

Sweet Corn Weed Management

Calvin Odero

Everglades Research & Education Center

February 24, 2020

Sweet corn weed control

- Process of limiting weed infestation and minimizing weed competition
 - **Goal:** minimal effect of weeds on crop growth and yield
- Degree of control is a matter of **economics**, i.e. balance between **cost of control** and **yield loss**
- Methods of weed control
 - Mechanical
 - Chemical
 - Cultural

What constitutes an effective weed control program?

- Weed(s) identification
- Proper selection of control measure(s)
- Using an integrated approach (use multiple tools)



Fall panicum (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)



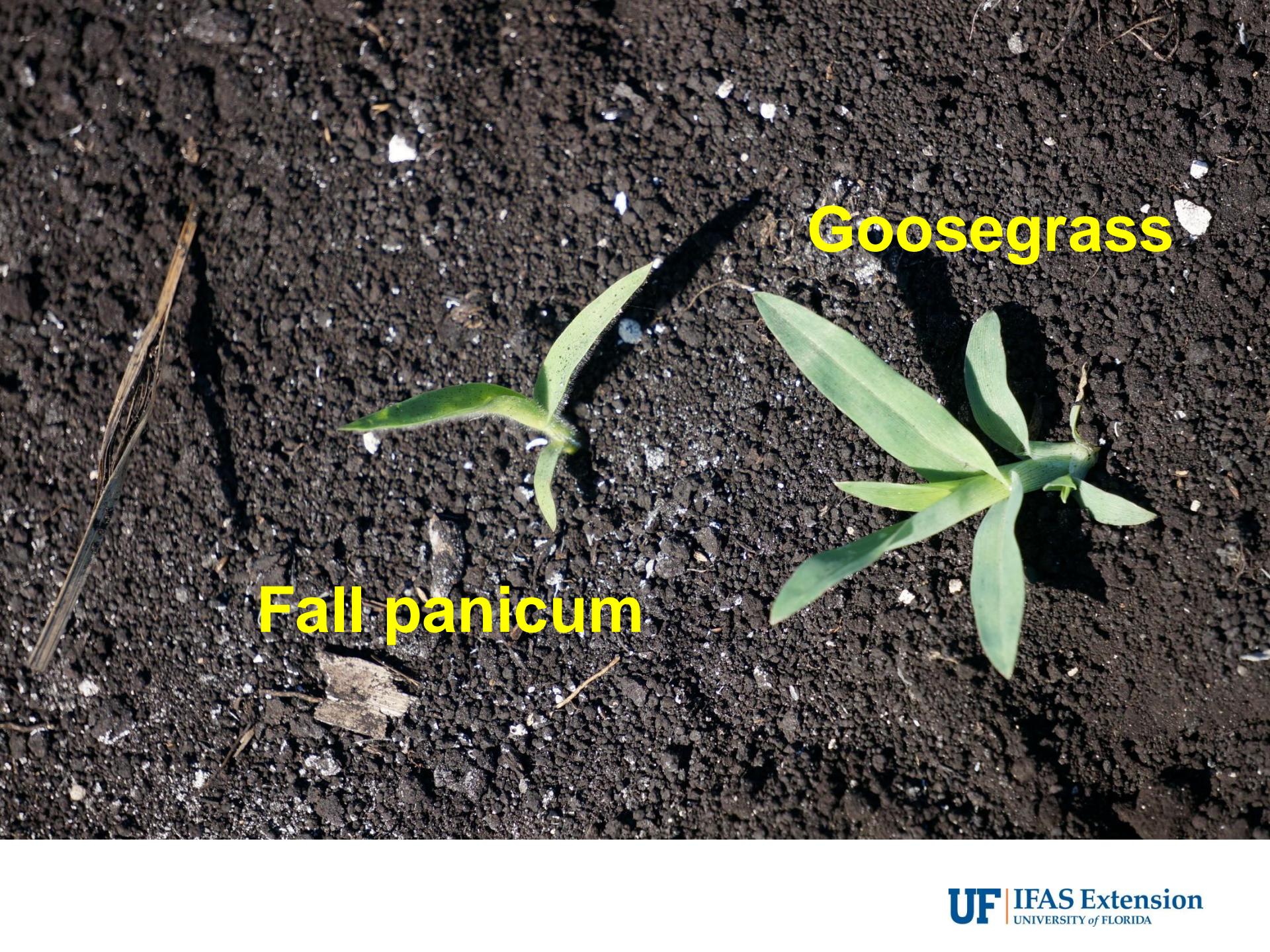
Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*)



A close-up photograph of dark, textured soil. Two small, pale green seedlings are visible; one is positioned near the center-left and the other towards the upper right. The soil is dotted with small white particles and has a slightly crumbly texture.

Goosegrass

Fall panicum

A close-up photograph of dark, textured soil. Two green grass seedlings are visible; one on the left with three leaves and one on the right with five leaves. A single, dry, yellowish-brown blade of grass lies diagonally across the top left.

