

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Publications in Weed Science and
Weed Technology

Agronomy and Horticulture Department

8-5-1988

INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-19] [August 5, 1988]

Alex Martin

University of Nebraska - Lincoln, amartin2@unl.edu

Bob N. Stougarrd

Extension Weed Specialist, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/weedscihist>

Martin, Alex and Stougarrd, Bob N., "INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-19] [August 5, 1988]" (1988). *Historical Publications in Weed Science and Weed Technology*. 38.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/weedscihist/38>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Agronomy and Horticulture Department at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Publications in Weed Science and Weed Technology by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
EAST CAMPUS 68583-0915 PHONE 472-1527 or 472-1544

No. 88-19
August 5, 1988

In This Issue:

- Late Season Weed Control in Corn and Sorghum
- Bindweed Control Where Wheat is to be Planted
- Double Crop Soybeans
- August Lawn Renovation

Late Season Weed Control in Corn and Sorghum

Late season broadleaf weed control in corn and sorghum is possible with 2,4-D. Such a treatment could make harvesting easier and reduce weed seed production. Treatments should be applied no later than flowering stage of weeds for control of seed production. Both corn and sorghum can suffer yield reductions from 2,4-D applied during the flowering period. As a guideline, 2,4-D use on corn can be resumed after the silk turns brown. The use of 2,4-D on sorghum can be resumed after the grain reaches the early dough stage. Sorghum should not be sprayed with 2,4-D between the beginning of head emergence and the milk stage of the grain. These late 2,4-D treatments will not cause lodging or stalk brittleness in the crop.

A 1 lb/A application of 2,4-D will control many large broadleaf weeds including pigweed, sunflower, and cocklebur but will be weak on velvetleaf. The weeds become increasingly difficult to control as they mature. Ester formulations are likely to perform better than amines; however, esters produce vapors that may damage sensitive crops, gardens, and ornamentals. Not all brands of 2,4-D are labeled for this use.

Bindweed Control Where Wheat is to be Planted

Fall is usually an excellent time to make herbicide applications for field bindweed control. However, healthy new growth on the bindweed is essential for good results. Avoid tillage for at least 30 days prior to treatment. Dry weather in some areas has reduced bindweed growth making it more difficult to control. It would be best to wait for rain and new bindweed growth before treating. This could be too late this fall for land going to wheat. September treatments are usually more effective than August treatments.

Effective herbicides for bindweed control include 2,4-D at 1 qt/A of 4 lb/gal material, 2,4-D plus 1 pt Banvel, Roundup at 1 gal/A,



or 2 qt Roundup plus 1 pt of Banvel/A. A bindweed suppression treatment consists of 1 pt Roundup plus 1 pt 2,4-D amine or 1/2 pt Banvel plus 1/2 to 1 percent nonionic surfactant in 5 to 10 gallons of water/A. Delay tillage for one week after application to allow herbicide translocation into the root system. Wheat planting should be delayed 15 days after using 2,4-D. The Banvel label specifies a 45-day delay in wheat planting for each pint of Banvel applied, however, damage would be minimal at 30 days.

Double Crop Weed Control

The early wheat harvest and high soybean prices have prompted some growers to double crop soybeans this season. The biggest concern is controlling volunteer wheat. Both Fusilade 2000 and Poast can be used but slightly higher rates are required compared to annual grasses. Use 1.5 pt/A of Poast with either DASH or COC plus 1/2 gallons of 28% nitrogen per acre. Fusilade 2000 should be used at 1 pt/A with COC or a nonionic surfactant. Broadleaf weed control options are similar to conventional soybean production with the exception that some weeds may be too tall for effective control with postemergence products. In addition, the dry weather may reduce herbicide effectiveness. Check labels to see which surfactants should be included. Avoid long residual herbicides such as Scepter or Classic unless you're prepared to go back to soybeans next spring.

August Lawn Renovation

August is the time to get started with turf renovation. Roundup is a useful herbicide for such projects. Skip one or two mowings so there's good growth on the weeds and grass for herbicide intake and activity. Apply 2 1/2 to 3 oz of Roundup/1000 sq ft using 1 gal or less of water. Delay vertical mowing, slicing, coring, and power raking for 7 days.

There are many successes with reduced tillage or conservation tillage systems for grass establishment. A typical program would include close mowing and clipping removal seven or more days after the Roundup treatment. The next step would be fertilization followed by slicing or vertical mowing at least twice at right angles. Vigorous power raking could also be used as a tillage method. After slicing, vertical mowing or power raking, seed the grass. After seeding, water religiously. Watering will take the seed down to the soil through the natural mulch. Large seeded grasses such as tall fescue would be applied between tillage operations thus assuring that the seed doesn't "hang up" with the residue. Seedbed preparation and seeding can also follow the usual land preparation fashion.

Alex Martin
Extension Weed Specialist

Bob Stougaard
Extension Weed Specialist

Alex Martin

Bob Stougaard