

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
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**SOYBEANS**

For information on burndown herbicides see page 21, WEED RESPONSE RATINGS FOR BURNDOWN HERBICIDES.

**Wheat - Stubble Planted or Reduced Tillage or Stale Seedbed Soybean Culture**

Important factors to consider in stale seedbed and reduced tillage soybean culture.

1. If your goal is to conserve moisture at planting time and heavy vegetation is present, moisture reserves may already be depleted and establishing soybean stands may not be feasible without rainfall.
2. In a dry year, failure to obtain good control of existing vegetation will result in failure to obtain a stand of soybeans because the weeds will deplete the soil moisture before the seedling soybeans can become established.
3. Spray volume for herbicides should be in the 10 to 20 gallon per acre range for best results.
4. Thorough and uniform coverage is necessary for good "burndown" results. Coverage more dependent on droplet size and number of droplets (orifice size-pressure relationship) than on total volume.
5. Timely postemergence herbicide applications and, in some cases, cultivation will be necessary for full-season weed control.
6. **Compared to the burndown and residual mixtures below, a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate, paraquat, paraquat + metribuzin followed by a total postemergence program has been cheaper and more consistent in no-till, stubble-planted soybeans.**

**Preplant-Incorporated**

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trifluralin @ 0.5 to 1 lb/A	Annual grass weeds and johnsongrass from seed.	<b>Treflan 4 EC</b> 1 to 2 pt/A.	From 6 weeks prior to planting to time of planting.	<p><b>APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALL FOLLOWING PREPLANT TREATMENTS</b></p> <p>Although Treflan and Prowl are labeled for use up to 6 weeks (or 60 days for Prowl) prior to planting, poor results are often obtained with early applications of both 1 and 2X rates if extended periods of wet weather occur before planting. For this reason, apply as near to planting as practical.</p> <p>The following summary is taken from <b>Equipment and Methods for Soil Incorporation of Herbicides</b>, a paper by Bode, Newberg, Butler and Wax at the American Society of Agricultural Engineers meeting in 1977. Note section on large disks.</p> <p>Tillage from tandem disk harrows is such that the soil is inverted, and herbicides are mixed deeper in the soil than with any other incorporation tool tested. A single pass with tandem disks results in areas of low concentration, where weed streaking can occur. A second pass will help to level out the areas of high and low concentrations, but there seems to be very little difference whether the second pass is parallel, perpendicular or at any angle with the first pass. <i>[continued]</i></p>
pendimethalin @ 0.5 to 1.5 lb/A	Annual grass weeds and johnsongrass from seed.	<b>Prowl 3.3 EC</b> 1.2 to 3.6 pt/A or <b>Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8 CS</b> 1 to 3.2 pt/A.	From 60 days prior to planting until immediately prior to planting.	
S-metolachlor @ 0.95 to 1.6 lb/A	Weedy rice, annual grasses and yellow nutsedge.	<b>Dual Magnum 7.62 EC</b> 1 to 1.67 pt/A.	During final seedbed preparation (within 7 days of planting).	

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pendimethalin or trifluralin + metribuzin @ 0.5 to 1 + 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	Annual grasses, johnsongrass from seed, annual broadleaf weeds including hemp sesbania (coffeebean), prickly sida (tea-weed), pigweed and smartweed. Poor control of cocklebur, entire-leaf morningglory and sicklepod.	<p><b>Prowl or Treflan + Metribuzin 75 DF or Tricor 4F</b>  1.2 to 2.4 pt/A Prowl 3.3 EC or 1 to 2 pt/A Treflan 4 EC + 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A DF or 0.75 to 2 pt/A 4F. Tank mix.</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>Tripzin ZC</b>  1.8 to 3.6 pt/A.</p>	During final seedbed preparation before planting.	<p>Large disks with blades spaced (9 inches or wider) will not give adequate soil mixing when operated at shallow depths of 4 inches or less. When large disks are operated at a 6-inch depth or more to obtain soil inversion, some of the chemical is incorporated deeper than desired. There is also some loss of horizontal uniformity with the large disk.</p> <p>Spacing of disk blades and depth of operation seem to be more important than blade diameter in determining the amount of soil mixing. Disks with 7-inch blade spacings gave more uniform incorporation at the desired (2- to 3-inch) depth than disks with 9-inch spacings.</p>
S-metolachlor + metribuzin @ 0.95 to 1.6 lb/A + 0.375 to 0.5 lb/A	Annual grasses, johnsongrass from seed, annual broadleaf weeds including hemp sesbania (coffeebean), prickly sida (tea-weed), pigweed and smartweed. Poor control of cocklebur, entire-leaf morningglory and sicklepod. Better on weedy rice, weak on seedling johnsongrass.	<p><b>Dual Magnum + Metribuzin 75 DF or Tricor 4F</b>  0.8 to 1.33 pt/A or 0.5 to 0.67 lb/A DF or 0.75 to 2 pt/A 4F</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>Boundary 6.5 EC</b>  1.2 to 2.25 pt/A</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>Moccasin MTZ</b>  1.75 to 2.67 pt/A.</p>	During final seedbed preparation (within 7 days of planting).	<p>The field cultivator also requires two passes to obtain adequate incorporation. Better soil mixing is obtained when sweeps are used at travel speeds of 5 to 7 mph. To avoid areas of low chemical concentration which would result in strips of weeds, the second pass should be at some angle to the first pass rather than parallel to it. The rear row of shanks should not be allowed to operate deeper than the forward rows because untreated soil may be brought to the surface, and weed control would be reduced. A drag harrow mounted behind the cultivator to level the ridges will improve herbicide distribution in the top inch of soil. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b></p>
pendimethalin or trifluralin + imazaquin @ 0.5 to 1 + 0.094 to 0.125 lb/A	Most annual grass, and broadleaf weeds except hemp sesbania. Sicklepod if followed by Classic.	<p><b>Prowl or Treflan + Scepter 70 DF</b>  1.2 to 2.4 pt/A Prowl 3.3 EC or 1 to 2 pt/A Treflan 4 EC + 1.4 to 2.8 oz/A 70 DF. If incorporating 2 to 4 weeks prior to planting, use labeled rates of Scepter. If incorporating from 0 to 2 weeks prior to planting, the University of Arkansas recommended rate is 1.4 oz/A 70 DF. See comments at right.</p>	Up to 4 weeks prior to planting. Incorporate immediately after application. Poor weed control may occur if incorporated into dry soils unless rainfall occurs for activation.	Incorporate thoroughly in the top 2 to 3 inches of seedbed. <b>When applied from 0 to 2 weeks prior to planting, University of Arkansas research has shown near equal results from rates ranging from 1.4 to 2.8 oz/A – regardless of soil texture. The most consistent programs with Scepter are those that use the rate of 1.4 oz/A 70DF followed by a postemergence herbicide, if needed.</b>
flumetsulam @ 0.05 to 0.066 lb/A	Cocklebur, horseweed, smooth pigweed, velvetleaf, prickly sida, spurge, eclipta. Suppression of morningglories. Sicklepod if followed by Classic.	<p><b>Python 80 WDG</b>  1 to 1.33 oz/A + labeled rate of grass herbicide.</p>	Apply from 0 to 30 days before planting.	Incorporate thoroughly into the top 2 inches of the seedbed. Control of cocklebur, morningglory and sicklepod may be enhanced by using the higher end of the rate range for each soil textural class. Do not use on soils with pH above 7.8. Do not rotate with cotton for 18 months or sorghum for 12 months following application.

