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NEW HERBICIDES SUPPLEMENT, 1973

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This is a supplement to Fact Sheet 2751 and should be used with it. This gives some new herbicide information not included in that fact sheet last year. Fact Sheet 2751 will not be revised for the 1973 season. This supplement will be used instead. More detailed fact sheets than 2751 are available on weed control practices suggested for each crop at your county extension office.

The herbicides that are included in this publication are new and should be tried on a limited acreage in 1973. Be sure to read the label before using these new chemicals. It is important to use each herbicide according to label directions if good results are to be expected.

COBEX (DINITRAMINE)

This herbicide belongs to the dinitroaniline group of herbicides. This is the same group as Treflan, Planavin, and Balan. Most of these herbicides are excellent for control of annual grasses and fair to good for control of many broadleaf weed species. Cobex has given excellent grass control and good to fair control of several species of broadleaf weeds. Some soybean injury was noted one out of two years in Arkansas. In general, at the suggested rate there has been little or no injury to cotton and soybeans. It can be used at a slightly lower rate than Treflan. The rate suggested on the label is 1/3 to 2/3

pounds per acre. Cobex is approved for use in soybeans and cotton in 1973. Follow the label for application and incorporation directions.

SANCAP (GS16068)

Sancap is a new herbicide that was not included in the 1972 Fact Sheet Number 2751, but is discussed in the new weed control fact sheet for cotton (No. 2762). This herbicide has been developed for use on sandy soils. A tolerance has been granted and a full label should be approved before the planting season. Sancap shows promise for use on sandy soils where most of the other preemergence herbicides cannot be used. At the present no other compound can be used for control of the broadleaf weeds on sandy soils except the preplant incorporated dinitroaniline herbicides. These herbicides do not adequately control many broadleaf weeds.

Sancap has shown promise as an overlay dual treatment following a preplant treatment with a dinitroaniline herbicide. However, if large seed grasses are not a problem, Sancap alone may be adequate. The rates of Sancap will be one and one half pounds of the 80W on sand, two pounds on loamy sand, and two and a half pounds on fine sandy loam. If lower rates are used, weed control will not be adequate. Fall grain crops may be planted following spring treatment with Sancap.

BLADEX (CYANAZINE)

Bladex has been added for both pre-emergence and postemergence use in corn. Adequate testing has been done with Bladex to confirm that it does a good job and can be used. It will be added to the list of herbicides available for use on corn when the fact sheet is revised. Bladex has a shorter residual than many other herbicides such as atrazine. The short residual will be beneficial to farmers who wish to plant a fall grain crop or a sensitive crop in the spring following corn. A rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation is suggested if a rainfall or sprinkler irrigation has not occurred within six days after application. Consult the label for rate to use and application directions.

OUTFOX (CYPRAZINE)

Outfox is a postemergence herbicide available for control of seedling weeds in corn. It is suggested that Outfox be used on a small acreage in 1973 to give land owners a chance to observe the weed control performance. Follow label directions for information about rate to use, when to apply the herbicide and how to properly use it for maximum performance.

IGRAN (TERBUTRYN)

Igran is approved for grain sorghum with a full label for 1973. It is suggested that you try some Igran in grain sorghum in western Oklahoma. From the data accumulated at this point and from several field trials, Igran appears to be a better herbicide than those now on the market for western Oklahoma. It can be used on a sandy loam soil where other herbicides now on the market are more likely to give injury. It also appears to give slightly better grass control than Milogard. It does not last as long as most of the other herbicides used in grain sorghum. This should reduce the chance of wheat injury in the fall when wheat is planted following grain sorghum. Be sure to read the label closely. The rate for grass control

is higher than that required to control broadleaf weeds. See Fact Sheet 2763 for information about other herbicides approved for use in grain sorghum.

PREFORAN OR SOYEX (FLUORODIFEN)

Preforan or Soyex is a new preemergence herbicide that may give some additional control over present herbicides with certain broadleaf weeds such as copperleaf. Preforan and Soyex are approved for use in soybeans and peanuts. If some of the large seed grasses such as Coloradograss are a problem, Preforan or Soyex alone will not be adequate for season long weed control. It is suggested that you might try a small acreage of Preforan or Soyex used alone and compare this with another area of the same field where a preplant herbicide has been used followed by Preforan or Soyex. This would give an indication of what these herbicides would do in a total weed control program and what additional weed control they would give for tough broadleaf problems after a preplant herbicide was used.

BUTYRAC OR BUTOXONE (2,4-DB)

Butyrac or Butoxone has a tolerance established now for use in peanuts and label approval is expected for 1973. This herbicide is good for control of cocklebur and morningglory. Some additional help can be obtained from 2,4-DB for control of the resistant broadleaf weed problems such as horsenettle and sunflower. However, complete control cannot be obtained for some of these tough weeds with any herbicide on the market now. This will give better control than any of the other compounds now available. Other herbicides to use in peanuts are discussed in Fact Sheet 2759.

MALORAN, BROMEX (CHLOROBROMURON)

Maloran or Bromex has been approved for use in soybeans. The rate to use is dependent on organic matter and soil type. Follow label directions for rate. This compound is also approved for use in a mixture with Lasso. This allows a little lower rate of Maloran or Bro-

mex for increased safety to the soybeans and also give a broader spectrum of weed control from obtaining the benefit from each herbicide. Maloran or Bromex performance is much like that from Lorox. Lasso plus Lorox is also approved as a mixture for soybeans. This mixture would have the same type of advantages as those with a mixture of Lasso and Maloran or Bromex.

SENCOR (METRIBUZIN)

Sencor has been approved for pre-emergence use on soybeans. This herbicide has shown promise for control of many of the annual broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur when used at low rates. Some weeds will be controlled at low rates of less than 1/2 lb while others require 3/4 lb or slightly more. Some of the broadleaf weeds listed as being controlled are cocklebur, prickly sida, and velvetleaf. This should not be used on sandy soils but only on loam and clay loam type soils. Like other new herbicides it is suggested that you try it on limited acreage the first year. If grasses are a problem, you might want to try it as a preemergence treatment after

a preplant dinitroaniline herbicide has been used. Follow label directions carefully. There is a narrow margin between satisfactory weed control and crop injury. See Fact Sheet 2752 for information on other herbicides that can be used for weed control in soybeans.

MIXTURES OF HERBICIDES

There are several new approvals for mixtures of herbicides in crops in 1973. These mixtures usually increase the spectrum of weeds that will be controlled over that of using either of the herbicides in the mixture alone. Before using a mixture check the label to determine if the mixture can be used on the crop you plan to grow and if either of the herbicides control the weed problems in your field.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

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