Corn and Sorghum Weed Control - 2012

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Keys to Success

• A good burndown
  – 32 oz (5.5 lb glyphosate) applied twice for ryegrass control.
• Atrazine
• Atrazine + Prowl
  – Plant corn at least 1” deep
• Atrazine + Dual, Outlook
Laudis

- Tembotrione
- Bleaching chemistry.
- Being recommended early POST with either glyphosate or atrazine.
- Excellent on a wide range of broadleaf species, weaker on grasses.
Untreated
Laudis - 3oz (5 DAT)
Laudis + atrazine 1 pt (5 DAT)
Laudis alone

• By 25 days after treatment
  – Palmer amaranth 96% control
  – Wild radish 99%
  – Morning glory 99%
  – Hemp sesbania 99%
  – Annual grass 80%

• 10 months carryover to sorghum, 4 months to small grains.
Status

• Dicamba + safener

• Just as effective on weeds as Banvel, but much safer on the corn.

• The 5 oz rate looks good, particularly when mixed with glyphosate.
What about Liberty Link?

• Liberty 280
  – Broadspectrum control, but weed must be small
  – Weak on grasses.

This is NOT a plug-in glyphosate replacement.
Make sure you know what field you are in!
How do we control late-season morningglory?

- I don’t know.

- If morningglory is a serious problem, may need to consider a post-directed application. Evik???
Sorghum

• Fewer options
• Atrazine
• Atrazine + Dual or Outlook
• Atrazine + Prowl (culti-spray only)
  – Apply 1.5 pt after a cultivation has thrown soil 1” on the plant base. Apply Prowl after sorghum is 4” tall.
Postemergence

• 2,4-D amine
  – Use 8-16 oz/A; I usually recommend 12 oz
  – Target small weeds after sorghum is 6-8” tall
• Peak
  – Control many broadleaf weeds
• Sandea – excellent on sedge.
Keys to Success

• Don’t plant sorghum in horribly weedy fields, particularly if johnsongrass is present.

• Be timely with the herbicides you have.