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<b>SOYBEANS</b>				
<b>Preplant–Incorporated [cont.]</b>				
dimethenamid @ 0.56 to 0.98 lb/A	Weedy rice, annual grasses, yellow nutsedge and pigweeds. Will also reduce competition from tea-weed, hophornbeam copperleaf, groundcherry and other small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	<b>Outlook 6E</b> 12 to 21 oz/A.	From 45 days prior to planting to fifth trifoliolate.	Disk incorporation is not recommended. A field cultivator or similar type implement should be used to incorporate in the top 2 to 3 inches. Rate dependent on percent organic matter. See label.
<b>SOYBEANS SEE HERBICIDE RESISTANCE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 18 – 20. (Use 2 effective residual active ingredients in the PRE program.)</b> <b>Preemergence</b>				
S-metolachlor @ 0.9 to 1.5 lb/A	Annual grasses, weedy rice, nutsedge and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Dual Magnum 7.62EC</b> 1 to 1.67 pt/A.	At planting, up to 90 days PHI.	Rainfall needed for activation. University data suggests that 1.3 x the metolachlor product rate (equal R- and S-isomers) is needed to provide equal weed control to the S-isomer (S-metolachlor) products such as Dual Magnum.
metribuzin @ 0.25 to 0.75 lb/A	Hemp sesbania, prickly sida, common cocklebur, pigweed, spurred anoda, common ragweed, smartweed and sicklepod.	<b>Metribuzin 75 DF or Tricor 4F</b> 0.33 to 1 lb/A DF or 0.75 to 2 pt/A 4F.	At planting.	Do not apply to sandy soils or to sandy loam or loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter. Some stunting and stand reduction may occur from Sencor if heavy rains closely follow treatment. Do not apply more than once per season. Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b> Do not use on soils pH 7.5 or above. Weak on grass weeds. Do not use 1.5 pt/A 4L or 1 lb/A DF rates on any soils except Mississippi Delta heavy clay.
acetochlor @ 0.94 to 1.5 lb/A	Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	<b>Warrant 3ME</b> 2.5 to 4 pt/A.	At planting.	Rainfall needed for activation. Most PRE applications of Warrant should be applied in combination with a Valor or Authority product.
S-metolachlor + metribuzin @ 0.8 to 1.3 + 0.25 to 0.75 lb/A	Same as above with improved annual grass control. Improved control of pigweed and sicklepod compared to above. Good choice for pigweed.	<b>Dual Magnum 7.62EC + Metribuzin 75 DF or Tricor 4F</b> 0.8 to 1.33 pt/A Dual Magnum + 0.33 to 1 lb/A 75 DF or 0.75 to 2 pt/A 4F or <b>Boundary 6.5 EC</b> 1.2 to 2.25 pt/A or <b>Moccasin MTZ</b> 1.75 to 2.67 pt/A.	At planting.	Tank mix. Apply only once per season. Do not use on sand or loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter. Do not plant crops other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. Do not apply to sensitive varieties, exceed 4 qt/A/year or use with liquid fertilizer. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b>
flumioxazin @ 0.063 lb/A	Residual broadleaf control. No post horseweed activity. Good option for pigweed.	<b>Valor 51 WDG</b> (or appropriate rate of Valor-containing premixes such as Enlite, Envive, Valor XLT, etc.) 2 oz/A.	Prior to soybean emergence. Apply immediately after planting.	Apply to clean ground or tank-mix for post weed control. Rainfall at emergence may result in injury, mainly cosmetic.

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dimethenamid + saflufenacil @ 0.156 to 0.31 + 0.022 to 0.044 lb/A	Annual grasses, pigweed, velvetleaf, morningglory and horseweed.	<b>Verdict</b> 5 oz/A.	Burndown to preemergence. <b>Do not</b> apply Verdict over the top of cracking or emerged soybeans. 5 oz/A of Verdict can be applied up to preemergence on medium and fine soils. 7.5 oz/A of Verdict can be applied up to 14 days before planting on medium to fine soils. 10 oz/A of Verdict can be applied up to 30 days before planting on medium to fine soils. Apply immediately after planting.	For best burndown results, tank mix with glyphosate or paraquat. An MSO and AMS must be used for burndown. On coarse soils with less than 2% organic matter, the plant back to soybeans is 30 days at 5 to 7.5 ounces and 44 at 10 ounces. See label for further recommendations and restrictions.
pyroxasulfone @ 0.85 to 2.98 oz/A or pyroxasulfone + fluthiacet-methyl @ 0.65 + 0.02 to 1.43 + 0.045 lb/A or pyroxasulfone + carfentrazone @ 0.066 to 0.187 + 0.005 to 0.013 lb/A	Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Zidua 4.17 SC</b> 1.75 to 5.75 oz/A or <b>Anthem Maxx 4.2 SE</b> 2.5 to 5.5 oz/A or <b>Anthem Flex 4 SC</b> 2.25 to 6.4 oz/A.	At planting.	Rainfall required for activation.
pyroxasulfone + flumioxazin @ 1.28 + 1 oz/A	Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Fierce 76 WDG</b> 3 oz/A.	At planting. Apply immediately after planting.	Rainfall required for activation. Do not apply if soybeans are cracking. Injury may be worse than expected with Valor alone. Cool, wet conditions may result in delayed recovery and growth.
saflufenacil @ 0.022 to 0.044 lb/A	Pigweed, velvetleaf, morning-glory and horseweed.	<b>Sharpen 2.85 SC</b> 1 to 2 oz/A. Add surfactant.	Burndown to preemergence. <b>Do not</b> apply Sharpen over the top of cracking or emerged soybeans. 1 oz/A of Sharpen can be applied up to preemergence on medium and fine soils. 1.5 oz/A of Sharpen can be applied up to 14 days before planting on medium to fine soils. 2 oz/A of Sharpen can be applied up to 30 days before planting on medium to fine soils.	For best burndown results, tank mix with glyphosate or paraquat. An MSO and AMS must be used for burndown. On coarse soils with less than 2% organic matter, the plant back to soybeans is 30 days at 1 to 1.5 ounces and 44 at 2 ounces. See label for further recommendations and restrictions.
sulfentrazone + flumioxazin @ 0.136 to 0.194 + 0.033 to 0.047 lb/A	Control of broadleaves.	<b>Zone Defense 77 WDG</b> 3.5 to 5.0 oz/A.	Preemergence.	Do not exceed 9.6 oz/A per year. Do not make more than 2 applications per year and do not apply following crop emergence as severe injury will occur.
sulfentrazone + S-metolachlor @ 0.106 + 1.75 to 0.94 + 1.57 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Authority Elite 7 EC or BroadAxe XC</b> 19 to 32 oz/A.	At planting.	Rainfall required for activation. Rate depends on soil type.
sulfentrazone + metribuzin @ 0.225 + 0.2 lb/A	Broadleaf weeds.	<b>Authority MTZ</b> 12 to 16 oz/A.	No later than three days after planting.	Make sure seed furrow is closed. See soil texture chart on page 47. For higher rates, use tolerant varieties. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b>
S-metolachlor + fomesafen @ 1.08 to 1.6 + 0.24 to 0.36 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Prefix</b> 2 to 3 pt/A.	At planting.	Do not use PRE if you plan to use Flexstar POST for pigweed. Rainfall required for PRE activity. With widespread PPO-inhibitor resistance, the addition of metribuzin may be required for effective pigweed control.
acetochlor + fomesafen @ 1.06 to 1.54 + 0.24 to 0.34 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Warrant Ultra</b> 48 to 70 oz/A	At planting.	Do not use PRE if you plant to use Flexstar POST for pigweed. Only 1 application allowed per year. Rainfall required for PRE activity. With widespread PPO-inhibitor resistance, the addition of metribuzin may be required for effective pigweed control.
sulfentrazone + pyroxasulfone @ 0.065 + 0.065 to 0.186 + 0.186 lb/A or 0.126 + 0.07 to 0.334 + 0.186 lb/A	Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Authority Supreme</b> 6 to 11.5 oz/A or <b>Authority Edge</b> 5.9 to 15.7 oz/A.	At planting.	Rainfall required for activation. Rate depends on soil type. Do not apply POST.

