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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 89-13] [June 27, 1989]

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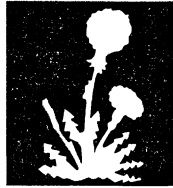
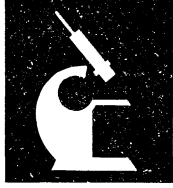
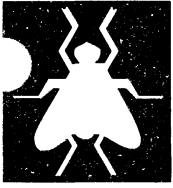
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INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE

NEWS

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

No. 89-13
June 27, 1989

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- Control Weeds on ACR Acres
- New Registrations

Control Weeds on ACR Acres

Left unattended, ACR acres can turn into a real weed problem next year. Take advantage of the opportunity to clean up a weed problem; don't create a problem for next year.

Ideal growing conditions coupled with no tillage on ACR acres have set the stage for excellent control of perennial weeds. Keys to success in perennial weed control with herbicides are good growing conditions and correct growth stage of the weed.

Flower bud through flower stages are ideal for treatment of perennial weeds with 2,4-D, Banvel, and Roundup. Canada thistle, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, and common milkweed on undisturbed sites are at or approaching these growth stages. Swamp smartweed will be later in reaching treatment stage. ACR acres are an opportunity to deal with these weeds without a crop involved.

Apply 1 1/2 quarts 2,4-D ester (4lb/gallon) or 1 quart 2,4-D plus 1/2 pint Banvel for Canada thistle, field bindweed, and hemp dogbane control. A combination of 1 quart 2,4-D plus 1 pint Banvel can be used on swamp smartweed. Roundup and Landmaster BW can also be used on these weeds. The Banvel treatment will also suppress common milkweed. The best treatment for common milkweed is Roundup at 3-4 quarts per acre.

Annual broadleaf weeds can also be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4-D + Banvel. Where annual grass and broadleaf weeds are the problem, Landmaster, a combination of Roundup and 2,4-D amine, is an effective treatment.

Exercise caution during herbicide application to minimize the chance of spray drift damaging nearby vegetation. When temperatures exceed 90°F, 2,4-D ester and Banvel can produce vapors that can drift and damage sensitive broadleaf plants.



New Registrations

Gallery 75df from Elanco has received federal registration. Gallery is a preemergence broadleaf herbicide for use in turf and ornamentals. Fall or early spring applications will control 44 different broadleaf weeds including knotweed, oxalis, spurge, plaintain, henbit, white clover, and chickweed.

Poast from BASF has been granted a Section 18 registration for postemergence grass control in fieldbeans. Poast can be applied by ground or air using crop oil concentrate as an additive. A single or two applications can be made at a rate not to exceed a total of 1 pt/A. Users need to complete a permit available from the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. For information from the Department of Agriculture, contact Rich Reiman, 402/471-2394.

Double Crop Weed Control

Recent rains have prompted some growers to consider double crop soybeans this season. The biggest concern is controlling volunteer wheat. Assure, Fusilade 2000, and Poast are effective in controlling volunteer wheat and generally provide more consistent control than preemergence grass materials. However, Command preemergence would also provide excellent control of volunteer wheat. If established broadleaf weeds are present, a postemergence-nonspecific herbicide such as Gramoxone Super at 1.5 - 2.5 pt/A or Roundup at 1 - 1.5 qt/A should be used. Control of weeds over 6" tall will be erratic. Residual weed control can be obtained with herbicides similar to conventional soybean production. Be aware that if a preplant herbicide is used, furrow openers can throw out the treated soil and allow weeds to escape, in which case a preemergence or postemergence herbicide application will be required. Avoid long-residual herbicides unless you're prepared to go back to soybeans next year. Be sure to check herbicide labels for rotational intervals.

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