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## Fall, Postemergence Weed Control in Wheat

We have noticed quite a bit of emerged winter wheat with winter weed infestations. Winter annual weeds are easy to control in the fall when air temperatures are mild and weeds are still actively growing. In many instances control of dense infestations may help with stand establishment and will definitely reduce weed seed production. Although we typically don't think about controlling weeds in the fall with herbicides in wheat, there are a number of products labeled for this use. In important point to keep in mind is that most 2,4-D labels do not support the use of this product in the fall because of crop injury and yield loss concerns.

In this article we will provide a brief summary of the herbicides labeled for use in the fall on emerged winter wheat. Below is a summary of the labeled application timing for specific herbicides. Rotational crop restrictions will vary between herbicides. In particular, if you plan to double crop soybeans after wheat in 2006, be sure to read rotational crop restrictions regarding fall applications of Peak, Stinger, WideMatch, Maverick, Olympus, and Osprey.

### Broadleaf Herbicides

Aim (0.5 to 1.9 oz/A) can be applied anytime in the fall.

Bromoxynil (1 – 2 pt/A) can be applied anytime in the fall.

Dicamba (2 – 4 oz/A) can be used in the fall after wheat emergence.

Express (1/6 to 1/3 oz/A) can be used after wheat is in the 2 leaf stage.

Harmony Extra (0.3 to 0.6 oz/A) can be used after wheat is in the 2 leaf stage.

Peak (1/2 oz/A) can be used in the fall after wheat emergence.

Sencor (0.75 to 2 oz/A) can be used after wheat is in the 2 leaf stage and up until it has 2 tillers.

Starane (1/2 to 2/3 pt/A) can be used after wheat is in the 2 leaf stage.

Stinger (1/4 to 1/3 pt/A) can be used after wheat is in the 3 leaf stage.

WideMatch (1 – 1.3 pt/A) can be used after wheat is in the 3 leaf stage.

Weeds controlled by these herbicides are listed in the following table on the next page.

For Free Herbicide Labels

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

and

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

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1-888-EXT-INFO

**Table 17. Weed Response to Herbicides in Small Grains**

This table compares the relative effectiveness of herbicides on individual weeds. Ratings are based on labeled application rate and we size or growth stage. Performance may vary due to weather and soil conditions, or other variables.

Weed control rating:

9 = 90% to 100%; 8 = 80% to 90%; 7 = 70% to 80%; 6 = 60% to 70%; 5 = 50% to 60%; 0 = less than 50% control.

N = No Information.

Weed	Harmony												
	2,4-D	Aim	MCPA	Dicamba	Buctril	Curtail	Extra	Express	Starane	Stinger	Peak	WideMatc	
<b>Mode of Action</b>	G	D	G	G	P	G	A	A	G	G	A	G	
<b>Winter Annual</b>													
Buckwheat, Wild	5	6	8	9	9	9	8	8	7	9	8	9	
Chickweed, Common	5	0	5	6	6	5	9	9	0	0	7	0	
Deadnettle, Purple or Red	5	0	5	0	N	5	8	9	0	0	7	0	
Henbit	5	0	5	6	8	5	9	9	0	0	7	0	
Lettuce, Wild	9	0	9	8	6	9	8	9	N	8	8	8	
Marestail	8	0	8	9	6	8	7	5	N	9	5	9	
Mustard spp.	9	6	9	6	9	9	9	9	7	0	9	7	
Pennycress, Field	9	7	9	6	8	9	9	9	N	0	9	N	
Shepherd's purse	9	6	9	8	8	9	9	8	N	0	8	N	
<b>Summer Annual</b>													
Lambsquarters, Common	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	7	0	
Nightshade, Black	8	8	8	9	9	9	0	0	7	9	5	7	
Pigweed spp.	9	8	9	9	7+	9	9	8	0	0	9	0	
Ragweed, Common	9	6	9	9	9	9	0	0	9	9	9	9	
Ragweed, Giant	9	3	9	9	8	9	0	0	9	9	7	9	
Smartweed	6	5	7	9	9	8	9	8	7	8	7	7	
Velvetleaf	9	9	9	8	9	8	8+	0	8	0	8	8	
<b>Perennial</b>													
Dandelion	9	3	8	8	0	9	6	5	6	9	N	8	
Garlic, Wild	7	0	5	5	0	0	9	6	0	0	8	0	
Thistle, Canada	7	2	5	7+	6	9	7	8	0	9	6	8	

Mode of action: G = Growth regulator; P = Photosynthesis inhibitor; A = ALS inhibitor; D = cell membrane disruptor

Note: See text for Olympus, Osprey, and Maverick for information on control of winter annual grasses.

Taken from the 2005 Weed Control Guide for Ohio and Indiana: (<http://www.btny.purdue.edu/Pubs/WS/WS-16>)

## Grass Herbicides

In the last few years, three new herbicides have been registered that provide grass control in wheat. These products include Maverick, Olympus, and Osprey. Maverick is a product labeled for applications in the fall, but not the spring. Olympus and Osprey can be applied in the fall or in the spring. We have not tested these products in our field research program yet, so the information summarized here is from the manufacturers label.

Maverick is labeled for control of downy brome, cheat, and will suppress quackgrass. Apply with a non-ionic surfactant and a solution pH between 6 and 8. This product is a long-residual ALS herbicide and the following statements were taken from the label with regard to rotations to soybean: 1) STS soybean can be planted 3 months after application where soil pH is less than 6.5 and at least 30 inches of rain has occurred; 2) non-STs soybeans can be planted 5 months after application where soil pH is less than 6.5 and at least 30 inches of rain has occurred; 3) Non-STs soybeans can be planted 12 months after application where soil pH is less than 7.5 and at least 24 inches of rain has occurred.

Olympus is labeled for control of downy brome, cheat, and mustard species. It is an ALS inhibitor and can be applied with nitrogen solutions and requires the use of a nonionic surfactant as well. Temporary crop injury may occur if applied in a nitrogen solution. Do not plant other crops for at least 18 months following application. So, this product would not allow planting of double crop soybean in Indiana.

Osprey is labeled for control of annual bluegrass and annual ryegrass. It is also an ALS inhibitor and grass weeds should be in the 1-leaf to 2 tiller stage for best control. The label states that Osprey should be applied with water as the carrier, but up to 15% of the spray solution can be nitrogen fertilizer solution. Osprey requires the use of a methylated seed oil or nonionic surfactant plus ammonium sulfate or 28% UAN. Soybeans cannot be planted until 90 days after application.

For more details on any of these herbicides consult the manufacturers label or the Weed Control Guide for Ohio and Indiana available in print or on the web (<http://www.btny.purdue.edu/Pubs/WS/WS-16/>).

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 publication and does not imply endorsement of a particular brand nor does exclusion imply non-approval. Always consult herbicide labels for the most current and up-to-date 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.