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<b>SOYBEANS</b>				
<b>Preemergence [cont.]</b>				
cloransulam-methyl @ 0.016 to 0.026 lb/A	Cocklebur, morningglory, ragweeds, sicklepod prickly sida (teaweed), and horseweed. Suppression of yellow nutsedge.	<b>FirstRate 84 DG</b> 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A. Add 1% v/v crop oil concentrate.	Preemergence.	Do not exceed 0.6 oz/A per year (PRE and POST combined). Erratic on sicklepod.
flumetsulam @ 0.05 to 0.066 lb/A	Cocklebur, horseweed, smooth pigweed, eclipta, velvetleaf, spurge, and prickly sida. Suppression of morningglories. Sicklepod if followed by Classic.	<b>Python 80 WDG</b> 1 to 1.33 oz/A + labeled rate of Dual or other preemergence grass herbicide.	At planting.	Rainfall required for activation. Control of cocklebur, morningglory and sicklepod may be enhanced by using higher end of rate range for each soil textural class. Do not plant cotton for 18 months or sorghum for 12 months following application. Do not use on soils with pH above 7.8.
dimethenamid @ 0.56 to 0.98 lb/A	Most small-seeded annuals.	<b>Outlook 6E</b> 12 to 21 oz/A.	At planting.	Rainfall needed for activation.
sulfentrazone + cloransulam @ 0.13 to 0.26 lb/A	Cocklebur, Palmer amaranth, morningglories, smartweed, and grass suppression.	<b>Sonic or Authority First</b> 3 to 6 oz/A.	PPI, preplant surface applied or pre-emergence (within 3 days of planting).	Rainfall required for activation.
flumioxazin + cloransulam methyl @ 0.063 + 0.021 lb/A	Small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Surveil 48 WDG</b> 2.8 oz/A.	Preemergence.	Add Zidua or metribuzin for PPO-resistant pigweed.
saflufenacil + imazethapyr + pyroxasulfone @ 0.017 + 0.047 + 0.080 to 0.023 + 0.062 + 0.107 lb/A.	Broad spectrum POST and residual weed control.	<b>Zidua Pro 4.09 SC</b> 4.5 to 6 oz/A.	Preemergence.	Add 1% v/v MSO plus 8.5 lbs/100 gal AMS if burning down existing vegetation. DO NOT apply after soybeans have reached the cracking stage or severe crop injury will result. <b>If rotating to rice the following year, a Clearfield or Full-Page rice variety must be planted.</b>
S-metolachlor + metribuzin + fomesafen @ 0.805 + 0.178 + 0.159 to 1.900 + 0.42 + 0.375 lb/A.	Broad spectrum residual weed control.	<b>Intimidator 4.81 EC</b> 1.9 to 4.48 pt/A.	Preemergence.	Maximum application rate from all products containing fomesafen must not exceed 0.375 lb ai/A per year. Do not exceed a total of 2.5 lb/A S-metolachlor from all containing products per year. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b>
flumioxazin + chlorimuron + metribuzin @ 0.063 + 0.02 + 0.223 lb/A	Residual horseweed, pigweed, morningglory, and prickly sida control.	<b>Trivence 61.3 DG</b> 8 oz/A.	Prior to soybean emergence.	Use 6 oz/A on high pH soils. Addition of a Group 15 may be necessary for PPO-resistant pigweed control. Check label for approved Group 15 tank-mix partners. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b>
flumioxazin + metribuzin + pyroxasulfone @ 0.06 + 0.19 + 0.08 to 0.09 + 0.28 + 0.12 lb/A	Broad-spectrum residual weed control.	<b>Fierce MTZ</b> 1 to 1.5 pt/A	Preemergence.	Use rate dependent on soil type. Do not make more than 1 application per year and do not exceed 1.5 pt/A. Greater risk for injury results when: soils have a pH of or greater than 7.5, less than 0.5% organic matter, soybean is planted less than 1.5 inches deep, or heavy rains occur soon after application. <b>See Soybean Update for list of metribuzin-sensitive varieties.</b>
S-metolachlor + metribuzin + cloransulam-methyl @ 1.30 to 1.82 + 0.24 to 0.34 + 0.02 to 0.03 lb/A	Control of grasses and broad-leaves.	<b>Tendovo</b> 1.5 to 2.1 qt/A.	May be applied up to 45 days before planting through planting, but must be applied before crop emergence.	If weeds are present at the time of application, a burndown herbicide may be added to the mix.

