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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 89-08] [May 9, 1989]

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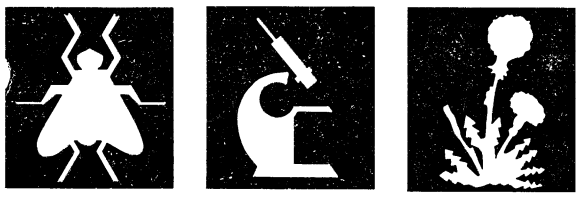
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES



INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,
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1989 Weed Science Tour

The itinerary has been set for the 1989 Weed Tour. This year the tour will progress from west to east across the state. The itinerary is as follows:

Tuesday, June 20
Panhandle REC **Scottsbluff** - 8:30-11:00 a.m. MDT
West Central REC **North Platte** - 6:00-8:30 p.m. CDT
Overnight in North Platte

Wednesday, June 21
South Central REC **Clay Center** - 10:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Agronomy Farm **Lincoln** - 6:00-8:30 p.m.
Overnight in Lincoln

Thursday, June 22
Onion Weed Control, 9:30-10:15 a.m. Meet at the intersections of Routes 81 & 66 south of Stromsburg.
Northeast REC **Concord** - 1:30-4:00 p.m.

Summer Hours

Our summer office hours are from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. We are often in the field at this time of year and you may get a more immediate response by contacting the extension agent in your county.

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.

Yellow Nutsedge Control in Turf

Yellow nutsedge is one of the most troublesome weeds in turf. The warm temperatures in April have caused yellow nutsedge to come on earlier than normal this spring. Basagran is the safest and most effective herbicide for yellow nutsedge control and is now available in pint containers. Mix 3/4 to 1 1/2 oz/gal of water along with an equal amount of surfactant or detergent and apply to vigorously growing plants. This will treat 1,000 square feet. If desired control is not obtained with the first application, make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals. DSMA, MSMA and other methyl arsenates can also be used for control, but repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals are also necessary. The organic arsenicals can discolor turf and should not be applied when temperatures are above 85 degrees. With either approach, don't mow for 4 to 5 days before and after application.

Correction/Clarification - 2,4-D Grazing Restrictions

Our April 25 Newsletter stated a 2,4-D grazing restriction of 7 days after treatment for all livestock, 14 days for dairy animals, and a 30-day interval between treatment and harvest for hay. These restrictions apply to Rhone-Poulenc products, but not to all brands of 2,4-D. As a result of the recent re-registration of 2,4-D, there are some changes in grazing restrictions that will go into effect in the future. There have been no changes in 2,4-D grazing restrictions that are in effect now. Follow the label guidelines for the product you are using.

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