

EVALUATION OF HERBICIDES FOR ASIATIC DAYFLOWER IN SOYBEANS. Santiago M. Ulloa and Micheal DK. Owen; Research assistant and University Professor, Iowa State University, Agronomy Department, Ames, IA 50011.

Asiatic dayflower has recently become a problem for some soybean farmers in eastern Iowa. Its tolerance to glyphosate and presumed lengthy emergency period makes it difficult to control in Roundup Ready® soybean and cornfields. Field research was conducted at Vinton, IA in 2005 to evaluate herbicides for Asiatic dayflower control in soybean fields. Also different times of application were evaluated. Five Pre (Metribuzin, S-Metolachlor, KIH-485, Flufenacet and Flumioxazin) and five Post herbicides (Carfentrazone, Lactofen, Flumiclorac, Cloransulam and Glyphosate) were applied at the highest rate on label. Herbicide treatments were applied in two different locations to plots arranged in randomized complete block design with three replications. All Post herbicides applications included label recommended additives. Post herbicides were applied at 21 and 42 days after planting. Visual evaluations were conducted 3 and 6 weeks after application.

Pre herbicides provide better control than Post herbicides reducing Asiatic dayflower population. The greatest control occurred with Metribuzin in both places. The response of this Asiatic dayflower to post-emergent herbicides was not satisfactory and there were not important differences between days of application. However an early application of Cloransulam provided some control. More investigations are necessary in order to find consistent control strategies.