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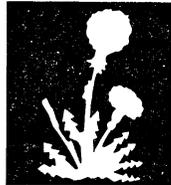
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**INSECT
PLANT DISEASE
WEED SCIENCE**

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
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87-25
September 25, 1987

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Economize -- Spray Alfalfa Sod Don't Plow

Eventually alfalfa stands become unproductive and the land must be rotated to another crop. Plowing is an expensive and sometimes not completely effective way of killing alfalfa. Killing the alfalfa with herbicides is more economical than plowing, is very effective and leaves the soil less subject to erosion. An economical, consistent alfalfa control treatment is a combination of 1 qt 2,4-D (4 lb/gal) + 0.5 pt Banvel per acre. The herbicide approach will cost \$5.50/A + application cost compared with \$10.00-\$15.00/A for plowing.

Fall is an excellent time to kill alfalfa with herbicides in preparation for next year's row crop. Make sure the alfalfa has at least 4" of green top growth. The month of October is a good time to treat. Next year a row crop can be planted no-till or with minimum seedbed preparation.

Bindweed Control in Gardens, Windbreaks, and Farmsteads

Field bindweed is a persistent perennial weed. Fall is the best time to control field bindweed, especially in gardens, windbreaks, and around farmsteads. Roundup and 2,4-D are both suited for bindweed control in these situations. There are two big advantages to fall control programs: 1) herbicides are quite effective in the fall, and 2) there is little risk of herbicide damage to desirable vegetation.

Field bindweed grows actively in the fall replenishing its root system. Herbicides applied at this time move more readily into the root system than treatments applied at other times. The end result is better bindweed control with fall applied herbicides.

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Fall provides an opportunity to use herbicides in gardens and around trees with minimal danger to desirable plants. Most garden vegetables are gone by October allowing the use of herbicides like 2,4-D and Roundup which will not leave residues to damage next year's garden. After the leaves of deciduous trees change color they are no longer functioning and will not absorb herbicides if drift occurs. Roundup and 2,4-D amine can be used safely around trees as long as the herbicides are kept off the green bark. With evergreens, care should be taken not to directly spray the needles and buds. Slight drift in the fall is not injurious to evergreens.

Nebraska Crop Pest Management Update Conference Slated for Dec 15-16, 1987

The first annual Nebraska Crop Pest Management Update Conference for Professional Agriculturalists will be held December 15-16, 1987 at the Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln, Nebraska under auspices of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Cooperative Extension Service. Topics will include timely issues and 1988 recommendations for the control and management of insects, weeds and plant diseases. NU scientists and specialists also will discuss related topics in the areas of agricultural engineering, biometeorology and agronomy. There will be an area for exhibits. Final program content will be determined at the close of the 1987 growing season. Registration details and a tentative program will be available soon.

Fall Lawn Weed Control

Homeowners are hard to convince that fall is an ideal time to treat lawns for troublesome weeds. The very best control should be expected on dandelions, field bindweed, chickweed, shepherdspurse, henbit, ground ivy, violets, and other broadleaf turf weeds that make fall growth. Excellent herbicides are available. Apply them anytime in October or early November before a hard freeze.

There are definite advantages for fall treating turf weeds: (1) Weed elimination permits turf grasses to fill in areas occupied by weeds. (2) Late fall applications come at a time when gardens, most ornamentals, and trees are less subject to herbicide injury. Neighbors seldom complain when herbicides are applied during the fall season. (3) Some weeds are not always completely killed with herbicides. However, fall treatment can cause the weeds to go into the winter in a weakened condition making them more susceptible to winter-kill. Weeds not killed by spring treatments go into a period of favorable plant growth and are likely to recover.

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