

Weeds AR Wild S.3, Ep. 1

Arkansas row crops radio, providing up to date information and timely recommendations on row crop production in Arkansas.

Welcome to the Weeds AR Wild podcast series as a part of Arkansas Row Crops Radio. My name is Tommy Butts, extension weed scientist for the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. Joining me today is fellow extension weed scientist Tom Barber. Say hi Tom.

Tom: Hi Tommy. (laughter)

Tommy: Tom is a wonderful guy to make me do the introduction just simply because he didn't want to do it today. So that's how we're kicking off season 3 is Tom just forcing Tommy to do things. (laughter)

Tom: Whatever, you got all this fancy equipment in your office that's like, screams podcast, so I don't even know what you're talking about. I have one mic. You have like twelve. And lights & stuff, so. (laughter)

Tommy: It's good to start season 3 of the Weeds AR Wild podcast series here. So as we're getting started, the stuff we really want to talk about today is really kind of gearing up to start clean out there in our fields this year and so we're going to hit on a handful of burndown topics, and different herbicides and plant backs to watch out for and just a whole mess of kind of things from that standpoint. So the first thing we kind of wanted to hit on was the reports of the Sharpen shortage out there. Both Tom & I have heard that quite a bit and so we kind of want to hit on that a little bit. Tom you just want to hit on maybe some recommendations as far as replacements maybe in the burndown for Sharpen?

Tom: When I think of burndown Tommy, it's, and all these trials we've done over the years looking at burndown. I've always had Roundup and a mixture of a pint to a pint and a half of 2,4-D and six or eight ounces of Dicamba and that's usually what we compare everything to as far as a broad spectrum burndown. Now that won't get our ryegrass but from a broadleaf, junk weed standpoint that usually does pretty good across the board, but look at Sharpen. Sharpen brings a lot of opportunities to help us with some more of the troublesome broadleaves and

putting it in with a partner like 2,4-D or Dicamba, again we can get that broad spectrum of control that we like to see with one application, you know plus Roundup. And so I hate to hear that it's short and we're not going to have that opportunity, especially as we get closer to planting. You know we don't know what this weather's going to bring and we know Sharpen is one of those we can use right up to planting corn or beans or rice, especially, or grain sorghum I guess. We can't do that with cotton but it gives us that flexibility to be able to use it closer to planting if we have to. We don't have to wait the time we do with 2,4-D or Dicamba.

Tommy: Yeah I mean, and there's really, there's not a lot of really great replacements for it. I mean Valor may be a little bit of an option because it does have some pretty good burning potential behind it including its residual. The new one Reviton may help in some instances out there but nothing is a great direct replacement for Sharpen and so it's going to kind of be picking and choosing your battles on what weeds you've got out there a little bit.

Tom: Yeah and I think one of my main concerns is mayweed. I get a lot of calls on mayweed. You know Sharpen we can put it in with a little 2,4D and Roundup and we can do a pretty good job on mayweed that's ALS resistant or resistant to Firstshot. So Firstshot's really the best thing for mayweed but again if that resistance is in the field we're not going to do very good on it. So we don't have enough data to really say how good Reviton is. I think I have a couple of locations where we put it out and we did ok. I think the size of the mayweed matters. The bigger it gets the harder it is going to be to kill you know. And Reviton's one that we can have a fairly short plant-back. It's immediate in some cases but not all cases. And Valor's the same way. If we're going to beans it can be immediate, but something like corn or rice or cotton, we have to wait some time and so I think as we look at our burndown programs in general the key is trying to get out at least twenty one to thirty days before we plant with most of these things. Trying, you know if we can, if weather allows then we're able to do that.

Tommy: Yeah and I'd also like to just hit on too with Sharpen being short it doesn't sound like it's going to be available before we really start kicking off our rice planting and you know Sharpen's a huge residual component to our rice programs and we start talking about tricky broadleaves or the flatsedges of the

world, or annual sedges that are being so problematic anymore. And so it's going to be a real tough battle if we lose that up front for some of our rice residual programs. And again, kind of like we already mentioned with burndown we don't have a lot of great replacement options for it for some of those tricky weeds. Something like League can maybe help with yellow nutsedge and some of those odd ball broadleaves. It's probably not going to help a lot for our annual flatsedges because we have so much ALS resistance out there. The best thing on that front is to start trying to figure out how to move Bolero up early or Ricebeaux application up early to take advantage of that thiobencarb because that's really the next best flatsedge residual material and we can't apply that PRE obviously but as soon as we can if we don't have Sharpen is when it's going to need to go. You have anything additional to add on that one?

