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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-6] [April 29, 1988]

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Stougarrd, Bob N. and Martin, Alex, "INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-6] [April 29, 1988]" (1988). *Historical Publications in Weed Science and Weed Technology*. 29.
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INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
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No. 88-6
April 29, 1988

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New Herbicide Registrations

FMC

Command is now registered for use as a preemergence application in the following counties: Adams, Antelope, Boyd, Buffalo, Clay, Cedar, Dawson, Dixon, Franklin, Fillmore, Furnas, Hamilton, Harlan, Holt, Jefferson, Kearney, Knox, Nemaha, Pawnee, Phelps, Pierce, Red Willow, Richardson, Saline, Seward, Thayer, Thurston, Wayne, and York.

Because of the potential for off-site movement of spray drift, Command can not be applied within 1,500 feet of the following areas: towns and subdivisions, commercial vegetable production (except sweet corn), commercial fruit production, nurseries and greenhouses.

Apply at 1.5 to 2 pts/A only to soil surfaces or surface residues that are dry.

Monsanto

Lasso MT is now registered for use on corn and is considered a restricted use product.

Lasso plus Scepter is labeled at reduced rates. Use Lasso (EC or MT) at 1.5 to 2 qts/A plus 1/2 to 2/3 pt/A of Scepter either as a preemergence or surface blend application. The addition of 1/2 pt/A of Command enhances velvetleaf control.

Lasso/Atrazine and Lariat can be applied up to 30 days prior to planting corn in medium and fine textured soils at rates of 3.75 to 4.75 qts/A. In coarse soils, application should be made within 14 days of planting. Split applications can be made up to 45 days prior to planting. 60% of the recommended rate should be applied up to 45 days prior to planting and the remainder put on at planting.



Leafy Spurge Control

Leafy spurge, an aggressive plant, continues to spread in Nebraska greatly reducing the carrying capacity of grazingland. The weed is more common across the northern portions of the state but can be found elsewhere. Leafy spurge is a perennial and reproduces from seed as well as from buds on its deep, extensive root system. It reduces forage production and cattle avoid grazing infested areas because it is an irritant and mildly poisonous.

Control on a large area is costly and difficult. Small patches should be treated before they spread and become a more costly problem. Plants in a new infestation are more readily controlled than established stands because the root system is not fully developed. The ideal time to treat leafy spurge in much of Nebraska is from mid-May to June. Leafy spurge is easily spotted at this time as the tops of plants are a bright yellow. All parts of the plant contain a white milky sap. Once leafy spurge has become well established it can not be eliminated with a single herbicide treatment.

Herbicides for leafy spurge control are 2,4-D ester at 2 lb/A, 1 lb of 2,4-D + 1 pt of Banvel/A or Tordon 22K at 2 to 4 qt/A. The treatments would cost \$5.00 to \$8.00 per acre for 2,4-D or 2,4-D + Banvel and from \$45.00 to \$90.00 per acre for Tordon. Treatments with 2,4-D and Banvel should be made in the spring just before the plant flowers. A second treatment in the late fall, if moisture permits good regrowth, provides increased control. If only one treatment per year is possible, it should be made in the spring. Don't expect to get rid of leafy spurge in 1 or 2 years. It will take several years to make progress.

Tordon 22K is much more effective than 2,4-D or Banvel against leafy spurge. A 2 qt/A application usually provides 50-80% control a year later, and the 4 qt rate gives 90-100% control. Spring is the best time to apply Tordon, although it is also effective at other times of the year. Tordon is long-lasting and mobile in the soil. It should not be used near trees or on sandy soil where the water table is within 15 feet of the soil surface at any time.

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