

COMMON MULLEIN CONTROL IN SOUTH-CENTRAL NEBRASKA. Jennifer M. Rees, Fred W. Roeth, Alex R. Martin, Irvin Schleufer, and Mark Bernards, Extension Educator, Professor, Professor, Research Technician, and Assistant Professor, Department of Agronomy and Horticulture, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583-0915

Common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus* L.) is a biennial forb that produces a rosette the first year and a flowering stem the second. The plant is found throughout Nebraska primarily in road-side ditches, waste sites, and abused pastures. A combination of drought, overgrazing, and improper timing of control have resulted in increased incidence of mullein throughout Nebraska, particularly in south-central and western Nebraska. Trials were conducted in the fall of 2004 and spring of 2005 in two producers' pastures to determine the effect of eight fall and spring applied treatments on mullein control. Fall treatments were applied October 18, 2004 and spring treatments were applied April 20, 2005. The treatments included Tordon 22K (16 oz/A), Grazon P+D (3 pt/A), Surmount (2 pt/A), Overdrive (6 oz/A), Overdrive (4 oz/A) + Cimarron (0.25 oz/A), Cimarron (0.3 oz/A), Cimarron (0.2 oz/A) + 2,4-D Ester (2 pt/A), and Clarity (0.5 pt/A) + 2,4-D Ester (2 pt/A). Each treatment solution contained 0.25% v/v NIS and 2% v/v AMS and was applied with a ground sprayer at 20 gallons/acre. Plots were evaluated (counted plants) in early June to determine percent control. Over 90% of common mullein was controlled by Tordon and Surmount applied in the fall. Control of common mullein exceeded 90% with all herbicide treatments applied in the spring.