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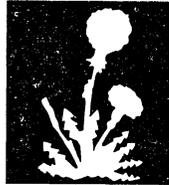
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INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE

NEWS

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Wiper and Bean Bar Applications

Wiper applicators are popular for controlling tall growing weeds in shorter crops. The weeds should be at least 10" taller than the crop. Roundup is the herbicide of choice for wiper applications in sorghum and soybeans. A concentration of 25% Roundup in water is used for control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Shattercane and volunteer corn are very susceptible to Roundup. Roundup concentrations of 20% work well on these plants.

Roundup is less effective against broadleaf weeds than grasses. Sunflower and pigweed control is usually good but velvetleaf is not readily controlled. Some have suggested adding 2,4-D to Roundup for improved broadleaf control with wiper applicators. Our experience is that the addition of 2,4-D reduces control compared to Roundup alone. Dense stands of weeds make good herbicide coverage difficult with a wiper. Two passes, in opposite directions, are required for good control.

Bean bars have become quite popular for controlling weed escapes in soybeans. Weeds need not be taller than the crop since they are individually sprayed with hand held spray nozzles. Roundup is registered at a 5% concentration for straight stream nozzles and a 2% concentration in spreading nozzles. For shattercane and volunteer corn these concentrations can be reduced somewhat.

Some crop damage occurs with Roundup in a bean bar since spray droplets contact the crop. Growers have searched for treatments that are safer to soybeans than Roundup. Amiben has been used by some individuals in an effort to control velvetleaf in soybeans with minimum crop injury. A common mixture has been 6 quarts of Amiben plus 2 ounces of Butyrac 200 in 25 gallons of water. This treatment is not registered for use in a bean bar. However, Amiben is registered postemergence in soybeans up to 33 days after planting. Basagran, Blazer, Fusilade and Poast have been used in bean bars to provide weed control with less crop injury than Roundup. These herbicides are generally mixed at 1 quart in 25 gallons of water plus 1 quart oil concentrate or with Blazer 1 pint surfactant.



Summer Lawn Weed Control

Crabgrass, yellow nutsedge, spurge, and yellow woodsorrel are among the most troublesome lawn weeds in July and August. Effective control and safety to other plants is often difficult. In a previous newsletter we gave you information on yellow nutsedge and prostrate spurge control. Here's our suggestions on crabgrass and yellow woodsorrel (oxalis).

Crabgrass -- There's no substitute for preemergence control but that time is past. If the population is limited, dig or pull. For heavy populations apply arsonates which are known collectively as organic arsenicals. They kill primarily by contact. Careful attention must be given to proper application since the margin of safety for turf grasses is rather narrow. Temperatures influence activity. Follow label directions and reduce rates when temperatures are above 80° F. The arsonates also show fairly good activity on yellow nutsedge, foxtails, and sandbur.

Yellow Woodsorrel (Oxalis) -- Pull scattered plants. For thicker populations combination herbicides such as Turflon, Trimec, 33 Plus, Weed-No-More, and similar products provide the most satisfactory control. Apply the materials when there's little or no wind movement and use pressure as low as possible. Zero pressure applicators such as gallon jugs equipped with a sprinkler nozzle are the safest form of applicators, when it comes to avoiding drift.

Stunted Soybeans

There have been more than the usual reports of stunted soybeans this year. The primary symptom is stunting of plants. Often, but not always, the herbicide in question has been Scepter. The symptoms aren't clear cut and often there has been some disease involvement. Additionally, problems seem to be more serious in eroded areas within a field. These eroded areas are normally less productive regardless of any other problems. High temperature stress in June caused problems on soybeans in general and may be a contributing factor.

We have not seen injury symptoms on soybeans in our research plots due to Scepter, even at high rates. This makes it difficult to identify the role of Scepter or any other herbicide in these problem situations. It is likely the problem in these cases is due to several factors rather than any one. We hope to sort these factors out as we examine more samples.

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