

MANAGING COMMON CHICKWEED AND PURPLE DEADNETTLE WITH FALL AND EARLY-SPRING HERBICIDE TREATMENTS. Mark M. Loux and Anthony F. Dobbels, Associate Professor and Research Associate, Department of Horticulture and Crop Science, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

Field studies were conducted at three sites to determine the effectiveness of late-fall and early-spring herbicide treatments for management of common chickweed and purple deadnettle in no-tillage corn or soybeans. Fall treatments were applied between mid- and late November of 2000, and spring treatments were applied in late March of 2001. Treatments were evaluated for weed control in late April of 2001. Across all sites, soybean herbicides were generally more effective when applied in the fall, compared to spring application. Soybean herbicides applied in the fall that controlled at least 90% of both common chickweed and purple deadnettle included: glyphosate alone at 840 g/ha; glyphosate at 630 g/ha in combination with imazethapyr, imazaquin, or metribuzin; glyphosate at 420 g/ha in combination with 2,4-D ester; chlorimuron ethyl plus tribenuron methyl plus 2,4-D ester; and metribuzin plus paraquat plus 2,4-D ester. Soybean herbicides applied in spring that controlled at least 90% of both weeds included: metribuzin plus 2,4-D ester and chlorimuron ethyl plus tribenuron methyl plus 2,4-D ester. Corn herbicides were effective on common chickweed and purple deadnettle when applied in fall or spring. Corn herbicides applied in fall that controlled at least 90% of both weeds included: metribuzin plus simazine plus 2,4-D ester; tribenuron methyl plus simazine plus 2,4-D ester; and thifensulfuron plus rimsulfuron plus 2,4-D ester. Corn herbicides applied in spring that controlled at least 90% of both weeds included: atrazine plus 2,4-D ester; atrazine plus carfentrazone; atrazine plus isoxaflutole; and atrazine plus mesotrione.