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*Cress leaf groundsel*



*Whitlow grass*

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## Fall Applied Herbicides for Soybean, Corn and Wheat

Recent rainfall and warm weather conditions has stimulated winter annual weed emergence throughout much of Indiana. It would be advisable to scout fields that won't be tilled this fall to determine the level of winter weed infestations and determine if fall applied herbicide treatments are needed. Fields that were weed-free 3 weeks ago when soils were dry are now showing a lot of new weed growth.

### ***When to apply fall herbicide treatments for soybean or corn:***

For control of winter annual weeds and dandelion, apply herbicide anytime between now and mid November for best results.

### ***Treatments that can be used in front of either corn or soybean:***

Glyphosate + 2,4-D controls most winter annuals, biennials, and also dandelion. A glyphosate rate of 0.38 to 0.5 lb of glyphosate acid should be adequate for most winter annuals, but rate should be increased to 0.75 lbs acid where dandelion and other perennials and biennials are present. Apply with ammonium sulfate. 2,4-D should be added if you think you have glyphosate-resistant marestail. A fall applied treatment of glyphosate + 2,4-D won't be effective in suppressing spring emergence of winter annual weeds.

Sencor + 2,4-D controls most winter annual weeds, but not biennial or perennial weeds. A Sencor rate of at least 8 oz/A should be used to provide meaningful residual activity, especially on spring emerging marestail.

2,4-D alone at 1 to 2 lbs ai/A will control many winter annual weeds, but not chickweed or grassy species. Add Express at 0.125 oz/A to control chickweed. Add glyphosate to control grassy species and improve control of dandelion.

### ***Treatments that can be used in front of corn only:***

Simazine (1 lb ai/A) + 2,4-D controls most winter annual weeds, but is less effective on dandelion and grassy weeds than Basis + 2,4-D or glyphosate + 2,4-D. Simazine does not provide much residual control of summer annual weeds the following spring, so expect to use a typical herbicide program in next year's corn.

Basis + 2,4-D controls most winter annual weeds and dandelion, and has more activity on grassy species that simazine + 2,4-D. Basis does not provide much residual control of summer annual weeds, so expect to use a typical herbicide program in next year's corn.

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October 29, 2004



[www.btny.purdue.edu/weedscience/](http://www.btny.purdue.edu/weedscience/)

## **Treatments that can be used in front of soybean only:**

CanopyXL + Express + 2,4-D controls most winter annual weeds and dandelion. Rates of CanopyXL range from 2.5 to 4.5 oz/A based on soil type. The 2.5 oz rate is adequate for control of emerged weeds in the fall, but higher rates can extend the length of weed control the following spring. Do not use more than 2.5 oz where soil pH is greater than 6.8.

## **Wheat:**

Most of the wheat is planted by now and fields may have winter weeds just emerging in them. Although some 2,4-D products are labeled for fall applications, wheat appears to be more sensitive to fall applications, particularly prior to tillering and yield loss is possible. Harmony Extra can be applied at 0.3 oz/A in the fall, followed by application of an additional 0.3 oz/A or another herbicide next spring if needed. Wheat should be in at least the 2-leaf stage for a fall application. This treatment is effective on most winter annuals, and a good choice for fields with heavy wild garlic infestations. Peak can be applied at 0.5 oz/A. Peak is also effective on many winter annual weeds and wild garlic. Be cautious of crop rotation restrictions if Peak is used. Soybean can not be planted until 10 months after application. Forage grasses, alfalfa, or clover cannot be planted until 22 months after application. Grain sorghum can be planted the following year.

Information listed here is based on research and outreach extension programming at Purdue University and elsewhere.

The use of trade names is for clarity to readers of this site, does not imply endorsement of a particular brand nor does exclusion imply non-approval. Always consult the herbicide label for the most current and update precautions and restrictions. Copies, reproductions, or transcriptions of this document or its information must bear the statement 'Produced and prepared by Purdue University Extension Weed Science' unless approval is given by the author.



***A field of purple dead nettle and dandelion***

## **For Herbicide Label Information Go To**

[www.cdms.net](http://www.cdms.net)

or

[www.greenbook.net](http://www.greenbook.net)

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