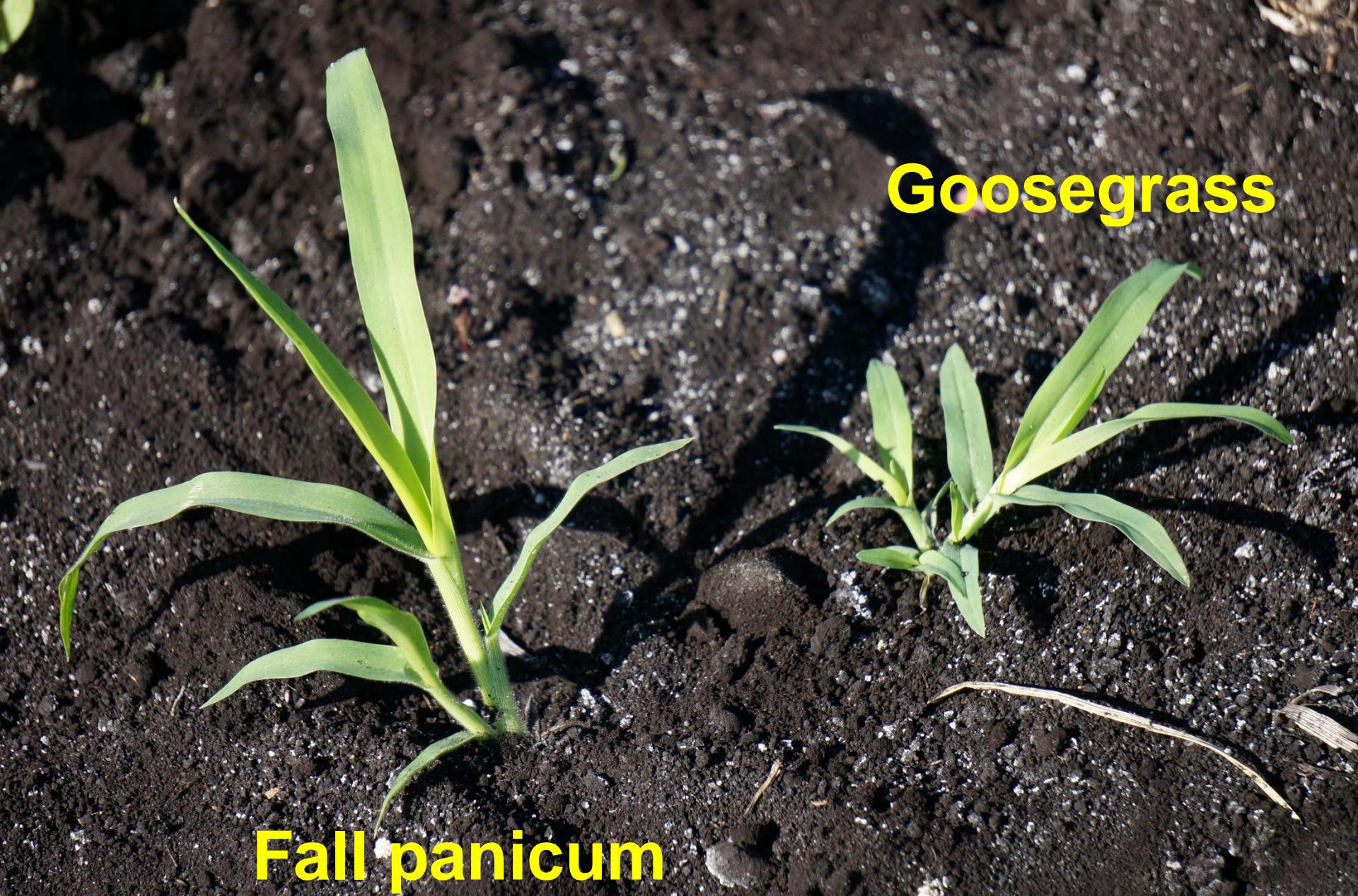
Goosegrass

Fall panicum

A close-up photograph of dark, textured soil. Two small, green, grass-like plants are visible, each with three long, narrow leaves. One plant is positioned in the center-left, and the other is towards the right edge of the frame.