Tom: The only thing I think I could add is, and I'm thinking about row rice acres more I guess with this, but we also don't have any pigweed residual. And so even though Sharpen may not hold it down for long it would buy us some time whereas anything else, Command doesn't have any activity to speak of you know, Facet's not going to help us out up front. Most of them are ALS resistant so your League. And in my plots and my row rice plots the League and the Gambit, I mean the pigweed come through it so we're going to have to be on top of our game from a pigweed standpoint too if we don't get it on the acre.

Tommy: Yeah, a hundred percent. So in true weed science fashion there's not a lot of great news on the Sharpen front but hopefully as we go down here we'll have some better, more positive advice. One of those things I did want to hit on, we covered it a little bit there, was the new Reviton herbicide. The one good thing about Reviton in our burndown mixes out there is it has shown to be a really good mixing partner with Select or Roundup. And a lot of our other herbicides aren't good mixing partners especially with Select so the fact that that is a good mix partner is a positive that we can try and wipe out that ryegrass out there with the Select and still catch our broadleaves with the Reviton. Now like Tom mentioned there's some finicky plant back per say depending on the crops. We kind of got to watch that and pay attention to those plant-back numbers but on the whole it's shown to be a pretty decent PPO mix for knocking out broadleaves and then helping on some of the ryegrass out there.

Tom: Yeah no I agree and I think, you and I are working on letters now to try to shorten some of those plant-backs because just in the work we've done it doesn't appear to us or to me anyway, I won't put words in your mouth since you're standing here with me, I'd do that if you weren't here, (laughing).

Tommy: (laughing) Thanks, I appreciate it.

Tom: But since you're sitting in here with me I won't do that to you, but it doesn't look like it has a lot of residual and matter of fact I've always said it kind of looks like Sharpen with no residual and so on that note we feel like we'll be ok but the label just doesn't allow us to plant back earlier, like what, rice is a hundred and twenty days.

Tommy: Yeah a hundred and twenty days right now, yeah. And even like you said the ones we're writing letters for right now are sorghum and peanut, right? We're trying to cut down those two. And I think cotton and soybeans are like fourteen days.

Tom: Seven to fourteen depending on rates I think now.

Tommy: So yeah it just depends. You kind of have to look up on that label and see what it is and like Tom said we're trying to get a couple of other crops shortened down at least. The rice is going to stay at a hundred and twenty days for a little while so according to the label that'll be a little long for a little while but we'll see moving forward. After that discussion we kind of wanted to hit on a few things that we've had a lot of calls on already this year and one of the first things we've been getting calls on or pictures of too is you know the typical winter annual, I shouldn't say typical, it's really oddball winter annual weeds that we're dealing with and so we're going to hit on just a few that seem to have become really popular over the past couple of years. One of those is Virginia pepperweed, another one is common groundsel and another one is bog yellowcress that I'm going to blame Mississippi for because it seems like it came from over there. I'm gonna blame Jason Bond at least, so I don't know why these have all of a sudden really popped up across a lot more than it was in the past but these three really seem to be kind of, we're getting more calls on at least. You got any broad spectrum recommendations there on those Tom?

Tom: To go back to your question, I don't know why we're seeing them either really you know. It may just be our management practices and their ability to adapt to that. But for some reason across the mid-south we're getting calls and you know the frustrating thing for like this bog yellowcress, I know Jason Bond and Mo over there have studied and done some work, or at least Mo has, and put them in the greenhouse and looked at it. It doesn't look like we have a whole lot of options once it gets any size to it so our best bet is probably to burn it back the best we can and try to get ahold of it or catch it early. And it may be too late now to catch it early in most places where it's at. But again just a standard burndown. My fail safe proof or whatever you want to call it has always been a three-way mix of something generally. And a lot of times it is that PPO where there's Sharpen, we mentioned Valor, you know maybe an ounce and a half of Valor depending on what we're planting. May be Reviton. And then either 2,4-D and Dicamba in that mix and I usually make that decision on what else is in the field, whether it's horseweed or primrose or something like that, so put Roundup with that and that usually is a catch-all burndown mix. Now a lot of times we're getting calls on like the groundsel or the bog yellowcress because it makes it through those. So I don't know that we have good answer Tommy. I think the PPO's are where we probably need to try to stay and maybe mix a Dicamba or D in with it and Roundup. And so that's just my thoughts on it for now.

