Weed management in conventional corn. Waltz, Aaron L., Alex R. Martin, and Jess J. Spotanski. A field study was conducted to evaluate pre, sequential pre/post, and postemergent weed control in conventionally-tilled 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' corn was planted May 14 at a population of 20,300 seeds/acre. Treatments were applied with a tractormounted sprayer traveling 2.5 mph. Application, crop, weed, and environmental data are presented below:

Date Treatment Sprayer	May 14 PRE	June 5 EPOST	June 13 POST			
gpa	20	20	20			
psi	40	40	40			
Temperature (°F)	.0		.0			
Air	78	76	65			
Soil (4 inch)	61	79	75			
Soil Moisture	Adequate	Adequate	Dry			
Wind (mph)	12	7	6			
Sky (% cloudy)	70	80	50			
Relative Humidity (%)	22	29	63			
Precip. after appl.						
Week 1 (inch)	0.0	0.08	0.0			
Week 2 (inch)	2.6	0.00	0.0			
Corn						
Leaf no.		2	5			
Height (inch)		6	12			
Common sunflower						
Leaf no.		3-4	4-6			
Height (inch) ૂ		1.5-3	4-7			
Infestation (m <sup>2</sup> )		10	5			
Velvetleaf						
Leaf no.		2-3	4-8			
Height (inch)		1-2	2-8			
Infestation (m <sup>2</sup> )		50	30			
Annual grasses			_			
Leaf no.		2-3	5			
Height (inch)		0.5-2.5	5			
Infestation (m <sup>2</sup> )		3	2			
Pigweed species		0.0				
Leaf no.		3-9	many			
Height (inch)		0.5-3	8-11			
Infestation (m <sup>2</sup> )		30	10			

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. The PRE only treatments did not give adequate common sunflower and velvetleaf control, whereas most of the sequential and POST treatments gave adequate season-long weed control. Results of the study are summarized in the following table (Dept. of Agronomy and Horticulture, University of Nebraska-Lincoln).

Table. Weed management in conventional corn (Waltz, Martin, and Spotanski).

Treatment	Appl	HELAN			ABUTH			GGGAN <sup>a</sup>			AMASSb			
Treatment	Rate	6/28 7/11 8/8		6/28 7/11 8/8						6/28 7/11 8/8				
	(lb/A)	Timing							eed cor					
S-metolachlor&CGA-154281/	0.96	PRE/	00	98	98	07	06	96	100	100	100	00	98	98
nicosulfuron&	0.96	EPOST	98	90	90	97	96	90	100	100	100	98	90	90
		EPUST												
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
mesotrione+	0.047													
atrazine+	0.75													
COC°+	1.0%													
AMS <sup>d</sup>	2.0													
S-metolachlor&CGA-154281/	0.96	PRE/	100	100	100	87	82	77	100	98	98	100	100	100
nicosulfuron&	0.023	EPOST												
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
dicamba&	0.138													
atrazine+	0.136													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0	DDE/	400	400	400	00	0.5	0.5	400	00	0.7	400	400	400
S-metolachlor&CGA-154281/	0.96	PRE/	100	100	100	92	85	85	100	98	97	100	100	100
nicosulfuron&	0.023	EPOST												
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
dicamba&	0.062													
SAN 1269H+	0.025													
atrazine+	0.75													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0													
Nicosulfuron&	0.023	<b>EPOST</b>	100	100	100	97	95	95	93	92	90	100	100	100
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
mesotrione+	0.047													
dicamba&	0.031													
SAN 1269H+	0.031													
atrazine+	0.75													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0													
Nicosulfuron&	0.023	EPOST	100	98	98	95	93	93	97	97	97	100	98	95
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
mesotrione+	0.063													
atrazine+	0.25													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0													
Nicosulfuron&	0.023	<b>EPOST</b>	100	100	100	97	95	95	100	98	97	100	98	98
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
mesotrione+	0.063													
atrazine+	0.75													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0													
	0.023	EPOST	100	100	100	95	95	95	98	97	95	100	100	100
Nicosulfuron&		EPUSI	100	100	100	95	95	95	90	91	95	100	100	100
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
mesotrione+	0.063													
S-metolachlor&CGA-154281&	0.6													
atrazine+	0.78													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0													
Nicosulfuron&	0.023	<b>EPOST</b>	100	100	97	88	83	83	98	97	97	97	93	93
rimsulfuron+	0.012													
dicamba&	0.138													
atrazine+	0.26													
flumetsulam&	0.014													
clopyralid+	0.047													
COC+	1.0%													
AMS	2.0													
	1.8	PRE/	100	100	100	95	92	02	100	99	98	100	100	100
Acetochlor&		rite/	100	100	100	90	52	92	100	33	30	100	100	100
atrazine/	1.2	FDCCT												
flumetsulam&	0.035	EPOST												
clopyralid+	0.113													
mesotrione+	0.047													
atrazine+	0.225													
28% <sup>e</sup> +	2.5%													