Goosegrass

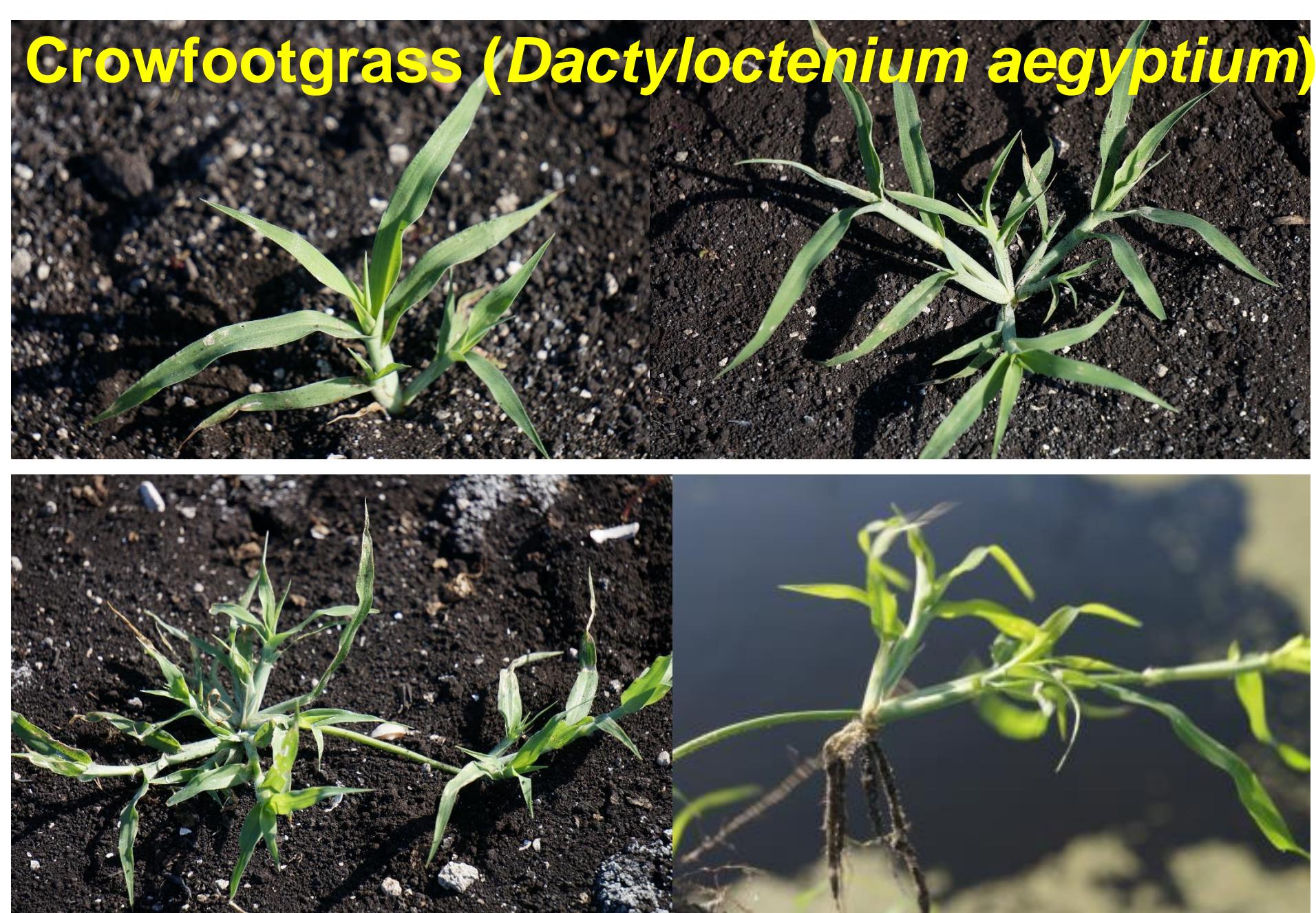
Fall panicum



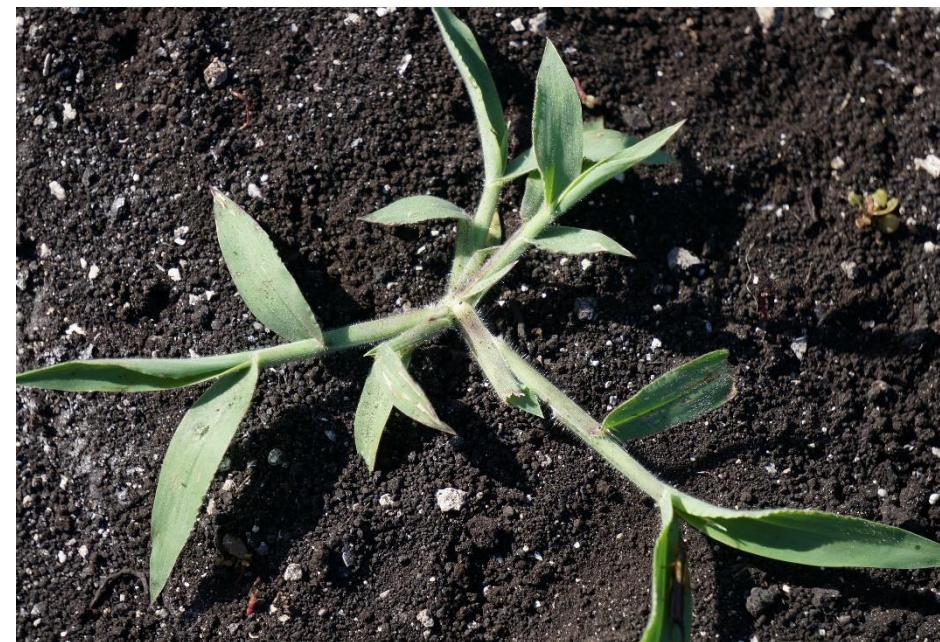
Goosegrass

Fall panicum

Crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*)



Southern crabgrass (*Digitaria ciliaris*)