Tommy: I definitely agree too. And I think when we talk about those oddballs weeds, it's kind of a set-up question because there really isn't a good broad spectrum for all three of those or really all the winter annuals we've got. It's really kind of a hit or miss. Like you said those three-ways do a pretty bang-up job for the most part, but like if we separate these three out, we were just looking in the book and pepperweed, really the best thing there is a good heavy dose of glyphosate there, that one is taken out kind of by that. The groundsel and yellowcress doesn't, they just kind of laugh at that and so like we said the PPO's really may be the best option and now we're short on Sharpen, so you're trying to rely on either Valor or maybe Reviton. We're not really sure because we haven't really tested that one super well. But even there when it got any size to it they grew out of it and so it's kind of hit or miss. If these get any more prevalent across the acres, we may be talking about these in the same breath we are of ryegrass or trying to do some fall residuals or something and figure out in the fall what the

heck we can do with these things because that, like we said from a burndown perspective we're just not seeing any good options at this point.

Tom: Well at least from some preliminary data we have it looks like we've got to catch it small and that means if it's coming up in the fall then that means that we're probably going to need to spray it in the fall if we can. You know I saw more pepperweed in the field last year and got more calls than I ever have on pepperweed, but I think it was because we removed glyphosate out of our burndown programs because number one it was high or we thought we might run out. You know we were recommended to save it in crop use because we didn't know how much was going to be out there.

Tommy: That's typical weed science problem right there. We recommend something and then another problem shows up so that seems typical.

Tom: But gramoxone was obviously not very good on it because it escaped a lot of gramoxone applications. I don't know why anybody listens to what we say. (both laughing)

Tommy: Oh goodness. Well so that's a handful of oddball weeds. If you do have any other crazy weeds out there, pictures, feel free to send them to us. We'll do our best. Winter annuals get real difficult to ID so I will say we don't always get them correctly ID'd necessarily per say but we'll gladly take a look and see if we can start maybe finding the distribution of some of the stuff too, see just how wide spread some of these oddballs one there are.

Next topic we kind of wanted to hit on a little bit too, you know I basically labeled the category a little bit of just auxins and their usage. I've had several calls already this year on 2,4-D's and 24-D esters vs amine, you know and it sounds like a lot of people are using amine right now because it's a little cheaper than the esters, which is I understand prices anymore and economics, but I did just want to give a warning out there or at least remind everyone that the, especially in cool weather, the amine is really less active than the ester is and so we get a lot better control early on from an ester than we would a amine, so if it is possible to find a good price break on an ester, I would say right now with the temperatures we've got outside right now, I'd really be trying to lean toward an ester in some of our burndowns. Now as we get a little bit later in the season the amines work just fine when it gets warmer, so that's kind of one of those things just to watch out for.

Another thing we wanted to hit on too is there's a handful of combo products out there, you know maybe like 24-D/Dicamba combos and basically it's just checking to make sure there's equivalent rates. I know Tom you had a little bit more detail on that. You just want to explain that a little further.

Tom: Well I know that there's situations out there Tommy where we've either got wheat next door or wheat close by and we're maybe having to use the airplane for burndown and we're scared to drift Roundup or gramoxone over onto the wheat. And so we may just use a broadleaf type burndown mix to get henbit out of a field for example. So I think what everybody just needs to be aware, you know if you're using a premix combination of 2,4-D and Dicamba, we just need to make sure we have enough rate in that mix to kill what we're trying to kill. And so many times we'll, we may put a premix product out at a pint and that might give us you know anywhere around six ounces of Dicamba and not quite a pint of 2,4D. And although that might look good if we put it with Roundup, when you take the Roundup out of that mixture and you're relying on those two to do the killing, we really need to make sure we get around, I like that pint and a half rate of 2,4D and the eight ounce of Dicamba, if we're just relying on those two to take out some broadleaves out of that. Out of either a cover crop or just a field in general.