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<b>SOYBEANS</b> Preemergence and Early Postemergence - Roundup Ready Xtend and XtendFlex – Soybean				
dicamba @ 0.5 lb/A	Most annual broadleaf weeds including Palmer amaranth.	<b>Engenia or Xtendimax</b> 12.8 or 22 oz/A.	Roundup Ready Xtend or XtendFlex varieties only. Prior to or at planting through R1 or prior to the cutoff date, whichever comes first. Check web-sites for legal tank-mixtures.	Check Arkansas State Plant Board website ( <a href="http://www.aad.arkansas.gov">www.aad.arkansas.gov</a> ) for additional restrictions. Residual control of dicamba is lost rapidly following a rainfall. University research has shown a tank-mix with glyphosate reduces spray pH and increases volatility potential. Additional research has shown antagonism between dicamba and Group 1, ACCase inhibiting herbicides when tank-mixed.
dicamba + S-metolachlor @ 0.5 + 1.0 lb/A.	Most annual broadleaf weeds, including Palmer amaranth, and residual control of grasses.	<b>Tavium</b> 56.5 oz/A.	Roundup Ready Xtend or XtendFlex varieties only. Prior to or at planting through V4 or prior to the cutoff date, whichever comes first. Check web-sites for legal tank-mixtures.	See comments above.

**SOYBEANS Postemergence**  
**Postemergence – All Cultural Systems**  
**Soybean Growth Stages for Applying Postemergence Herbicides**

Illustrations courtesy of Chris Meux, University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture, Research and Extension



**VC**  
Fully developed leaves at unifoliate nodes



**V1**  
Fully developed trifoliate leaf at the node above the unifoliate nodes.



**V2**  
Two fully developed trifoliate leaves above the unifoliate nodes.

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<b>SOYBEANS</b> <b>Postemergence – All Systems</b>				
bentazon @ 0.75 to 1 lb/A	Emerged common cocklebur, jimsonweed, smartweed, velvetleaf, prickly sida and common ragweed.	<p><b>Basagran</b> 1.5 to 2 pt/A. A surfactant is optional. Research has shown no advantage to adding a surfactant for cocklebur. Use two applications for morningglory control. The addition of 2 fl oz/A of <b>2,4-DB</b> may improve morningglory control somewhat and may also improve control of cocklebur slightly larger than those listed on Basagran label. Rate may be reduced with band application.</p>	Postemergence when soybeans are in 1 (V2) to 4 (V5) trifoliolate stage. If a second flush of cocklebur emerges, repeat treatment or follow with another material as a directed spray. Most effective on cocklebur 6 inches or less.	Overtop or semi-directed. Excellent spray coverage is necessary for results. If the crop canopy shelters small weeds, use a semi-directed spray. Use high rate on cocklebur larger than 6-leaf stage. Do not apply to soybeans growing under stress. Do not apply more than 2 lb bentazon per acre in one season. <b>Do not add 2,4-DB unless good soil moisture is present and soybeans are actively growing. Refer to label for precautions and disclaimers.</b>
acifluorfen @ 0.375 to 0.5 lb/A	Emerged hemp sesbania, crotolaria, morningglory, Texas gourd, common ragweed, copperleaf, woolly croton and several other broadleaf weeds. (See rating table.)	<p><b>Ultra Blazer 2L</b> 1 to 2 pt/A. 1 pt rate on hemp sesbania and showy crotolaria. Use 2 pt rate on all but very small jimsonweed, purple moonflower, pitted morningglory or common ragweed. Add a surfactant. Refer to label. The addition of 2 fl oz/A of <b>2,4-DB</b> may improve cocklebur control somewhat and may also improve control of morningglory slightly larger than those listed on Ultra Blazer label. Rate may be reduced with band application.</p>	Postemergence when soybeans are small. Ivyleaf and entireleaf morningglories must be controlled before they are beyond the 2 true leaf stage. Pigweed must be controlled first 7 to 10 days after emergence. Refer to label for specific weed sizes. For hemp sesbania (coffeebean) only, best control obtained between 12" and bloom stage.	Overtop or semi-directed. Weeds should be actively growing. Excellent spray coverage is necessary. Crop injury symptoms are foliar burn, leaf speckling and leaf crinkling. The symptoms are usually cosmetic in nature only. Notice, for successful results, labeled rates and timing of application must be strictly adhered to. <b>Do not add 2,4-DB unless good soil moisture is present and soybeans are actively growing. Refer to label for precautions and disclaimers. Cutoff date is 50 days prior to harvest (PHI). May be applied to soybeans in bloom stage if within the PHI.</b>
acifluorfen + bentazon @ 0.25 to 0.5 + 0.5 lb/A	Pigweed, cocklebur, prickly sida, hemp sesbania; pitted, purple, palmleaf and entireleaf morningglories, Texas gourd and woolly croton.	<p><b>Ultra Blazer + Basagran</b> 1 to 2 pt/A + 1 pt/A. Add a surfactant according to Ultra Blazer label. Rate may be reduced with band application. <b>or</b> <b>Storm 4L</b> 1.5 pt/A. Add a surfactant. Note: Storm rate of 1.5 pt/A equivalent to 1 pt/A Basagran + 1 pt/A Ultra Blazer.</p>	Postemergence when soybeans are small. Ivyleaf and entireleaf morningglories must be controlled before they are beyond the 2 true leaf stage. Pigweed must be controlled first 7 to 10 days after emergence. Refer to label for specific weed sizes. For hemp sesbania (coffeebean) only, best control obtained between 12" and bloom stage.	Same as above. If prickly sida is larger than 2", increase Basagran rate to 1½ pt/A. Use high Ultra Blazer rate for entireleaf and ivyleaf morningglory.