Crowfootgrass

Goosegrass



southern crabgrass

Goosegrass

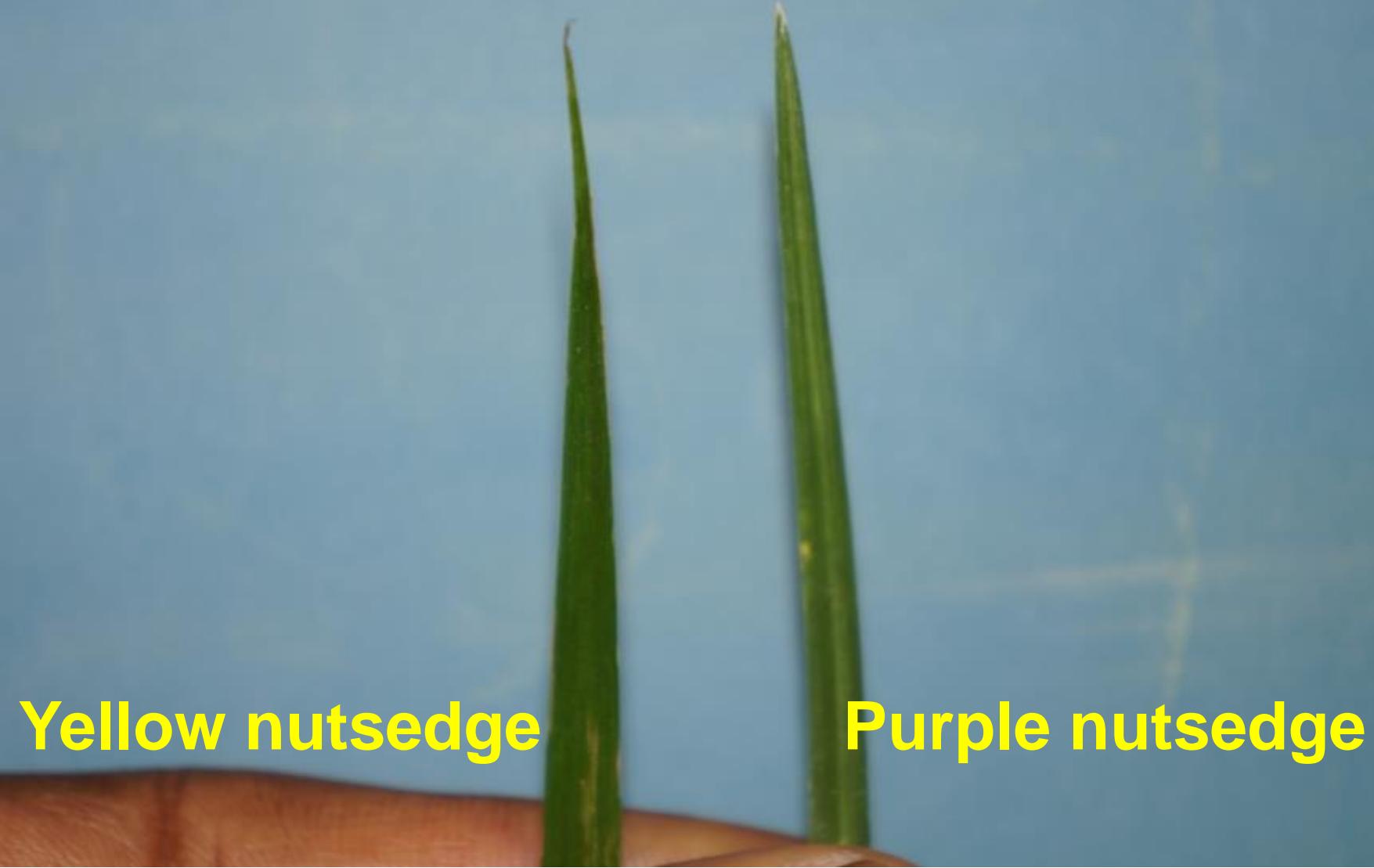
Crowfootgrass

A close-up photograph of several green, blade-like leaves of yellow nutsedge. The leaves are thin and pointed, with some showing slight curvature. They are set against a dark, out-of-focus background.

Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)



Purple nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*)



Yellow nutsedge

Purple nutsedge



Purple nutsedge

Yellow nutsedge

A close-up photograph of a yellow nutsedge plant. It features several green, blade-like leaves and a cluster of small, yellowish-brown, star-shaped flower spikes at the top of a thin stem.

Yellow nutsedge

A close-up photograph of a purple nutsedge plant. It has long, thin green leaves and a tall stem topped with numerous small, reddish-brown, star-shaped flower spikes.

Purple nutsedge

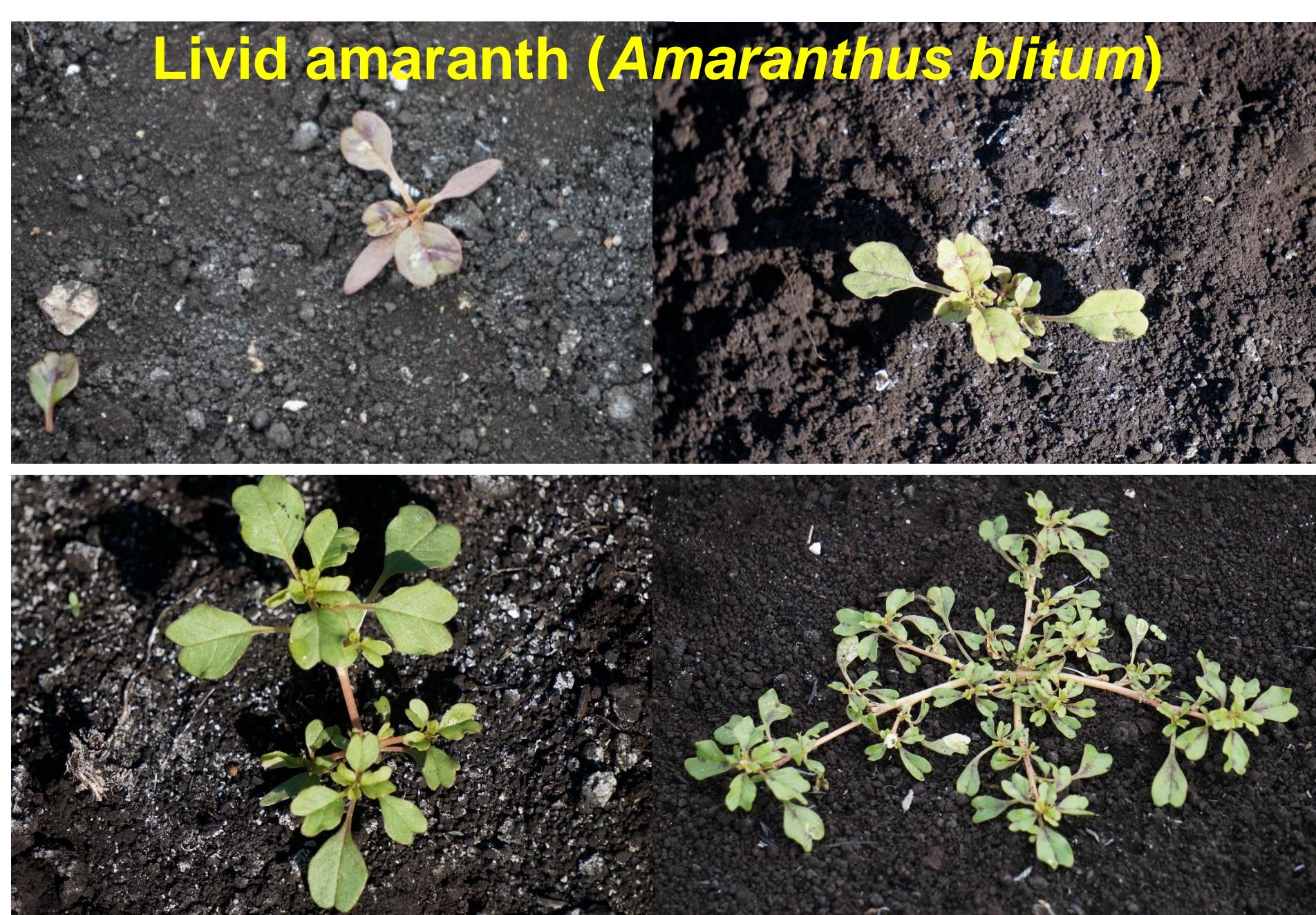
Common lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*)