(continued)

Table. Weed management in conventional corn (Waltz, Martin, and Spotanski), continued.

Treatment	Application		HELAN			ABUTH			GGGAN <sup>a</sup>			AMASSb		
	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)							% v	veed co	ntrol				
Acetochlor&	1.8	PRE/	100	98	100	95	93	92	100	100	98	100	100	100
atrazine/	1.2													
flumetsulam&	0.035	EPOST												
clopyralid+	0.113													
atrazine+	1.0													
28%+	2.5%													
NIS <sup>f</sup>	0.25%													
		DDE/	00	00	00	07	0.5	92	07	07	07	100	100	100
Acetochlor&	1.8	PRE/	98	98	98	87	85	82	97	97	97	100	100	100
atrazine/	1.2	FDOOT												
flumetsulam&	0.035	EPOST												
clopyralid+	0.113													
carfentrazone+	0.005													
28%+	2.5%													
NIS	0.25%													
Acetochlor&	1.8	PRE/	100	100	100	88	83	83	98	98	97	100	100	100
atrazine+/	1.2													
flumetsulam&	0.035	EPOST												
clopyralid+	0.113													
dicamba+	0.25													
28%+	2.5%													
NIS	0.25%													
Dimethenamid-P&	0.85	PRE	60	60	43	20	7	3	100	98	98	100	100	98
atrazine	1.65													
Dimethenamid-P&	0.85	PRE/	100	100	100	83	83	83	100	99	96	100	100	100
atrazine/	1.65													
dicamba&	0.125	POST												
SAN 1269H+	0.05													
NIS+	0.25%													
AMS	1.0													
Dimethenamid-P&	0.85	PRE/	100	100	100	82	77	73	93	93	92	100	100	100
atrazine/	1.65													
dicamba+	0.5	<b>EPOST</b>												
AMS	2.5													
Dimethenamid-P/	0.94	PRE/	100	100	100	93	87	87	93	93	92	100	98	98
dicamba&	0.48	<b>EPOST</b>												
atrazine+	0.92													
AMS	2.5													
Dimethenamid-P/	0.94	PRE/	100	98	93	88	83	83	100	100	100	100	97	97
dicamba&	0.125	POST												
SAN 1269H+	0.05													
NIS+	0.25%													
AMS	1.0													
Dimethenamid-P/	0.94	PRE/	100	100	100	80	75	73	100	97	93	100	97	97
dicamba+	0.5	EPOST					-	-						
AMS	2.5													
Dimethenamid-P&	0.85	PRE	88	85	62	80	73	70	98	97	97	97	97	97
atrazine+	1.65		00	00	٥ <u>ـ</u>	-			00	٥.	0.	٠.	٠.	01
isoxaflutole	0.047													
Check	0.041		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD (P=.05)			13	13	17	7	8	9	7	7	7	3	4	4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>GGGAN = green and giant foxtail, with some fall panicum and large crabgrass

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>AMASS = mostly Palmer amaranth, with little common waterhemp and redroot pigweed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>COC = 'Prime Oil' by Agriliance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>AMS = 'N-Pa-K' by Agriliance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>28% = 'Class' by Agriliance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>f</sup>NIS = 'Preference' by Agriliance