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lactofen @ 0.2 lb/A	Balloonvine, cocklebur, pitted morningglory, prickly sida, spurge, hemp sesbania, woolly croton and others. See rating table. Weak on entireleaf morningglory.	<b>Cobra 2E</b> 0.8 pt/A. Add a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. (See label.) University of Arkansas research has often shown an increase in soybean injury with little or no increase in weed control with COC compared to surfactant.	Between 10 and 14 days after weed emergence.	Weed control rapidly diminishes as weeds exceed 14 days after emergence or if environmental conditions are poor. Timing is very critical on cocklebur or regrowth will occur. Expect 30% to 40% initial crop burn. Research has shown this does not lower yield in weed-free soybeans planted at recommended planting dates. Not recommended on soybeans planted beyond the recommended planting date. Less dependent than other herbicides on environmental conditions.
fomesafen @ 0.235 to 0.35 lb/A	Cocklebur, morningglories, pigweed, hemp sesbania, woolly croton and others. See rating table.	<b>Flexstar 1.88L</b> 1 to 1.5 pt/A. See comments at right.	Between 10 and 14 days after weed emergence. 2" to 3" pigweed.	Weed control rapidly diminishes as weeds exceed 14 days after emergence or if environmental conditions are poor. Good residual control of Palmer amaranth has been observed if rainfall occurs shortly after application. Do not plant crops other than wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, soybeans or rice for 18 months after application.
chlorimuron @ 0.008 to 0.012 lb/A	Cocklebur, hemp sesbania, pitted, entireleaf and ivyleaf morningglories, northern jointvetch and sicklepod. Some suppression of yellow nutsedge.	<b>Classic 25DF</b> 0.5 to 0.75 oz/A. Add a nonionic surfactant.	7 to 12 days after weed emergence.	Timing is critical. Control of sicklepod and entireleaf-ivyleaf morningglories may be erratic. Weeds must be actively growing. Avoid drift. Crop injury in forms of yellowing and leaf malformation may occur but should be quickly outgrown. Avoid drift to cotton or rice. Tank mixing with other herbicides may reduce activity.
imazethapyr @ 0.063 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, pitted, entireleaf and ivyleaf morningglories, spotted spurge and smartweed. Suppression of annual grass, weedy rice and johnsongrass.	<b>Pursuit 70 DG</b> 1.45 oz/A. Add a nonionic surfactant.	Within first 10 days after weed emergence. Can tank mix with glyphosate for improved nutsedge control.	Timing is extremely critical. Weeds must be very small. Can give excellent residual control if rain occurs within 5 days. <b>40 month rotation to non-Clearfield rice.</b>
cloransulam-methyl @ 0.016 to 0.026 lb/A	Cocklebur, morningglory, ragweeds, sicklepod and horseweed.	<b>FirstRate 84 DG</b> 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A. Add 1% v/v crop oil concentrate. Do not exceed 0.6 oz/A per year.	10 to 14 days after weed emergence. Cotyledon to 1 true leaf sicklepod. Up to R2 soybean.	Timing is critical. Erratic on sicklepod. Has been a good tank mix partner with glyphosate in research. <b>Best POST option for horseweed.</b> PHI = 70 days.
flumetsulam @ 0.0062 lb/A	Prickly sida and other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Python 80 WDG</b> 0.125 oz/A. Add 0.5% crop oil concentrate.	10 to 14 days after weed emergence. (2- to 3-leaf sida).	Good tank mix with FirstRate in conventional soybeans. Can be tank mixed with glyphosate.



Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>SOYBEANS</b>				
<b>Postemergence – All Systems [cont.]</b>				
fluthiacet @ 0.0035 to 0.006 lb/A	Morningglory, velvetleaf, smartweed and hophornbeam copperleaf.	<b>Cadet 0.91 EC</b> 0.5 to 0.9 oz/A.	2- to 4-inch weeds.	Add to glyphosate for improved control of velvetleaf and morningglories.
sethoxydim @ 0.2 to 0.3 lb/A	Annual grasses, johnsongrass, bermudagrass and weedy rice.	<b>Poast Plus 1E</b> 1 to 1.5 pt/A. Add 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate. Use 1 pt rate only on small annual grasses. Weedy rice may require repeat treatment of 1 pt/A following initial 1½ pt treatment. For spot treatment, use 1% solution of Poast Plus + 1% crop oil concentrate. Spray to wet but not to runoff.	Best control before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. Johnsongrass - 15" to 20." Bermudagrass - 1" ht or 6" runner length max. Weedy rice - first 7 days after emergence and before exceeds 4". <b>Timing for annual grass and weedy rice very critical.</b>	[Most effective grass herbicide on large annual grasses.] Apply only under conditions of active growth. Thorough coverage required. Do not cultivate 7 days before or after treatment. However, cultivation soon after 7 days will be helpful. Repeat treatments may be required if regrowth occurs. If a herbicide is needed for broadleaf weed control, apply Poast Plus first and follow with broadleaf herbicide at least 1 day later. If broadleaf weeds form canopy over small grass, apply broadleaf herbicide, and wait 7 days before applying Poast Plus.
flumiclorac @ 0.027 lb/A	Volunteer cotton, velvetleaf and other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Resource 0.86 EC</b> 6 oz/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate.	10 to 14 days after weed emergence. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.	Effective tank-mix partner with glyphosate for controlling volunteer Roundup Ready cotton. Do not apply more than 16 oz/year.
fluazifop @ 0.188 lb/A	Bermudagrass, johnsongrass and annual grasses.	<b>Fusilade DX 2E</b> 0.75 pt/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate or 0.25% nonionic surfactant. Weedy rice may require repeat treatment. For spot treatment, use 2 qt Fusilade/100 gal. Add 1 gal crop oil or 1 qt nonionic surfactant/100 gal.	Before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. Johnsongrass - 12" to 18." Bermudagrass - 3" height or 6" to 12" runner maximum. Weedy rice - first 7 days after emergence and before exceeds 2". <b>Timing for annual grass very critical.</b>	Apply only under conditions of active growth. Less effective than Poast Plus on annual grasses, more effective on bermudagrass and johnsongrass. Repeat if necessary. Thorough coverage required. Do not tank mix. Do not cultivate 7 days before or after treatment. However, cultivation soon after 7 days will be helpful. See label for details. Repeat treatment may be needed if regrowth occurs. No-till johnsongrass control will require two applications. If a herbicide is needed for broadleaf weed control, apply Fusilade first and follow at least 1 day later. If broadleaf weeds form canopy over small grass, apply broadleaf herbicide, and wait 7 days before applying Fusilade. Do not apply after bloom stage of soybeans.
fluazifop/fenoxaprop @ 0.166 + 0.25 lb/A	Annual grasses, johnsongrass and bermudagrass.	<b>Fusion 2.66 EC</b> 0.5 pt/A annual grasses 0.75 pt/A perennial grasses Add crop oil concentrate at 1% or 0.25% nonionic surfactant. See other comments on Fusilade above.	See above comments for Fusilade.	See above comments for Fusilade. Do not apply more than 24 fl oz/season.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
quizalofop p-ethyl @ 0.031 to 0.063 lb/A	Annual grasses, bermudagrass, johnsongrass and weedy rice.	<b>Assure II or Targa 0.88 EC</b> 5 oz/A volunteer corn and milo, 8 oz/A most annual grasses, 9 oz/A weedy rice. Repeat if needed. 10 oz/A rhizome johnsongrass and bermudagrass. Add crop oil concentrate at 1% for ground application or 0.5% for aerial application or nonionic surfactant at 0.25%.	Before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. Johnsongrass - 10" to 24". Weedy rice - first 14 days after emergence or 1 to 4 leaf. <b>Timing for annual grass and weedy rice is very critical.</b>	See above comments for Poast Plus and Fusilade on cultivation and tank mixing. Performance comparable to Poast Plus on annual grasses and Fusilade on rhizome johnsongrass. Better than either on small weedy rice.
clethodim @ 0.25 lb/A	Annual grasses, bermudagrass and johnsongrass. <b>Weedy rice seedhead suppression.</b>	<b>Select 2E or Select Max 0.97 EC</b> 8 or 16 oz/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate + AMS.	Before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. Johnsongrass - 12" to 24". Bermudagrass - 3" height or 6" runner length maximum. For weedy rice seedhead suppression, apply at internode elongation stage of weedy rice.	See above comments for Poast Plus and Fusilade on cultivation and tank mixing. Performance comparable to Assure II for annual grasses and johnsongrass.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT ON TANK MIXING POSTEMERGENCE GRASS AND BROADLEAF HERBICIDES

Results from tank mixing these herbicides has been variable among locations, years and persons conducting the studies. As a general statement, under optimum growing conditions and weed sizes, antagonism from Ultra Blazer, Reflex and Cobra has been very slight or not at all. When tank mixing with Basagran, increase the grass herbicide rate by 50%. Do not tank mix the grass herbicide with Scepter, Classic or Pursuit. Not all combinations are labeled. Refer to label. To eliminate any possibility of antagonism (loss of grass activity), apply grass herbicide first followed by the broadleaf herbicide 1 or more days later.