Spiny amaranth (*Amaranthus spinosus*)

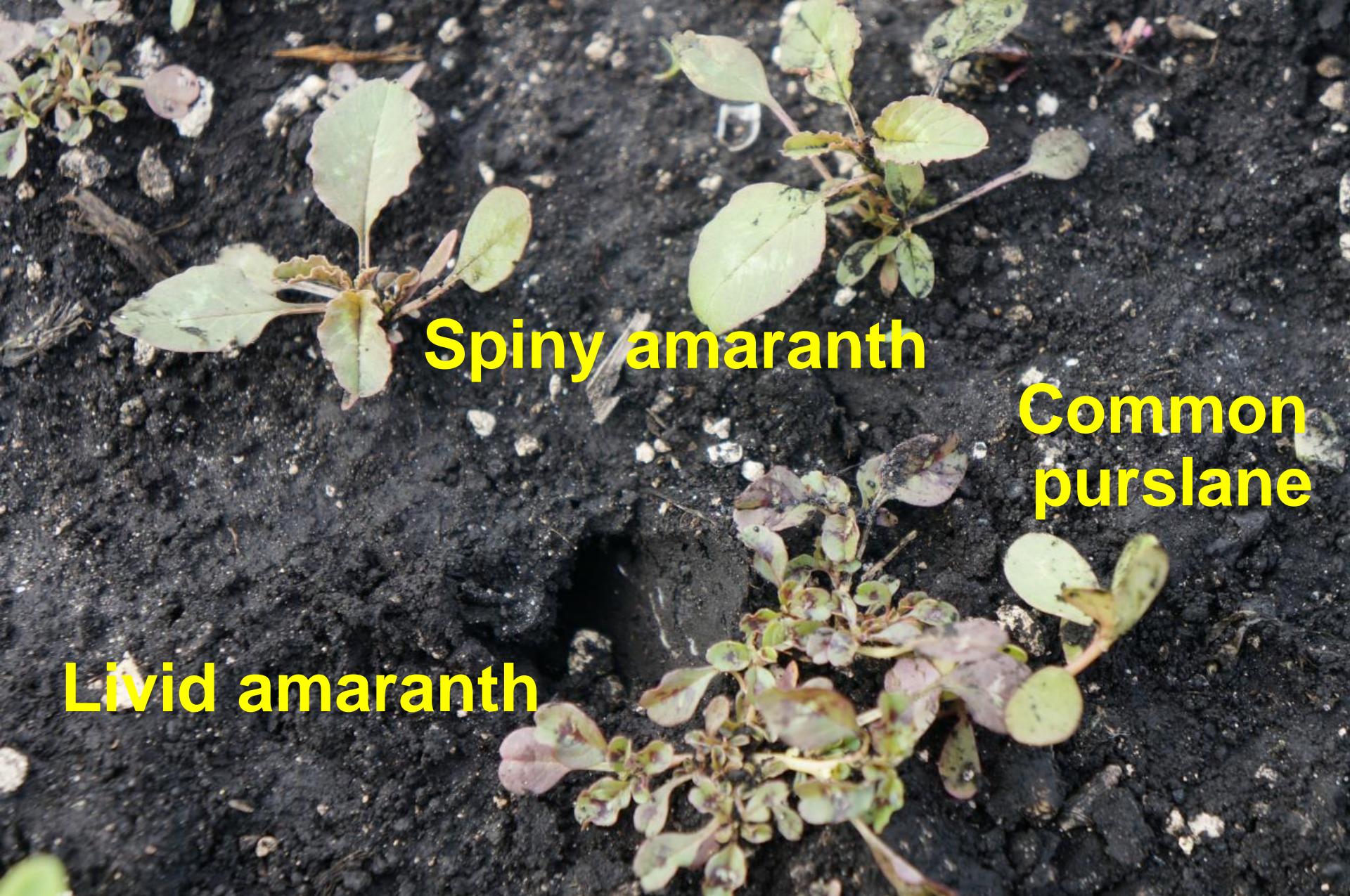


Livid amaranth (*Amaranthus blitum*)



Common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*)