Tommy: That makes sense. Like you said, always trying to, even in our mixes, we still never want to cut rates. I've had that conversation a lot with the Roundup and Select mixture. At least though in the Midwest that's a big thing they're trying to use half rates and mix those two and they think it's good and I know we want to use full rates even still in those mixtures. While we're on the Dicamba front, one of the things I've gotten a few calls on the last week or so as well is spraying Dicamba ahead of rice and really close to rice planting, how mandatory is that plant-back that's in there. And I know both you and Jason had some data in the past couple of years that that plant-back is really critical and Dicamba right in front of rice can be some seriously dangerous business. So I don't know if you want to hit on what your data has shown at all.

Tom: I think the situation is we may have Dicamba in the mix and we're going across a bunch of different crop ground, right, and rice just has to be, happens to be in the rotation for the day and we don't want to change the mix up because it's rice. But I think we really need to be careful based on what we've seen the last

couple of years, that we give it time before we plant that rice because it can be extremely detrimental especially if you have them both in there, in the mixture, 2,4-D and Dicamba.

Tommy: And detrimental based on stand loss.

Tom: Stand loss, right, yeah, stand loss. So I think we need to give it, you know anytime we say after application of those starts with the rain and so days of planting starts, once we get that rain after the application. And so that sounded really confusing. I don't know why I struggled with that right there. (laughing)

Tommy: So basically like . . .

Tom: Clean it up a little for me Tommy . . .

Tommy: I'll fix your mistakes Tom, it's fine. (laughing) So basically the plant-back is twenty two days, it's an oddball days, but twenty two days for rice from Dicamba and so what Tom's trying to say there is, we need that rainfall before those twenty two days actually start, so you have five days before you get that rainfall well now it's twenty seven days since the application because that rainfall's really the critical thing that actually starts stopping it. So don't think you can spray it and it be dry at twenty two days later and it's still probably going to be there.

Tom: Right. Yeah, that's a good job. Way to clean that up.

Tommy: (laughing) So anything else on that front? We talked about a stand loss and it would be pretty significant. Anything else on that Dicamba rice front?

Tom: No, I just think there's a lot of factors at play there and a lot of times we plant rice on the early side anyway and the temperatures, the soil temp, air temperature and the moisture that we can have and the rainfall amounts, all that kind of compounds whether or not we get a good stand or not, right? And so we don't need anything helping us not get a good stand.

Tommy: Yeah and so along those lines that kind of whirled into the next topic too. It's all the little things adding up to cause big problems is part of that. And that's really the next thing on that front we wanted to hit on was the auxins antagonism with things like clethodim or glyphosate for that matter too. But we can see some pretty significant loss in grass control from our, especially our clethodim products

when we mix those auxins in there. I think you said you had some data where it was up to like a fifty percent reduction or something, right?

Tom: Right, yeah.

Tommy: So I mean if we can, again, I know it's always tough to separate out those mixtures, we don't want to make two trips, but we really almost need to avoid those mixtures or up our rates as high as we can kind of thing because that's, there's definitely some severe antagonism that occurs there. And then along those lines when we've got cooler weather, we've got maybe something goes wrong with the application practice, again all these little things, then you've got that much antagonism too, it's going to be a complete failure for weed control effort especially on something as hardy as ryegrass is.

Tom: Especially the ryegrass that's been out there since November. You know the stuff that survived the freeze and the cold and is out there now, big ole clumps of it growing pretty well. We're not going to kill that probably without the antagonism. We're really not going to kill it with it, you know. At least with Select or Clethodim, so I just say yeah I'd avoid it at all costs if you're trying to kill ryegrass with the Select. I'd mix Roundup, maybe Reviton with it and that'd be probably about it.

Tommy: While we're on the ryegrass topic Tom, you just want to hit on a little bit any details there as far as resistance goes or control recommendations on that front now at this point in the year?

Tom: And I think we've both touched on it in our winter meetings. Now that we're coming to the end of the cycle. I did my last one today.

Tommy: woohoo!

