

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Publications in Weed Science and
Weed Technology

Agronomy and Horticulture Department

6-12-1987

INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 87-13] [June 12, 1987]

Alex Martin

University of Nebraska - Lincoln, amartin2@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/weedscihist>

Martin, Alex, "INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 87-13] [June 12, 1987]" (1987).
Historical Publications in Weed Science and Weed Technology. 14.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/weedscihist/14>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Agronomy and Horticulture Department at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Publications in Weed Science and Weed Technology by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
EAST CAMPUS 68583-0915 PHONE 472-1555

87-13
June 12, 1987

In This Issue:

- Aquatic Weed Control
- Weed Tour Reminder
- Pasture and Range Weed Control
- Brush and Woody Plant Control

Aquatic Weed Control

Get the jump on annoying weed problems that interfere with the use of ponds and lakes. Herbicides are useful, but careful consideration must be given to the intended use of the water.

Herbicides for the control of algae and aquatic weeds should be applied when the weeds first appear, usually mid- to late-June, not after they've made extensive growth. When ponds containing large amounts of weeds are treated, oxygen depletion caused by plant decomposition may cause fish suffocation. Some products suggest treating 1/3 or 1/2 the water area at one time to reduce the risk of fish kill where heavy weed growth exists. Before treating waters involved in fish and wildlife habitats, consult with the Game and Parks Commission.

Aquathol (endothall), Aquazine (simazine), Aqua-Kleen (2,4-D), Rodeo, Diquat and Casoron (Norosac) are useful materials for general aquatic weed control. Aquazine also controls algae. All products have one or more limitations on water usage after application. Domestic water use, swimming, irrigation, fish, livestock, trees and costs are considerations that should be taken into account when selecting an aquatic herbicide. Closely follow label directions.

Existing weeds growing along the shoreline can be controlled with 2,4-D or Roundup. However, Roundup should not get in the water as the surfactant in it is toxic to fish. Rodeo (Roundup without the surfactant) should be used where the herbicide will contact the water. Algae control can be provided with several copper containing herbicides including Blue Vitrol, Algaecide, Algetrol and Cutrine-Plus. There are no restrictions on use of water treated with these copper based materials. Repeated applications may be needed for heavy infestations.

Preemergence applications of Princep on land areas adjacent to shorelines will aid in the control of many annual weeds.

Weed Tour Reminder

The Nebraska Weed Tour is scheduled for Concord and Lincoln on June 22 and Clay Center on June 23. The Tour continues at North Platte and Sidney on June 24 and concludes at Scottsbluff on June 25.



Pasture and Range Weed Control

Again the growing season is ahead of normal over much of Nebraska and so are pasture and grazingland weeds. Normally the later part of June is the best time to treat broom snakeweed, vervain, goldenrod, sagebrush, snow-on-the-mountain, and western ragweed. With the advanced growing season, these weeds should be in the correct stage for treatment over much of Nebraska by mid-June. There's a tendency to treat on the late side rather than too early. A good guideline for treating most perennials is to mow or apply the herbicide when the weeds are in the early flower bud stage. Biennial thistles are an exception and should be treated in the rosette stage.

The most commonly used treatments are 2,4-D ester and a combination of 2,4-D + Banvel. Grazing restrictions are minimal with the exception of milking dairy animals which should be withheld for 7 days. Uneven terrain often makes a uniform herbicide application difficult in grazingland. A marking system helps eliminate the missed strips that often show up. Exercise care when making 2,4-D and Banvel applications near sensitive crops, gardens, windbreaks, and farmsteads. Injurious drift can occur for a distance of one-half mile or more.

Brush and Woody Plant Control

June is the best time for foliar applications of most herbicides for woody plant control. Thorough coverage of the foliage gives the best control. Woody plants are now in full leaf and the foliage is tender. Later in the summer the plants are often stressed due to dry conditions resulting in lessened herbicide effect.

Several herbicides are available for woody plant control in pastures including 2,4-D, 2,4-DP, Banvel, and some formulations of Tordon. In noncropland situations, Crossbow, Garlon, Krenite, Spike, and Velpar, can also be used for woody plant control. With the exception of Krenite, June is the best month for foliar applications. Krenite should be applied in late summer or early fall.

Alex R. Martin

Alex R. Martin
Extension Weed Specialist