

SURVEY OF PROBLEM WEEDS IN INDIANA. Glenn R.W. Nice, Thomas T. Bauman, Ronald L. Blackwell, and Case R. Medlin, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN; and Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

A survey of problematic weeds in Indiana corn and soybean fields was conducted by Purdue University Weed Science Extension Specialists in conjunction with the County Extension Educators to monitor trends and perceptions of weed control issues in Indiana. Questionnaires were completed within each respective county by the county agent, prominent producers, and custom applicators. The most problematic weeds in 2000 (by weighted score) were: giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), common lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*), shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*), hemp dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), burcucumber (*Sicyos angulatus*), velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*), common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), and common cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*). Giant ragweed and Canada thistle were rated as increasing problems. Herbicides most widely used to control these weeds in 2000 (ranked by weighted score) were glyphosate, atrazine, 2,4-D, metolachlor, and nicosulfuron. Nicosulfuron, primsulfuron, 2,4-D, and prosulfuron + primsulfuron were being used in place of more atrazine. Forty-nine percent of the corn growers and 32% of the soybean growers were pleased with their preemergence weed control. Eighty percent of the corn growers and 90% of the soybean growers were pleased with their postemergence weed control programs. Forty percent of the respondents indicated increasing problems from herbicide drift. A majority of the survey participants, 68%, reported no-till and reduced-tillage systems were contributing to perennial weed problems, while 33% attributed increasing annual weed problems to these tillage practices. The survey was not an attempt to measure market share of the various herbicide products and was based solely on the perceptions and opinions of the individuals who responded to the survey.