S-metolachlor @ 0.95 to 1.6 lb/A	Residual control of grass and small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	<b>Dual Magnum 7.62 EC</b> 1 to 1.67 pt/A.	Up to 90 days PHI.	Residual pigweed and grass control. No post activity.
acetochlor @ 1.13 lb/A	Residual control of grass and small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	<b>Warrant 3ME</b> 3 pt/A.	Up to R2.	Do not exceed 4 qt/A/year. Do not use liquid fertilizer.
dimethenamid @ 0.56 to 0.98 lb/A.	Residual control of small-seeded grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Outlook 6 EC</b> 12 to 21 oz/A.	Up to fifth trifoliate leaf stage (V6).	Residual pigweed and grass control, no POST activity. Do not exceed 24 oz/A per year.
pyroxasulfone @0.053 to 0.12 lb/A	Residual control of small-seeded grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Zidua 4.17 SC</b> or <b>Anthem Maxx 4.3 SC</b> 1.75 to 5.75 oz/A or 2.0 to 5.5 oz/A	Up to V6.	Residual pigweed and grass control. No post activity.
S-metolachlor + fomesafen @ 1.09 to 1.26 + 0.24 to 0.28 lb/A	Early POST broadleaf with residual grass and broadleaf control. Apply to 2- to 3-inch pigweed.	<b>Prefix</b> 2 to 2.33 pt/A.	Early POST for best results up to 90 days PHI.	Temporary injury will occur. 90-day PHI.
acetochlor + fomesafen @ 1.06 to 1.54 + 0.24 to 0.34 lb/A	Early POST broadleaf with residual grass and broadleaf control. Apply to 2- to 3-inch pigweed.	<b>Warrant Ultra</b> 48 to 70 oz/A	Early POST for best results, up to R2 growth stage.	Temporary injury will occur. Only 1 application allowed per year.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>SOYBEANS</b> <b>Postemergence – Glyphosate-Resistant Varieties (Roundup Ready, Xtend, XtendFlex, Enlist E3)</b>				
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A (two applications)	Emerged annual grasses, johnsongrass, weedy rice, cocklebur, sicklepod, pigweed morningglories, prickly sida, velvetleaf, eclipta, spurge, hemp sesbania, northern joint-vech and smartweed. <b>See rating table for other species.</b>	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)</b> Repeat application 2 pt/A each application. See instructions at right for timing of application.	Make first application when soybeans and weeds are 10 to 14 days after emergence and repeat in 7 to 14 days. On the timing of the second application, University of Arkansas research has shown that a 14 DAE application followed by a second application 7 days later is the standard to which other programs must be compared. However, there can be exceptions depending upon environmental conditions. If repeating the application for control of regrowth on tough weeds such as morningglory, nutsedge or hemp sesbania, repeat in 7 to 10 days after the first. If applying for a second flush of weeds, repeat when second flush weeds are 10 to 14 days old.	Research to date has shown much more consistent results with split applications compared to single treatments. The second application improves control of the more tolerant weeds, such as morningglory, hemp sesbania and prickly sida, and provides control of second flush weeds. When the recommended timing of both applications is strictly adhered to in research, there has been little difference in control from 16 oz/A compared to 32 oz/A each. However, if the timing is missed, increase the rates. Soil moisture is very critical for activity. If no soil-applied herbicides are used and the soybeans do not form a dense canopy, a third application may be required. Cultivation is recommended if soybeans are planted in wide rows.
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A	Emerged annual grasses, weedy rice, johnsongrass, cocklebur, pigweeds, sicklepod, common ragweed and spurge. Weak on entireleaf and pitted morningglory, prickly sida and hemp sesbania. <b>See rating table for other species.</b>	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)</b> 2.0 pt/A.	14 days after soybean emergence. For rhizome johnsongrass: 12" to 15" johnsongrass.	This treatment is primarily intended for use where a soil-applied herbicide has been used to control difficult species such as the morningglories, hemp sesbania (coffeebean) and prickly sida (teaweed)It is neither as effective on these species nor as broad spectrum as the split application recommended above. Repeat the treatment if reinfestation occurs before canopy closure. Cultivation is recommended if soybeans are planted in wide rows.
glyphosate + S-metolachlor @ 0.7 to 0.84 + 0.94 to 1.12 lb/A	Same as above plus residual grass and pigweed control.	<b>Sequence 5.25 F</b> 2.5 to 3.5 pt/A.	Preplant through post.	Same as above. 90-day PHI.
glyphosate + chlorimuron @ 1 + 0.005 lb/A	Same as above with increased control of hemp sesbania, morningglories and yellow nutsedge.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Classic 25 DF</b> 2 pt/A + 0.33 oz/A.	After first trifoliolate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	
glyphosate + cloransulam-methyl @ 1.0 + 0.016 to 0.026 lb/A	Same as glyphosate above but increased control of morningglories, horseweed and giant ragweed.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + FirstRate 84DG</b> 2 pt/A + 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A FirstRate. Add 0.25% nonionic surfactant.	After first trifoliolate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	
glyphosate + fomesafen or S-metolachlor + fomesafen @ 1.0 + 0.235 lb/A or 1.09 + 0.24 lb/A	Same as glyphosate above but increased control of morningglories, giant ragweed and Palmer pigweed.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Flexstar or Prefix</b> 2 pt/A + 16 oz/A or 2 pt/A.	After first trifoliolate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	
glyphosate + fomesafen @ 1.13 + 0.28 lb/A.	Same as glyphosate above but increased control of morningglories, giant ragweed and Palmer pigweed (use full rate of Flexstar).	<b>Flexstar GT 3.5</b> 4 pt/A.	After first trifoliolate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>Postemergence—LibertyLink Soybean</b>				
University data has shown that a solid residual program applied after planting, followed by a timely application of glufosinate, is the best program approach to weed control in LibertyLink soybeans. This is especially true for glyphosate-resistant pigweed programs. In wider row spacing, a residual at planting followed by a POST residual is different.				
glufosinate @ 0.59 lb. 0.59 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds. Will control glyphosate-resistant weeds.	<b>Glufosinate 280 SL</b> 32 oz/A fb. 32 oz/A. (A single application of 43 oz/A is labeled.) Do not exceed 87 oz/year.	7 to 10 days after soybean emergence. 2- to 3-inch weeds. Followed by sequential application 10 to 14 days later. Apply prior to bloom (R1).	Do not apply to non LibertyLink soybeans. <b>The LibertyLink soybean system works best in combination with a well planned residual herbicide applied at burndown or at planting.</b> Abortion of blooms occurs with later than labeled applications.
