

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%
 - Morningglory 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.