

COMMON DANDELION CONTROL WITH POSTEMERGENCE CORN HERBICIDES: A TWO-YEAR SUMMARY. Aaron S. Franssen\* and James J. Kells. Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Common dandelion has become an established perennial weed in Michigan no-tillage crop production. It is likely that as the adoption of no-tillage increases, the occurrence of common dandelion will also increase. To address this issue, several postemergence corn herbicides were evaluated for control of established common dandelion. Field trials were conducted in 2002 and 2003 near Clarksville and Ovid, respectively, in south central Michigan. Glufosinate-resistant corn was planted in 76-cm row spacing. Herbicide treatments were applied when corn reached the V5-V6 growth stage. Common dandelion control was evaluated visually at 3 and 8 weeks after treatment (WAT).

Commercial postemergence corn herbicides evaluated in both years of the study include: 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester, dicamba, clopyralid, halosulfuron, primisulfuron, nicosulfuron, carfentrazone, flumiclorac, bromoxynil, atrazine, bentazon, mesotrione, and glufosinate. Herbicide premixes evaluated were: atrazine + 2,4-D ester, atrazine + dicamba, primisulfuron + dicamba, diflufenzopyr + dicamba, flumetsulam + clopyralid, and rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron. Tank mixtures included in the study were mesotrione + atrazine and glufosinate + atrazine. All treatments were applied at labeled rates and with appropriate adjuvants.

Similar results were observed in 2002 and 2003. Treatments that consistently provided control of common dandelion over 80 percent 3 WAT included; mesotrione, mesotrione + atrazine, and glufosinate + atrazine. By 8 WAT, control ratings were reduced due to regrowth of common dandelion. The most effective treatment at 8 WAT was diflufenzopyr + dicamba with 77 and 90 percent control in 2002 and 2003, respectively.