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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-12] [June 17, 1988]

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**INSECT
PLANT DISEASE
WEED SCIENCE****NEWS**

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No. 88-12
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Poast in Corn for Shattercane Control

BASF Corporation has received a Section 18 (emergency exemption) approval for post directional use of Poast herbicide in corn for shattercane control. The label specifies that all applicators must be commercially certified and receive special training by BASF Corporation personnel. Application equipment must direct the herbicide only onto the lower 10 inches of 30-inch (minimum) corn with the spray nozzles mounted on rigid drop pipes or on skid shoes that follow the terrain. The boom width cannot exceed the planter width. Maximum cane height for control is 12 inches. Experience indicates that Poast will cause excessive corn injury if all label precautions are not followed.

BASF will be training applicators on June 22 at 1:00 p.m. at the Midtown Holiday Inn in Grand Island. Any applicator who wants to apply Poast in corn must attend this training and be issued an application permit. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture will require use permits to be filed for each application.

Pasture and Range Weed Control

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.



Weed Tour Reminder

The Nebraska Weed Tour is scheduled for Sidney on June 20 and Scottsbluff and North Platte on June 21. The Tour continues at Clay Center and Lincoln on June 22 and concludes at Concord on June 23.

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, Crossbow, Banvel, and some formulations of Tordon. In noncropland situations, 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.

Lawn Weed Control

Summer months are not the time to apply herbicides for perennial broadleaf weed control in turf. Dry, hot weather reduces the effectiveness of most postemergence herbicides and control suffers. Wait until late September to early October to control perennial broadleaf weed problems. In addition to lack of control, high temperatures and wind speed increase the chances of drift and volatility problems which will cause injury to sensitive plants. This is especially true for materials that contain dicamba (Banvel), but 2,4-D and MCPP (mecoprop) can also cause drift injury.

Certain annual broadleaf weeds can be effectively controlled during the summer. Now is the time to make a second application of Dacthal to provide continued control of prostrate spurge. Pendimethalin does provide control of prostrate spurge and oxalis. If pendimethalin was applied in the spring these weed problems should be under control. However, a second application of pendimethalin is recommended to provide extended grass control in lawns. This also applies to Dacthal, Balan, and Team. Mow the lawn prior to making applications of these products and water in as soon as possible. Waiting more than 3 days will result in loss of the herbicide and reduced grass control.

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