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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-20] [August 16, 1988]

Alex Martin
University of Nebraska - Lincoln, amartin2@unl.edu

Bob N. Stougarrd
Extension Weed Specialist, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
EAST CAMPUS 68583-0915 PHONE 472-1527 or 472-1544

No. 88-20
August 16, 1988

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- -Herbicide Use Guide Revision

FALL SEEDED CROPS AND HERBICIDE RESIDUES IN THE SOIL

Herbicide applications made to corn, sorghum, and soybeans must be reckoned with where alfalfa or winter wheat is being considered for fall planting on drought stricken fields.

The guidelines that follow come from labels, product literature, research, and experience. They have been established to protect the user and manufacturer and contain safety factors for average growing conditions. Drier than normal June, July and August weather has undoubtedly prolonged soil longevity of some products.

We have chosen to discuss herbicides that may present a problem. Herbicides not discussed are expected to present no problem. Discussions below are for each individual herbicide. Where combinations have been used, the most phytotoxic material should be used to determine the planting decision.

Atrazine-AAtrex - An application of 1 1/2 lb or more active ingredient per acre is likely to affect wheat stands on most soil types this season. Soils low in organic matter (eroded hillsides, terrace channels, etc.) and/or soils with a pH of 7.0 or higher (especially soils showing free lime concretions) will show the greatest amount of injury. On these soils 1 lb of atrazine may injure wheat. Soils dark in color with high organic matter will show the least injury. Expect band treatments to affect stands in the treated band area. Since wheat shows some tolerance to s-triazine compounds, there is a reasonable chance that rates less than one pound of active ingredient per acre may not affect wheat planted on the finer textured soils. Alfalfa seedlings are more sensitive to atrazine than wheat. Rates of atrazine above 0.5/A are likely to injure alfalfa. There are certain calculated risks the grower will have to take. Our suggestion--don't plant alfalfa or winter wheat on atrazine treated land if you can avoid it.

Banvel - Late summer applications could injure alfalfa.
Bicep - Contains atrazine. Label rates equate to 1 1/4 to

1 1/2 lb atrazine. See atrazine comments.

Classic - Wheat and other small grains are tolerant. Do not plant alfalfa.

Command - Injury can be expected. Don't plant wheat or alfalfa.

Commence - Contains Command. Don't plant wheat or alfalfa.

Conquest - Contains atrazine. Label rates equate to 0.7 to 1.0 lb atrazine. See atrazine comments.

Extrazine - Contains atrazine. Label rates equate to 0.9 to 1.25 atrazine. See atrazine comments.

Igran - Four months after application winter wheat may be planted. Do not plant alfalfa.

Lariat - Contains atrazine. Label rates equate to 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lb atrazine. See atrazine comments.

Lorox Plus - Contains Lorox combined with the active ingredient in Classic. Wheat and small grains are tolerant. Do not plant alfalfa.

Marksman - Contains active ingredients in Banvel and atrazine. Label rates equate to 0.5 to 0.9 atrazine. See atrazine and Banvel comments.

Milogard - Do not plant wheat or alfalfa.

Preview - Contains active ingredients of Lexone and Classic. No residue problems expected for small grains. Do not plant alfalfa.

Prozine - Contains active ingredients in Prowl and atrazine. Label rates equate to 1 1/4 lb atrazine. See atrazine comments.

Scepter - Wheat is fairly tolerant, however our experience is limited. May pose a problem for wheat this year. Do not plant alfalfa.

Simazine-Princep - Injury can be expected. Don't plant winter wheat or alfalfa.

Squadron - Prepack of Scepter plus Prowl. See Scepter comments.

Sutazine - Prepack which equates to 1 lb of atrazine plus 4.2 lb of Sutan+. See atrazine comments.

Tri-Scept - Scepter plus trifluralin prepack. See Scepter comments.

HERBICIDE USE GUIDE REVISION

Industry reps, extension agents, and all other users of our Herbicide Use Guide--Now is the time to submit your suggestions for our 1989 edition. We appreciate your input of previous years. You have helped make the Nebraska Herbicide Use Guide a most useful weed control aid for farmers, dealers, applicators, farm managers, consultants, extension agents, and others. Your suggestions for the 1989 Guide should reach us by September 16. Send to Weed Science, 362 Plant Science Building, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0915.

Alex Martin
Extension Weed Specialist

Bob Stougaard
Extension Weed Specialist