

Crop Update
5/12/17

Horseweed (Marestail) Burndown in Front of Soybeans

I have received some calls about marestail in fields and some reduced control from burndown applications. Horseweed (marestail) can be a challenge in a soybean burndown program. The go to products for marestail include the growth regulator herbicides (Group 4) dicamba or 2,4-D. These products have pre-plant intervals that must be followed according to label directions in order to avoid soybean injury. The PPO (Group 14) herbicide suflufenacil (Sharpen/Verdict) also provides good control of small (<6") marestail, however, the addition of 2,4-D should be considered to expand efficacy.



Stand-alone burndown applications of glyphosate or paraquat (Gramoxone) increase the risk of escapes in the case of glyphosate resistance or regrowth in the case of contact mode of action of paraquat. If you experience regrowth, the option for the second timing would be paraquat plus metribuzin prior to planting glyphosate tolerant soybeans. If planting glufosinate tolerant (Liberty Link) soybeans, glufosinate in season under warm conditions will provide good results.

The “Take Action” literature on [Marestail Burndown](#) and the [Pest Management Guide](#) can provide more information.

Soybean Planting

In general, the ideal planting window for soybeans is mid-April through mid- to late-May. Research on soybean yield in response to planting date and maturity group from [University of Arkansas](#) and [University of Tennessee](#) indicated that MG 3 and 4 soybeans had a similar planting window, while MG 5 had a slightly narrower window to maximize yield. Relative yield across all locations was highest with the MG 4 soybeans, but similar to MG 3 MG 5 soybeans under irrigation at the Milan, TN location. Yield penalty in Tennessee ranged from 0.14 (MG 3 & 4) to 0.21 (MG 5) bu/day past mid-May. The model indicates that yield potential continues to decline past the observed dates which supports research from [University of Missouri](#) when making replant decisions. Data indicates the importance of early planting to maximize soybean yield potential.

Flag the Technology

As we move into a new season, I was reminded by a recent post in [UTCrops](#) by Dr. Larry Steckel about the low tech way to consider marking your fields so that you and other applicators will know which technology trait is planted in that field. The Flag the Technology concept is a quick method of using color coded flags that represent the herbicide technology available. Basically the color distinction is: Red Flag = Conventional; Green = Liberty Link; Yellow = Clearfield/STS; White = Roundup Ready; Teal = 2,4-D (Enlist); Black/White Checkered = Dicamba (Xtend). This was developed by University of Arkansas and the guide to color coding is located at the following: <https://www.uaex.edu/publications/PDF/FSA-2162.pdf>. Flags can be purchased through online vendors or check with your local ag retailers.

Corn Re-Planting Decisions

If there are some fields that you may be on the fence deciding to re-plant, the [Replant Decision Guide](#) can provide some research based information to make an informed decision. There are on average, general yield penalties, as with any crop, when planting date is shifted past mid-May and will depend on the weather after emergence and if rainfall is supplemented with irrigation. On average Southeast Missouri accumulates enough growing degree days for full season varieties to reach maturity before a frost, therefore there is no reason to switch varieties based on maturity date in May. If there is a need to control emerged corn before replanting, Dr. Kevin Bradley has some information on [control options of failed corn stands](#). Your options include Select Max (clethodim) with a 6 day preplant restriction and Gramoxone (paraquat) plus metribuzin or atrazine with no preplant restrictions. As always, read and follow the herbicide labels.

Thank You,

Anthony Ohmes
Agronomy Specialist
University of Missouri Extension
573-243-3581

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