<u>Weed management in imidazolinone-tolerant corn.</u> Waltz, Aaron L., Alex R. Martin, and Jess J. Spotanski. A field study was conducted to evaluate sequential pre/post and postemergent weed control in conventionally-tilled, imidazolinone-tolerant field corn. A randomized complete block design with three replications per treatment was utilized. The study was conducted on a Kennebec silt loam with 2.4% organic matter and a pH of 6.9. Seedbed preparation consisted of disking one week prior to planting and one field cultivation the day of planting. Individual plots consisted of six 30-inch rows, each 30 feet long. 'Asgrow RX730YG/IMI' corn was planted May 16 at a population of 24,200 seeds/acre. Treatments were applied with a tractor-mounted sprayer traveling 2.5 mph. Application, crop, weed, and environmental data are presented below:

Date Treatment Sprayer	May 16 PRE	June 7 EPOST	June 13 POST
gpa psi Temperature (°F)	20 40	20 40	20 40
Air Soil (4 inch) Soil Moisture Wind (mph) Sky (% cloudy) Relative Humidity (%)	65 63 Adequate 9 90 75	82 77 Adequate 15 0 46	65 75 Dry 6 50 63
Precip. after appl. Week 1 (inch) Week 2 (inch) Corn	0.51 2.09	0.08 0.00	0.0 0.0
Leaf no. Height (inch) Common sunflower		3 7	4-5 11
Leaf no. Height (inch) Infestation (m ²)	 	3-4 1.5-3 5	4 3-5 3
Velvetleaf Leaf no. Height (inch) Infestation (m ²)		2-3 1-2 25	4-8 2-8 20
Annual grasses Leaf no. Height (inch) Infestation (m ²)	 	2-3 2-3 2	3-4 2-4 2
Pigweed species Leaf no. Height (inch) Infestation (m ²)	 	3-9 0.5-3 40	many 3-8 30

Summary comments: Precipitation was good until early June, then conditions were very dry. Grass species include green and giant foxtail with some fall panicum and large crabgrass. Pigweed species include mostly Palmer amaranth, with some redroot pigweed and common waterhemp. Nearly all the sequential and postemergent treatments gave adequate season-long weed control. According to some of the late-season results, some weed species were negatively affected by the dry conditions, with control values increasing late in the season. Results of the study are summarized in the following table (Dept. of Agronomy and Horticulture, University of Nebraska-Lincoln).

Treatment	Appli	Application		HELAN		ABUTH			GGGAN ^a			AMASS ^b			
	Rate	Timing	6/28	7/11	8/8	6/28	7/11	8/8	6/28	7/11	8/8	6/28	7/11	8/8	
	(lb/A)			% weed control											
Carfentrazone+	0.008	EPOST	98	98	98	97	88	97	47	47	50	95	88	93	
atrazine+	0.75														
dicamba+	0.125														
NIS ^c	0.25%														
Carfentrazone+	0.008	EPOST	100	97	100	95	83	98	60	60	43	75	72	60	
flumetsulam&	0.035														
clopyralid+	0.113														
NIS	0.25%														
Carfentrazone+	0.008	EPOST	88	85	82	98	92	98	95	94	92	97	93	95	
nicosulfuron&	0.023														
rimsulfuron+	0.012														
atrazine+	0.5														
COC ^d +	1.0 qt														
AMS ^e	3.0														
Imazethapyr&	0.042	POST	100	100	100	100	97	100	92	90	93	95	87	88	
imazapyr+	0.014														
dicamba&	0.0125														
SAN 1269H+	0.05														
NIS+	0.25%														
AMS	2.4														
Atrazine/	1.0	PRE/	100	100	100	92	87	87	93	92	95	98	98	100	
imazethapyr&	0.042	EPOST													
imazapyr+	0.014														
dicamba&	0.0125														
SAN 1269H+	0.05														
NIS+	0.25%														
AMS	2.4														
Dimethenamid-P&	0.43	PRE/	100	100	100	97	95	97	96	96	100	100	98	98	
atrazine/	0.83														
imazethapyr&	0.042	POST													
imazapyr+	0.014														
dicamba&	0.0125														
SAN 1269H+	0.05														
NIS+	0.25%														
AMS	2.4		100	100	00	05	00	00	00	00	400	100	400	400	
Dimethenamid-P/	0.56	PRE/	100	100	98	95	88	90	98	98	100	100	100	100	
imazethapyr&	0.042	EPOST													
imazapyr+	0.014														
dicamba& SAN 1269H+	0.0125 0.05														
NIS+	0.05														
AMS	2.4														
Imazethapyr&	0.042	EPOST	100	100	100	97	92	97	92	88	92	97	90	92	
imazapyr+	0.042	LEUGI	100	100	100	JI	ΞZ	31	ΞZ	00	JΖ	JI	90	IJΖ	
dicamba&	0.014														
atrazine+	0.34														
NIS+	0.00														
AMS	2.4														
,	2.7														

Table. Weed management in imidazolinone-tolerant corn (Waltz, Martin, and Spotanski).

(continued)

Treatment	Appli	cation	onHELAN			ABUTH			GGGAN ^a			AMASS ^b		
	Rate	Timing	6/28	7/11	8/8	6/28	7/11	8/8	6/28	7/11	8/8	6/28	7/11	8/8
	(lb/A)													
Acetochlor&MON 4660/	0.98	PRE/	100	100	100	95	92	93	90	90	95	97	93	93
halosulfuron&	0.031	EPOST												
dicamba+	0.138													
NIS+	0.25%													
AMS	2.4													
Acetochlor&MON 4660/	0.98	PRE/	100	100	100	95	90	92	92	87	90	85	85	88
halosulfuron+	0.031	EPOST												
NIS+	0.25%													
AMS	2.4													
Acetochlor&MON 4660/	0.98	PRE/	100	100	100	95	93	95	92	92	90	98	95	97
halosulfuron&	0.063	EPOST												
dicamba+	0.275													
NIS+	0.5%													
AMS	2.4													
Acetochlor&MON 4660/	0.98	PRE/	100	100	100	97	95	92	92	92	95	95	92	93
halosulfuron+	0.031	EPOST												
NIS+	0.5%													
AMS	2.4													
Imazethapyr&	0.042	EPOST	97	95	98	98	98	98	77	77	88	98	97	97
imazapyr+	0.014													
mesotrione+	0.09													
atrazine+	0.5													
NIS	0.25%													
Imazethapyr&	0.042	EPOST	100	97	98	98	92	93	87	85	95	87	82	83
imazapyr+	0.014													
mesotrione+	0.09													
NIS	0.25%													
Check	0.2070		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ŭ	Ũ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ũ
LSD (P=.05)			8	7	8	5	9	6	20	20	20	9	10	19

Table. Weed management in imidazolinone-tolerant corn (Waltz, Martin, and Spotanski), continued.

^aGGGAN = green and giant foxtail, with some fall panicum and large crabgrass

^bAMASS = mostly Palmer amaranth, with little common waterhemp and redroot pigweed

^cNIS = 'Preference' by Agriliance

^dCOC = 'Prime Oil' by Agriliance

^eAMS = 'N-Pa-K' by Agriliance