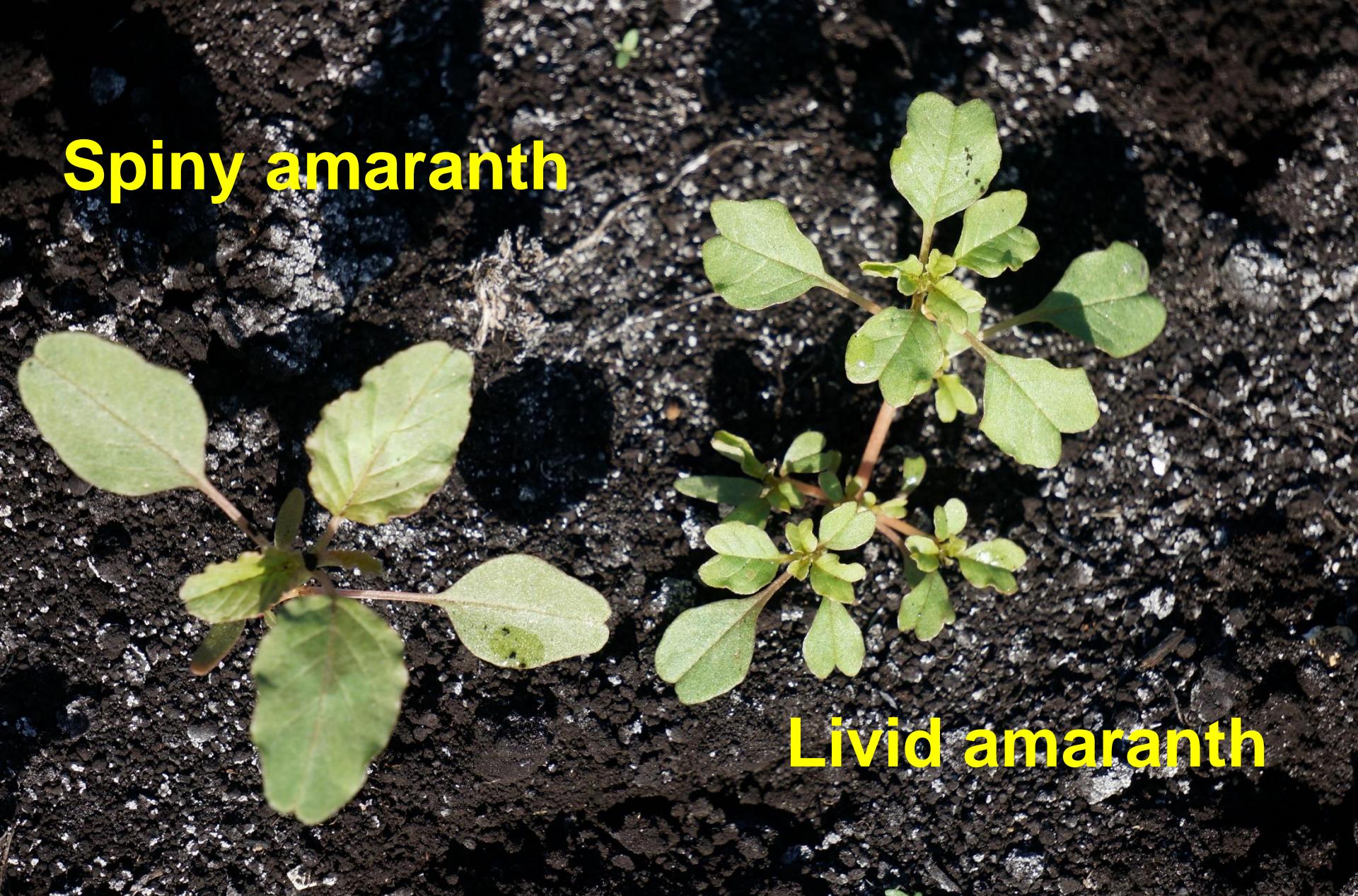




Spiny amaranth

Common
purslane

Livid amaranth



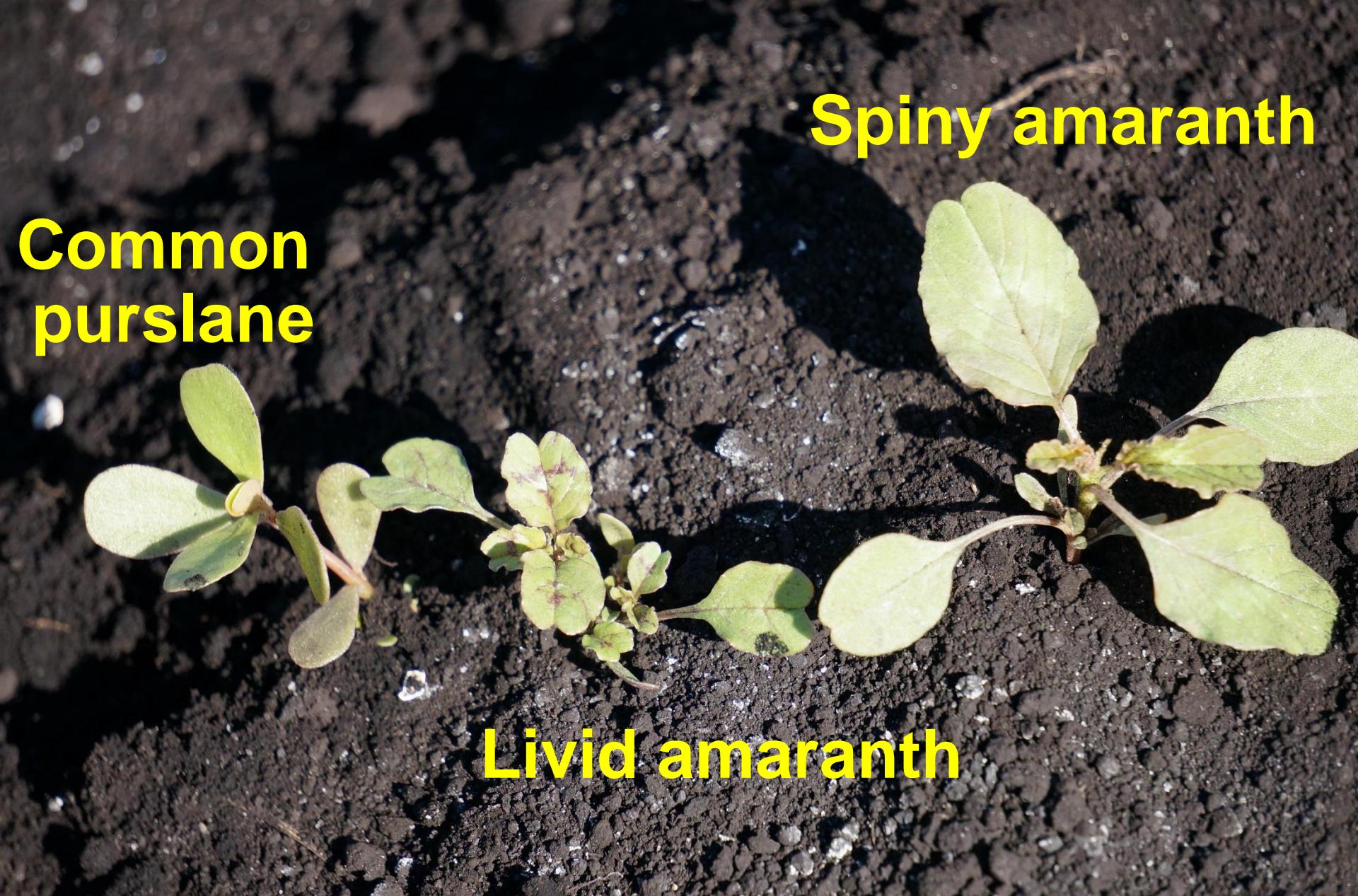
Spiny amaranth

Livid amaranth



Spiny amaranth

