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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-8] [May 13, 1988]

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**INSECT
PLANT DISEASE
WEED SCIENCE**

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
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No. 88-8

May 13, 1988

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Algae and Moss Control in Water and Stock Tanks

With warmer weather, moss and algae will again make their appearance in plastic nurse tanks used to hold water supplies for spraying operations. Control is simple and inexpensive.

The recommended control is copper sulfate. A convenient way to measure copper sulfate is to dissolve 1 oz in a pint of water using a glass jar. Add 7.5 tablespoons of the prepared copper sulfate solution to each 1000 gallons of water. Mix thoroughly. This concentration can be used for moss and algae control in livestock tanks as well as water holding tanks.

More on Pasture Spraying and Grazing

In the last Newsletter the grazing restrictions following Tordon use were inadvertently omitted. Do not move grazing livestock from Tordon treated pasture to broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days grazing on untreated pastures. Otherwise there are no grazing restrictions with Tordon for meat or dairy animals.

Buckbrush and Snowberry--Control Time Is Now

Buckbrush and western snowberry development is advanced due to early season warm temperatures. Research shows there's a brief two-week period in May during which 2,4-D performs effectively for the control of these two woody plant species. Control time is now -- May 10 to 25 in eastern and southern Nebraska. Northward, initial treatment could be delayed until May 20. Apply 1 1/2 quarts of low volatile 2,4-D ester (4 lbs active ingredient per gallon) per acre in enough water to provide good coverage.

Western snowberry and buckbrush are vegetatively similar in appearance. Western snowberry with white berries is most common in western Nebraska and to a lesser extent in the eastern part of the state. Buckbrush has red berries and is most prevalent in eastern Nebraska.



Postemergence Weed Control in Corn

Dry weather has reduced herbicide performance resulting in poor weed control in some early planted corn. To control escaped grasses, atrazine with oil should be applied when the grass is less than 1 1/2" tall. Bladex 80W or 90DF can also be used but don't apply with oil or if the corn is past the 5-leaf stage. Bladex * atrazine prepacks (Conquest, Extrazine) can also be used to control escaped grasses. Tandem in combination with either Bladex or atrazine increases postemergence activity. If atrazine has already been used as a soil application, be aware of potential carryover problems from an additional postemergence treatment. If Bladex has already been used as a soil application, do not exceed the maximum labeled rate for your soil type. Prowl plus atrazine (Prozine) or Prowl + Bladex can be applied up to the 4-leaf stage of corn.

There are several herbicides available for the control of broadleaf weeds. The atrazine, Bladex, and Prowl treatments for annual grass control will also control broadleaf weeds. Buctril or Buctril plus atrazine should be applied to corn in the 3-leaf stage or taller. 2,4-D can be applied after the corn emerges but before it's 8" tall. To avoid injury once the corn is taller than 8", use drop nozzles and keep the spray out of the corn whorl. Banvel at 1 pt or Banvel plus atrazine (Marksman) should be applied before the corn exceeds the 5-leaf stage. Banvel at 1/2 pt can be used before the corn is 24" tall. Avoid using 2,4-D or Banvel near sensitive crops. Basagran plus atrazine (Laddok) can be used to control nutsedge as well as broadleaf weeds up to 8" tall.

Except with Laddok, liquid fertilizer should not be used with these herbicides on emerged corn as crop injury may result. Contact your seed corn dealer to determine if your hybrid is susceptible to the herbicide you're planning to use.

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