glufosinate + S-metolachlor @ 0.59 lb/A + 0.95 to 1.2 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds. Will control glyphosate-resistant weeds. Adds residual control of grass and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Glufosinate 280 SL + Dual Magnum 7.62 EC</b> 32 oz/A + 1 to 1.33 pt/A fb 32 oz/A.	2- to 3-inch weeds. Follow with a second Liberty application as needed. Apply prior to bloom (R1).	Good option where no residual was used at burndown or at planting. Expect some leaf burn.
glufosinate + pyroxasulfone @ 0.53 + 0.053 to 0.12 lb/A	Adds residual control of small-seeded grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Glufosinate 280 SL + Zidua 4.17 SC</b> or <b>Anthem Maxx</b> 32 oz/A + 1.75 to 5.75 or 2.0 to 5.5 oz/A.	Up to V6.	Good option where no residual was used at burndown or at planting. Expect some leaf burn.
glufosinate + acetochlor @ 0.59 + 1.13 lb/A	Adds residual control of small-seeded grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Glufosinate 280 SL + Warrant 3ME</b> 32 oz/A + 3 pt/A.	Apply prior to bloom (R1).	Good option where no residual was used at burndown or at planting. Expect some leaf burn.
glufosinate + S-metolachlor @ + fomesafen @ 0.59 +1.09 lb/A + 0.24 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds. Will control glyphosate-resistant weeds. Adds residual control of grass and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Glufosinate 280 SL + Prefix 5.3 EC</b> or <b>Cheetah Max</b> 32 oz/A + 2 pt/A or 32 oz/A.	2- to 3-inch weeds. Follow with a second Liberty application as needed.	Good option where no residual was used at burndown or at planting. Expect some leaf burn.
glufosinate + clethodim @ 0.59 + 0.25 lb/A	Enhanced grass control in LL soybean.	<b>Glufosinate 280 SL + Select Max 0.97 EC</b> 32 + 16 oz/A.	14 to 21 days after grass emergence.	Do not add other tank-mix partners.
<b>Postemergence—XtendFlex or Enlist E3 Soybean</b>				
Similar overlapping residual herbicide programs to those presented in the Postemergence-Overtop and LibertyLink Soybean Sections can be used in this soybean technology and are required for season-long control of weeds, especially Palmer amaranth.				
glyphosate + glufosinate @ 1.0 + 0.59 lb/A.	Broad spectrum control of grasses and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) + <b>Glufosinate</b> (280 SL formulations) 32 + 32 oz/A.	Apply to small, actively growing weeds. Apply prior to bloom (R1).	Complete coverage of weeds is crucial.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>Postemergence-Enlist E3 Soybean</b>				
Similar overlapping residual herbicide programs to those presented in the Postemergence-Overtop and LibertyLink Soybean Sections can be used in this soybean technology and are required for season-long control of weeds, especially Palmer amaranth.				
glyphosate + glufosinate @ 1.0 + 0.59 lb/A.	Broad spectrum control of grasses and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) + <b>Glufosinate</b> (280 SL formulations) 32 + 32 oz/A.	Apply to small, actively growing weeds. Apply prior to bloom (R1).	Complete coverage of weeds is crucial.
2,4-D choline @ 0.95 lb/A.	Annual broadleaf weeds.	<b>Enlist One</b> 2.0 pt/A.	Emergence to full flowering stage (R2).	Apply only to Enlist E3 soybean. Check website, <a href="http://www.EnlistTankmix.com">www.EnlistTankmix.com</a> , for approved adjuvants/tank mixtures. - Some crops and plant species are very sensitive to 2,4-D. Read the label and follow all directions regarding nozzles, buffers, wind speed and direction. - At the time of application, the wind cannot be blowing toward adjacent tomatoes, other fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, grapes, and cotton. - Physical drift has been found to be the primary cause of off-target movement. Use sound drift mitigation practices during the application. - Applicators must take required training.
2,4-D choline + glyphosate @ 0.71 + 0.74 to 0.95 + 1.0 lb/A.	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Enlist Duo</b> 3.5 to 4.75 pt/A.	Emergence to full flowering stage (R2).	See above comments.
2,4-D choline + glufosinate @ 0.95 + 0.59 lb/A.	Most annual grasses and broadleaves. Best treatment for emerged pigweed.	<b>Enlist One + Liberty</b> 2 pt/A + 32 oz/A.	Emergence through beginning bloom (R1).	See above comments. Other glufosinate products may be labeled for tank-mixing.
<b>Postemergence-STS or BOLT Soybean</b>				
glyphosate + chlorimuron/thifensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.013 to 0.02 lb/A	Hemp sesbania, morningglory and yellow nutsedge plus some residual.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) + <b>Synchrony XP</b> 2.0 pt/A + 0.75 to 1.125 oz/A.	After first trifoliate leaf (V1).	Apply only to STS or BOLT/RR soybean varieties. Use Sequence or add Dual for residual grass component. The addition of Dual or Zidua may increase crop response from Permit Plus on STS soybean. Good choice where potential ALS herbicide drift from rice may occur. There are STS LibertyLink varieties available also.
glyphosate + halosulfuron + thifensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.031 + 0.004 lb/A	Same as above with enhanced nutsedge and smartweed control.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) + <b>Permit Plus</b> 2.0 pt/A + 0.75 oz/A.	From 21 days prior to planting up to 88 days prior to harvest. Brief chlorosis may occur on some STS varieties.	Apply only to STS or BOLT/RR soybean varieties. Use Sequence or add Dual for residual grass component. The addition of Dual or Zidua may increase crop response from Permit Plus on STS soybean. Good choice where potential ALS herbicide drift from rice may occur. There are STS LibertyLink varieties available also.
<b>Postemergence-Directed</b>				
2,4-DB @ 0.2 lb/A	Common cocklebur, morningglory.	<b>Butyrac, Butoxone</b> 0.8 pt/A of 2 lb/gal 2,4-DB (Butyrac 200) or 1 pt/A of 1.75 lb/gal 2,4-DB.	Direct spray to soybeans at V4 (8-inch) stage and repeat 5 to 7 days later.	Apply directed spray treatment no higher than one-third up the soybean stem. Cover weeds thoroughly. ROOT ROT OR POOR GROWING CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE APPLICATION MAY RESULT IN SOY-BEAN INJURY. USE SAME PRECAUTIONS IN APPLYING 2,4-DB AS ARE USED IN APPLYING 2,4-D. AVOID DRIFT. DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 60 DAYS OF HARVEST.
NOTE—Many producers are reluctant to apply 2,4-DB with directed spray equipment used in cotton. This can be done successfully, and many producers do so. The following procedure has been shown to be effective in cleaning 2,4-DB from a sprayer system. (1) Replace any cracked or badly worn hoses. (2) Flush system completely with detergent water; drain.		(3) Flush system with ammonia solution (1 quart ammonia per 25 gallons water); drain. (4) Fill system with above concentration ammonia solution; let stand overnight. (5) Drain system next day; flush with excess water. (6) Flush system the day before next use. (7) Clean outside of equipment and nozzle assemblies in above manner.		