**Common
purslane**

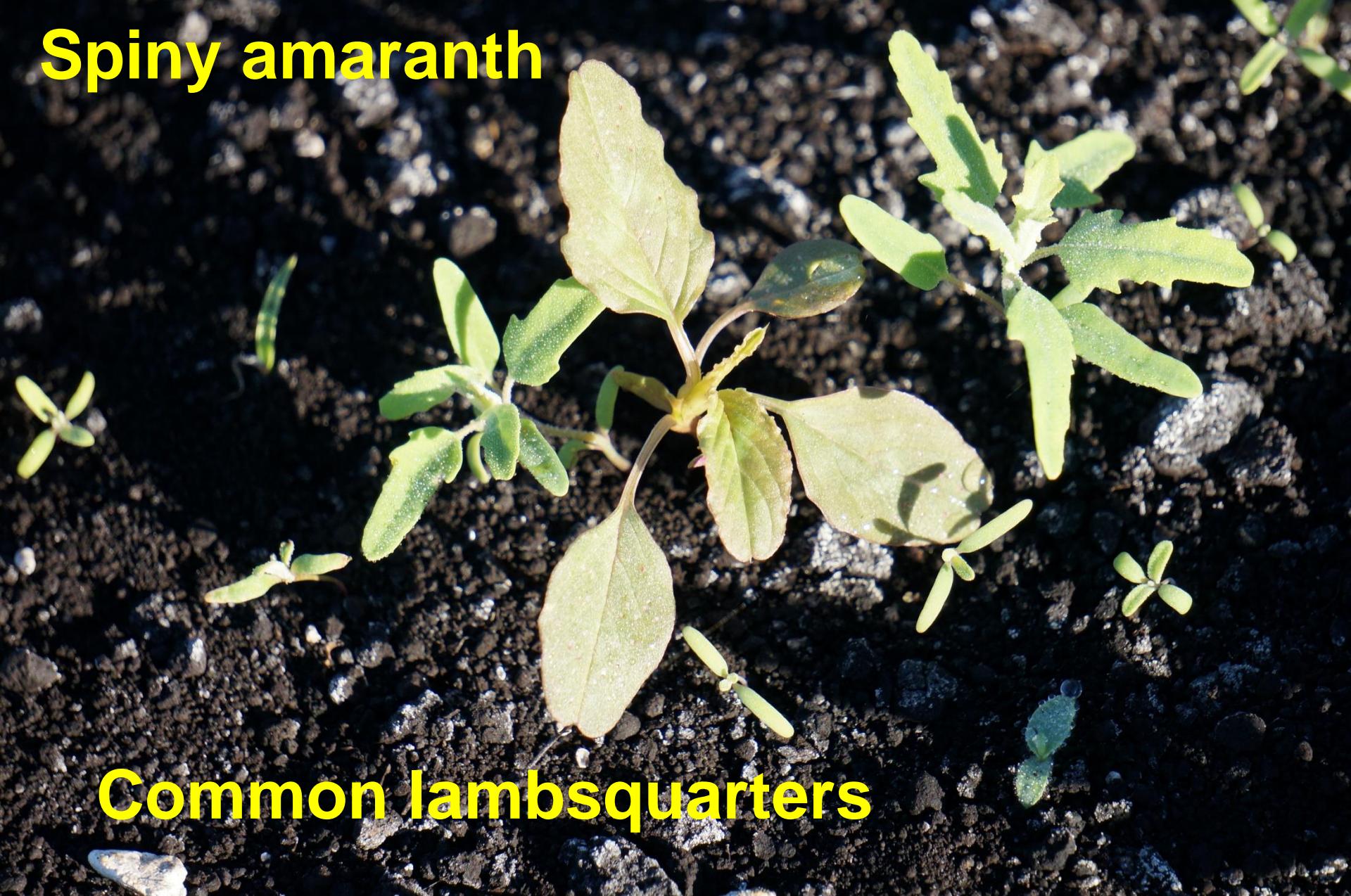


Spiny amaranth

Common
purslane

Livid amaranth

Spiny amaranth



Common lambsquarters

American black nightshade (*Solanum americanum*)



