

Meadowlark District Extension News  
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### **Soybean Weed Control**

One of the best crop scouting tools might be the combine! Where else can you sit above the crop, see weeds, etc... all the way to the ground, and then take a quick glance over at the yield monitor to see how that problem affected yield – all while harvesting the crop! Unfortunately, by that time, it's too late to do anything – except for planning for next year!!

We know from (bad!) experience that in most cases, we can't rely strictly on glyphosate to take care of the weed pressure that we experience in our soybeans today. That not only complicates things from a herbicide selection standpoint, but also means that we have to take a little closer look at what weeds we are fighting. Proper identification will be vital to determine what herbicide program we need to implement. Fortunately, we have lots of good options!

Let's start with the pigweeds since glyphosate tolerance is unfortunately all too common in most of our fields. For preemergence, pigweed control, KSU Weed Scientists suggest use of the Valor-based herbicides (Valor SX, Valor XLT, Fierce, Fierce XLT, Gangster, Surveil, Envive, Enlite, and Trivence) and Authority-based herbicides (Authority Maxx, Authority Elite, Authority XL, Authority First, Sonic, Authority Assist, Authority MTZ, and Spartan). Prefix is another excellent "foundation" herbicide for residual pigweed control in soybeans and can be applied early postemergence as well as prior to emergence. Metribuzin, Dual II Magnum, Outlook, Warrant, and Prowl H2O products can also provide some early-season pigweed control, though generally not as effectively as some of those above. Zidua and Anthem contain the active ingredient pyroxasulfone (also a component of Fierce). Pyroxasulfone has a similar mode of action to Dual II Magnum, Warrant, and Outlook but may provide longer residual control.

If applied in fall/early spring, these treatments generally won't persist long enough to give good pigweed control into the growing season. If pigweed is the primary target, treatments will be most effective applied in later spring. A sequential application may be the best approach in no-till, with half of the herbicide applied in mid- to late April and the remainder right after planting. If glyphosate-resistant pigweeds escape preemergence control, the primary postemergence tank-mix options would be Cobra, Flexstar, Ultra Blazer, or Marvel. However, timing is critical for good control. These products should be applied before pigweeds exceed three inches tall for optimum control.

Next week – Maretail!

### **Late Lawn Seeding – Will They Make It?**

Our typically recommend bluegrass and tall fescue seeding window is in September but no later than October 15. Plantings later than October 15<sup>th</sup> can be successful, but the odds of success diminish. The reasons might surprise you!

It isn't an issue of seed emergence or cold sensitivity like we often think. The most common problem is rooting. Unless young grass plants have a fairly extensive root system, the freezing/thawing during winter heaves plants out of the ground, where they dry out and die.

Regardless of planting date, be sure the new lawn is kept watered through the fall. More mature lawns will need less frequent watering but all should go into the winter with moist soil.