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>SOYBEANS Preharvest</b>				
paraquat @ 0.25 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage and soybean defoliation.	<b>Paraquat</b> (3 lb/gal) Add a surfactant. 10.67 oz/A.	When ½ of soybean leaves have dropped and the other ½ are yellow. Apply 15 days prior to harvest or 3 days prior to harvest for seed production.	For indeterminate soybeans, apply when 65% of pods are brown and remaining pods are turning yellow. Do not pasture livestock within 15 days of treatment and remove 30 days before slaughter.
sodium chlorate @ 6 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage and soybean defoliation.	<b>Sodium Chlorate</b> Several brands and trade names available. 2 gal/A of 3 lb/gal or 1 gal/A of 6 lb/gal.	When ½ of soybean leaves have dropped and the other ½ are yellow.	See label for details. More dependent on environmental conditions for activity than paraquat.
paraquat + sodium chlorate @ 0.167 + 3 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage and soybean defoliation.	<b>Paraquat</b> (3 lb/gal) 10.67 oz/A + <b>sodium chlorate</b> 3 lb ai/A (1 gal of 3 lb/gal or 0.5 gal of 6 lb/gal). Add a surfactant.	When ½ of soybean leaves have dropped and the other ½ are yellow. Apply 15 days prior to harvest. 3 days prior to harvest for seed production.	For indeterminate soybeans, apply when 65% of pods are brown and remaining pods are turning yellow. See label for details. More dependent on environmental conditions for activity than paraquat.
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) 2 pt/A.	After soybean pods have lost all green color.	See label for details. Much slower than paraquat.
carfentrazone @ 0.025 lb/A	Desiccation of morningglory foliage.	<b>Aim 2EC</b> 1.5 oz/A. Add 0.25% nonionic surfactant or 0.5% crop oil concentrate.	After soybean pods have lost all green color. 3-day pre-harvest interval.	Excellent coverage is required. Add glyphosate or paraquat for best results.
saflufenacil @ 0.044 lb/A	Desiccation of green foliage.	<b>Sharpen</b> 2.0 oz/A. Add 1% v/v MSO.	At least 3 days prior to harvest.	Excellent coverage is required.
<b>Spot Treatment</b>				
2,4-DB	Common cocklebur.	<b>Butyrac, Butoxone, etc.</b> 1/2 gal in 100 gal water.	Spot treat individual weeds.	Spray terminal area and upper leaves of cocklebur. Spray in manner similar to boom spraying with 20 gpa nozzle output.
glyphosate	Bermudagrass.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) 1 to 2 gal per 100 gal water. Add surfactant.	Spot treat emerged weeds before pod set of soybeans.	More effective on large, actively growing weeds.
clethodim	Johnsongrass.	<b>Select 2 EC</b> or <b>Select Max 0.97 EC</b> 8 or 16 oz/A + 1% COC/A.	Spot treat emerged weeds before pod set of soybeans.	If field treated with glyphosate previously, this is the preferred spot treatment.
<b>Postemergence johnsongrass emerged above canopy</b>				
glyphosate wipe-on	Johnsongrass.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) 33% solution in ropewick or other wipe-on applicator.	After there is sufficient height difference between crop and weed.	Use in conjunction with other good johnsongrass control practices.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>EDAMAME (edible vegetable bean)</b>				
<b>Preplant Burndown</b>				
paraquat @ 0.47 to 0.94 lb/A	Annual broadleaf and grass weeds (existing vegetation).	<b>Paraquat</b> (3 lb/gal) 1.88 to 3 pt/A in at least 20 gal water per acre for ground application. 5 to 10 gal for aerial application. Add 0.25% surfactant.	Use prior to planting on seedbeds that are not to be disturbed before planting. Use higher rate on weeds larger than 2 inches.	Good spray coverage is essential.
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds (existing vegetation). Weak on morningglories.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) 2 pt/A. Use high rate on all but very small weeds.	Use prior to planting for vegetation knockdown. Can be tank mixed with Pursuit or Spartan Charge for improved control of some species and residual activity.	Best results when applied in lower spray volumes, i.e., 5 to 10 gpa.
<b>Preplant Incorporated</b>				
trifluralin @ 0.5 to 1 lb/A	Annual grass weeds and johnsongrass from seed.	<b>Treflan 4 EC</b> 1 to 2 pt/A.	From 6 weeks prior to planting to time of planting.	See Treflan recommendations in Soybean section.
S-metolachlor @ 0.95 to 1.6 lb/A	Weedy rice, annual grasses and yellow nutsedge.	<b>Dual Magnum 7.62 EC</b> 1 to 1.67 pt/A.	During final seedbed preparation (within 7 days of planting). Can be applied up to third trifoliolate.	See Dual Magnum recommendations in Soybean section.
imazethapyr @ 0.063 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, pitted, entire-leaf and ivyleaf morningglories, spotted spurge and smartweed. Suppression of annual grass, weedy rice and johnsongrass.	<b>Pursuit 2EC</b> 4 oz/A.	During final seedbed preparation up to 7 days before planting. Can be tank-mixed with Dual. Can also be tank-mixed with glyphosate for preplant burndown to improve nutsedge control.	Can give excellent residual control if rain occurs within 5 days. <b>40 month rotation to non Clearfield rice.</b>
<b>Preemergence</b>				
S-metolachlor @ 0.9 to 1.5 lb/A	Annual grasses, weedy rice, nutsedge and small-seeded broadleaves.	<b>Dual Magnum 7.62 EC</b> 1 to 1.67 pt/A.	At planting, up to third trifoliolate.	Rainfall needed for activation.
linuron @ 0.5 to 1.0 lb/A	Small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	<b>Lorox 50 DF</b> 1 to 2 lb/A.	Apply immediately after planting – before soybean emergence.	See supplementary label.
carfentrazone + sulfentrazone @ 0.008 to 0.02 + 0.075 to 0.175 lb/A	Small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	<b>Spartan Charge 3.45 SL</b> 3 to 7 oz/A.	Apply immediately after planting – before soybean emergence.	See AR 24(c) label.
clomazone @ 0.5 lb/A	Annual grass. See soybean and rice tables.	<b>Clomazone 3ME</b> 1.3 pt/A.	Apply immediately after planting – before soybean emergence.	See soybean and rice tables. One application per year.