidney - 2:30-5:00 MDT
Informal dinner meeting in Scottsbluff
Overnight Scottsbluff
- Tuesday - June 21 - Panhandle REC Scottsbluff - 8:30-11:00
West Central REC North Platte - 6:00-8:30
Overnight North Platte
- Wednesday - June 22 - South Central REC Clay Center - 10:30-1:00
Agronomy Farm Lincoln - 6:00-8:30
Overnight Lincoln
- Thursday - June 23 - Northeast REC Concord - 12:30-3:00

Summer Hours

Our summer office hours are from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. We are often in the field at this time of year and you may get a more immediate response by contacting the extension agent in your county.

Weather Your Herbicide Works or Not

The dry spring we've had so far may adversely affect some early preplant treatments. All preemergence applications require rainfall to activate them, including early preplant treatments. In some situations, very little or no rainfall has occurred since these treatments were applied. This doesn't present a problem as long as the weeds haven't germinated. However, in some situations there may be enough moisture present to cause weeds to come on.

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If weeds do start to emerge, you don't necessarily have to hit the panic button. With herbicides like atrazine, Bladex, and Lexone/Sencor, weeds will germinate, emerge, and may get 1/2 inch tall or so before the herbicide has any effect. Check to see if the leaves are turning brown on the margins. If this is the case, then the herbicide is starting to kill the weed. If the weed shows no sign of injury and it's past the second true leaf stage, then you'd be advised to come in with a rescue treatment of Roundup or Gramoxone or rotary hoe prior to crop emergence.

Sorghum injury from Bladex is another area of concern with this dry weather. Without rain, the amount of Bladex that was applied in April may still be there by planting time in May, and that's too much herbicide for the crop to withstand. A soaking rain must occur 10 days before you can consider planting sorghum.

Pasture Spraying and Grazing Restrictions

Grazing restrictions on sprayed pastures vary with the herbicide and the type of livestock. The only restriction with 2,4-D is that lactating dairy animals not be grazed on treated areas within 7 days after application. There are no restrictions on meat animal grazing.

With Banvel the grazing restrictions vary with the application rate and the type of livestock. Meat animals should be removed from treated areas 30 days before slaughter. For dairy animals the grazing restrictions is 7 days for a 1 pt Banvel per acre application and 21 days for a 1 qt per acre application. Do not harvest hay for dairy animals within 37 days of a 1 pt per acre Banvel application and within 51 days of a 1 qt per acre application. There is no restriction on hay fed to meat animals. When Banvel is used with 2,4-D, grazing restrictions are the same as for Banvel alone.

With Crossbow, lactating dairy animals should not graze treated areas for one year following treatment. Livestock should be removed from treated areas 3 days before slaughter. Do not make hay from treated areas for one year following treatment.

Liquid fertilizers used as carriers for herbicide applications should not cause additional hazards to livestock. Grazing limitations would remain the same.

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