Tom: So there's a party later on at the Barber house. Anybody's welcome to stop by. (laugh) But uh, so south Arkansas. Let's talk about southeast Arkansas. I'm really mostly south of Jefferson county, so Lincoln, Desha, Drew, Chicot, Ashley. That's where I'm really concerned that we have fairly wide-spread clethodim resistance. North of there I think it's scattered. I think it's possible that you have it if you farm north of those areas and on into northeast Arkansas but I think it's a lot less likely based off the recent screening work that we've done. And so I'd just go off of field history. But again if we're talking about those big clumps of ryegrass

that have been out there since November, December, survived the freeze, now they're huge tillering masses of grass, we're in a gramoxone application. It's going to take two to burn it down enough to get ahead of it I think.

Tommy: Probably with a PS2 inhibitor . . .

Tom: Absolutely. But overall I will say especially in southeast Arkansas, driving through there so much lately I think we're in a pretty good spot. I think a lot of people used fall residuals and you can tell, you can see to the road where they stopped spraying the fall residual because that's where the ryegrass is right now.

Tommy: Well I think one of the points I wanted to hit on there too, there's, I get that none of us wants to spend more money in fall after we think we're through a year and trying to get another application out in the fall is tough and all of those kinds of things, but really we're starting to lose options and that's going to be about our only route we can go, so if we can be proactive, we're going to be better off and one of the things we talked about this winter, especially with some of our colleagues like Charlie Cahoon over there in North Carolina, was the fact that ryegrass is actually one of the better weeds per say for seed longevity, whereas it doesn't last as long in the seed bank. Or at least a lot of it likes to germinate in a hurry and so if we can keep it from going to seed for like two years, we basically eliminate like ninety to ninety-five percent of the population out of that seed bank, so we can be proactive and maybe start doing some of these fall residuals and things, we may be able to get a nice little rotation or something where we do fall residuals for one to two years and we can take one to two years off and then get back on it again and maybe get in a nice little rotation there where it doesn't have to be an every year thing. And so we're just kind of, that's just something to keep in the back of your mind I guess going forward is that if we can beat it back for those two years we can be really, really in good shape from there on out.

Tom: Well I think a lot of these problems start on the field edge with ryegrass and you know if you can catch it early enough you can spend a lot less money and be under a little bit better management with it or do a little better job with it if you just start bringing the fields with fall residuals maybe. Something that easy or spot spraying it or whatever, but if we let it go and don't do anything and keep saying well we'll just kill it in the spring. Well eventually you will be forced into a fall

residual program. It may be next year, it may be in two years, but in three or four you'll eventually be forced to do it.

Tommy: Well that kind of hit on most of our topics Tom. Is there anything else additionally you wanted to hit on here towards the end?

Tom: I really think we did a good job. I'm sure there's questions that we're not answering but based on the level of phone calls we're getting right now I'd say everybody's ready to get out in the field and do something. This rain's going to set us back a little bit but as soon as it dries up I think it's going to get pretty busy.

Tommy: A hundred percent. I'm kind of looking forward to getting out in the field a little bit and away from meetings and computers, so that'll be good I think.

Tom: Amen to that.

Tommy: Just a couple of last minute things I always like to mention on our podcast. Some of our outreach materials, make sure to check out our website. It's uaex.uada.edu/weeds. We got a lot of information out there. Make sure you pick up your MP44 copy either from your local county extension office or you can download it from online. If you haven't yet, please sign up for our texting service. All you got to do is text weeds to the number 501-300-8883 and we'll send out updates maybe like once a week or so throughout the growing season on that. And as always if you ever need anything or have some direct questions you want to ask us feel free to get ahold of either Tom or I with any of those questions as well and we'll be glad to answer those and have a chat with you.

Tom: I'd prefer they get ahold of you specifically. (laugh)

Tommy: Yeah, well I've been telling everybody, the phone number I had on my presentation was Tom Barbers, so it's been a great meeting season because it just directed everybody to you. (laughing) Well with that I don't have anything else extra to add. Do you have any last minute things?

Tom: Just wish everybody a safe & prosperous 2023 and let's get this thing rolling.

Tommy: That's right. Thank you all for joining us for the kickoff to season 3 of the Weeds AR Wild podcast and with that thanks for joining us for this episode for the Weeds AR Wild podcast series on Arkansas Row Crops Radio.

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