Ragweed parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)



Common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)



Common ragweed



Ragweed parthenium

Mechanical weed control

- Cultivation is an economical means of suppressing weed growth
- Effective when used alone or in combination with herbicides
- Cultivation when weeds are not present is not recommended



Cultural weed control

- Crop rotation
 - Allows for breaking of life cycles
 - Allows for rotation of herbicides and other control programs



Grass weeds



Cultural weed control

- Crop rotation
 - Allows for breaking of life cycles
 - Allows for rotation of herbicides and other control programs
- Fertilizer management
- Competitive cultivars
- Seeding rate

Preemergence/preplant herbicides

Herbicide	Trade name	Timing	Rate	WSSA MOA
Atrazine	AAtrex	Preemergence	2-6 pt/A	Group 5
Mesotrione	Callisto	Preemergence	6-7.7 fl oz/A	Group 27
S-metolachlor	Dual II Magnum	Preemergence	1-1.67 pt/A	Group 15
Pendimethalin	Prowl H ₂ O	Preemergence	2-4 pt/A	Group 3
Flufenacet	Define	Preemergence	13-18 fl oz/A	Group 15
Dimethenamid-P	Outlook	Preemergence	12-18 fl oz/A	Group 15
EPTC	Eradicane	Preemergence	4.75-7.33 pt/A	Group 8
Simazine	Princep	Preemergence	2 qt/A	Group 5
Carfentrazone	Aim	Preplant burndown	0.5-1 fl oz/A	Group 14
Paraquat	Gramoxone	Preplant burndown	2-4 pt/A	Group 22
Pelargonic acid	Scythe	Preplant burndown	3-10% v/v	Group 26
Pyraflufen	ET	Preplant burndown	0.5-2 fl oz/A	Group 14
Glyphosate	Several	Preplant burndown	See label	Group 9

Postemergence herbicides

Herbicide	Trade name	Timing	Rate	WSSA MOA
Atrazine	AAtrex	<1.5 inch weed <12 inch corn	2-6 pt/A	Group 5
Mesotrione	Callisto	30 inch corn/V8	3 fl oz/A	Group 27
Bentazon	Basagran	Weed size	1.5-2 pt/A	Group 5
Halosulfuron	Sandeal	Over-the-top Spike to layby	0.6-1 oz/A	Group 2
Carfentrazone	Aim	≥V14 >V8 - direct spray	0.5-1 fl oz/A	Group 14
Tembotriione	Laudis	Emergence to V7	3 fl oz/A	Group 27
Topramezone	Armezon	Weed size	0.75-1 fl oz/A	Group 27
S-metolachlor	Dual II Magnum	≥40 inch corn	Up to 2 pt/A	Group 15
Pendimethalin	Prowl H ₂ O	>4 inch to V8	2-4 pt/A	Group 3

Pyroxasulfone

- Inhibitor of VLCFA biosynthesis (Group 15)
 - Isoxazoline chemical family
- Root-and-shoot growth inhibitor
 - Controls susceptible germinating seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil
- Low-use-rate herbicide that provides residual weed control
- Safety on a number of sweet corn hybrids
- Acceptable weed control on soils with high OM content

Pyroxasulfone

- Zidua (4.17 lb ai/gal)
 - 2.5 to 6.5 fl oz/A



- Anthem (2.15 lb ai/gal)
 - Pyroxasulfone + Fluthiacet (WSSA Group 14)
 - 6 to 13 fl oz/A
- Anthem ATZ (4.5 lb ai/gal)
 - Pyroxasulfone + Fluthiacet (WSSA Group 14) + Atrazine (WSSA Group 5)
 - 2 to 4 pt/A



Ongoing research

- Preemergence
 - Anthem (10, 13 fl oz/A)
 - Anthem ATZ (2.5, 4.0 pt/A)
 - Zidua (6.5 fl oz/A)
 - Dual II Magnum (1.67 pt/A)
 - Dual II Magnum (1.67 pt/A) + Atrazine (6 pt/A)
 - Atrazine (6 pt/A)
- Postemergence
 - Callisto (3 fl oz/A)
 - Callisto (3 fl oz/A) + Atrazine (1, 4 pt/A)
 - Armezon (1 pt/A)
 - Armezon + Atrazine (1, 4 pt/A)
 - Armezon (1 pt/A) + Basagran (2 pt/A)
 - Laudis (3 fl oz/A)

Remember for chemical weed control

- Do it right
 - Proper herbicide(s)
 - Proper herbicide rate(s)
 - Proper placement of material
 - Proper time of application
 - Proper manner of application
- READ THE HERBICIDE LABEL, IT'S THE LAW

A photograph of a turtle walking on a grassy bank, its head and front legs submerged in water. In the foreground, the textured scales of a large alligator's tail and back are visible, resting in a shallow pool of water. The background shows a dirt path and some sparse vegetation.

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS