1981

Chemical Weed Control in Corn 1981

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact

Recommended Citation
https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact/337

This Fact Sheet is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in SDSU Extension Fact Sheets by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.
Chemical Weed Control in Corn 1981
Chemical Weed Control in Corn: 1981

Herbicides are aid to crop rotation, proper seedbed preparation, and cultivation. Perennials are more difficult to control than annual weeds. Herbicides are usually required for perennials in continuous cropping systems.

Herbicide Suggestions

Information in this publication is based on South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station research and other research or observations. Herbicides are included only after the chemical is registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as to residue tolerances in crops used for food or feed. This information is a summary of herbicide uses and does not imply a guarantee or responsibility for results. The use of tradenames is for reader convenience and does not imply product endorsement. Users are responsible for following all label directions and precautions.

WEED PROBLEMS. Weeds are grouped as small-seeded annual broadleaves (kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, etc), large-seeded annual broadleaves (sunflower, cocklebur, etc), annual grasses (green or yellow foxtail), or perennial weeds. Control is rated poor, fair, good, very good, or excellent for each category of weeds.

SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS. A section for "Special Weed Problems" gives the best treatments for each weed.

HERBICIDES. Most herbicides are listed by tradename. The common name is included in the heading. Only the common name is used when the same active ingredient is available in several products.

RATES. Rates for each treatment are stated as the amount of product per acre. The common name and amount of active ingredient or acid equivalent per acre are used in the text when referring to combinations. All rates are on a broadcast basis; adjust accordingly for band application.

TIME TO APPLY. Herbicides may be applied:

PREPLANT INCORPORATED—before the crop is planted, incorporated as directed.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED—preplant incorporated, but herbicide usually restricted to the top 2 inches of soil with single-pass incorporation.

PREEMERGENCE—after planting but before crop or weeds emerge.

POST-EMERGENCE—after the crop or weeds have emerged.

Reduced Tillage Systems

Furrow and Top-plant

Crop residue on the surface may disturb the herbicide pattern or intercept some of the herbicide. Using 10% more herbicide (up to maximum rate for soil) will partially compensate. Heavy corn stalk residue should be worked into the soil before broadcasting cast soil-applied treatments. Be sure emerged weeds are eliminated with tillage or contact herbicide just ahead of planting. Devices to move residue from the row area will improve results for band application. Special cultivation equipment must be used with reduced tillage systems.

Expect more perennial weed problems. Application of 2,4-D after the silks are brown is helpful in continuous reduced tillage systems for most broadleaved perennials. Apply 2,4-D to the top 2 inches of soil and the broadcast herbicide if weeds emerge. No carryover. Not for seedcorn.

A section for "Special Herbicide Alternatives" gives the best treatments for each weed.

Irrigated Corn

Data from SDSU field tests indicate early season weed control is similar under dryland irrigation. Irrigation at planting can improve the level of weed control and consistency of preemergence treatments. Late season weeds, however, are more critical under irrigation. Irrigators should:

1. Apply ½ inch of water with overhead irrigation within 5 days of planting if rainfall has not been adequate for preemergence herbicides. This provides maximum control with these treatments.

2. Broadcast rather than band. This helps control late weed problems in row middles.

3. Use maximum rate for soil type, for better and longer control.

4. Use treatments that have maximum residual activity for the rotation for best late season control.

5. Avoid treatments where injury risk is increased from heavy rainfall or irrigation.

6. Use combination soil applied treatments to control small-seeded annual broadleaf and grass. These treatments are usually more effective and have better crop tolerance than post-emergence alternatives. Three-way tank-mixes appear very promising for many situations.

7. Limit the use of 2,4-D or Banvel + 2,4-D to areas infested with perennial weeds or for rescue operations. Corn under high fertility, high populations, and optimum soil moisture conditions is less tolerant to these herbicides.

8. Use preplant incorporated treatments for furrow irrigation. The herbicide treated soil layer is usually disturbed when the irrigation furrows are formed, however preplant incorporated treatments may give slightly better control than pre-emergence treatments in this situation.

Follow the Label

Federal regulations make it unlawful for any person to use an herbicide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This includes the kind of crop and weed; rate carrier, and other application directions; storage, disposal, and protective clothing; or other precautions stated.

CORN HERBICIDES

ERADICANE (EPTC + SAFENER AGENT)

3½-4¾ pt Eradicane-6.7lb/gal

Excellent control of most annual grasses and fair control of a few small-seeded annual broadleaves. Does not control large-seeded annual broadleaves. The most consistent preplant incorporated treatment for annual grasses. Some weeds may emerge in extremely cool soil conditions. Safety agent provides adequate crop tolerance. Use lower rates on light, low organic matter soil. The high rate has been most consistent in SDSU tests. Higher rate of 7½ pt/A suggested for yellow nutseed, wild cane, wild proso millet, or for suppression of quackgrass. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. No carryover. Not for seed corn.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate immediately to a depth of 2-3 inches. Use a tandem disk to cut 4-6 inches deep, a field cultivator with sweeps or 3-rated at 5-6 mph, or other implement that thoroughly mixes the herbicide into the soil. A second incorporation improves uniformity, especially under trashy or wet soil conditions. A tandem disk with small blades followed by a field cultivator with a harrow or leveling device usually provides good incorporation under most conditions. Treated soil is removed from row area with lister- or furrow-planted corn. Improper incorporation reduces control.

ERADICANE + ATRAZINE (EPTC + SAFENER + ATRAZINE)

3¾-4¾ pt Eradicane-6.7lb/gal + 1-1½ qt atrazine-4lb/gal or 1½-2 lb atrazine-80% wp

Tank-mix. Excellent control of most annual grasses and very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair to good control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Better late season control with Bladex combinations. Consistent results. Some weeds may emerge in extremely cool soil conditions. Adequate crop tolerance. Use the lower rates on light, low organic matter soil. Rates of 3½ (EPTC + safener) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Higher atrazine rates improve control of some broadleaves, but also increase carryover. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. Refer to carryover limitations in atrazine section.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate as for Eradicane alone.
ERADICANE + BLADEX (EPTC + SAFENER + CYANAZINE)
3¾-4¾ pt Eradicane-6.7 lb/gal + 1½-2 qt Bladex-4 lb/gal or 2-2½ lb Bladex-80% wp
Tank-mix. Control of most annual grasses and very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Consistent results. Some weeds may emerge in extremely cool soil conditions. Adequate crop tolerance. Use the lower rates for light, low organic matter soil. Rates of 3% (EPTC + safener) + 1½ (cyanazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Not for sandy soil with less than 2% organic matter. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. No carryover.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate as for Eradicane alone.

SUTAN + (BUTYLATE + SAFENER)
4¼ pt Sutan + - 6.7 lb/gal
Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses. Not effective on broadleaves. Consistent performance except for possible reduced control in extremely cool soil conditions. Safening agent provides adequate crop tolerance. Lower rates give less consistent results. Should be applied within 2 weeks of planting. Plant corn no more than 2 inches deep. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. No carryover. Do not use on seed corn.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate immediately to a depth of 2-3 inches. Use a tandem disk set to cut 4-6 inches deep, a field cultivator with sweeps operated at 5-6 mph, or other implement that thoroughly mixes the herbicide into the soil. A second incorporation improves uniformity, especially under trashy or wet soil conditions. A tandem disk with small blades followed by a field cultivator with a harrow or leveling device usually provides good incorporation under most conditions.

One-hour incorporation delay not recommended; except if surface soil is dry, wind velocity is low, and immediate incorporation was prevented by unexpected problems. Treated soil is removed from row area with lister or furrow planted corn. Improper incorporation reduces control.

SUTAN + + ATRAZINE (BUTYLATE + ATRAZINE)
3¾-4¾ pt Sutan + - 6.7 lb/gal + 1½-2 qt atrazine-4 lb/gal or 1½-2 lb atrazine-80% wp
Tank-mix. Very good to excellent control of many annual grasses and several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Better late season broadleaf control than Bladex combination. Good crop tolerance. Consistent performance except for possible reduced control under extremely cool soil conditions. Use lower rates on light, low organic matter soil and higher rates on heavy, clay soil or for certain special weed problems. Rates of 3% (butylate) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. Refer to carryover crop limitations in atrazine section. Do not use on seed corn.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate as for Sutan + alone.

SUTAN + + BLADEX (BUTYLATE + CYANAZINE)
3¾-4¼ pt Sutan + - 6.7 lb/gal + 1½-2 qt Bladex-4 lb/gal or 2-2½ lb Bladex-80% wp
Tank-mix. Very good to excellent control of many annual grasses and several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Excellent control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Good late season control. Excellent crop tolerance. Use lower rate on light, low organic matter soil. The 2½ lb/A active rate of atrazine has been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Preplant and preemergence applications may be made in liquid nitrogen fertilizer.

Carryover may damage soybeans, sunflowers, small grain, and legume/grass seedings the following year. Corn and sorghum are tolerant. Risk of carryover is greatest on high pH, low organic matter soils or eroded knolls. Risk is increased in dry seasons and with reduced tillage systems. Carryover is minimized with low rates used in combination with other soil applied herbicides. Soybeans and flax usually tolerate carryover from rates up to 1 lb/A active in conventional tillage. Preplant or preemergence applications may be made by air using 1 qt carrier for each 1 qt of atrazine liquid or 1 gpa carrier for each pound of other formulations. Minimum carrier for ground application is 5 gpa for liquid and 10 gpa for other formulations.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate into top 2 inches of soil with a field cultivator or shallow disk during final seedbed preparation. Most consistent application method. Provides best large-seeded broadleaf control. Not affected by heavy rainfall.

PREEMERGENCE. Requires ¾ to 1 inch rain within one week after application. Less consistent. Use a harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall.

EARLY POST-EMERGENCE. Without oil. Post-emergence application with crop oil strongly preferred. Apply before weeds are over 1½ inches tall. Apply by using minimum of 2 gpa by air or 5 gpa for liquid and 10 gpa for other formulations by ground.

ATRAZINE (ATRAZINE)
2-3 qt atrazine-4 lb/gal or 2½-3¼ lb atrazine-80% wp or 2.2-3.3 lb AAtrex-90% wdg
Excellent control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. High rates provide good to excellent control of several large-seeded broadleaves. Annual grass control erratic. Very consistent on broadleaves. Good late season control. Excellent crop tolerance. Use lower rate on light, low organic matter soil. The 2½ lb/A active rate of atrazine has been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Preplant and preemergence applications may be made in liquid nitrogen fertilizer.

Carryover may damage soybeans, sunflowers, small grain, and legume/grass seedlings the following year. Corn and sorghum are tolerant. Risk of carryover is greatest on high pH, low organic matter soils or eroded knolls. Risk is increased in dry seasons and with reduced tillage systems. Carryover is minimized with low rates used in combination with other soil applied herbicides. Soybeans and flax usually tolerate carryover from rates up to 1 lb/A active in conventional tillage. Preplant or preemergence applications may be made by air using 1 qt carrier for each 1 qt of atrazine liquid or 1 gpa carrier for each pound of other formulations. Minimum carrier for ground application is 5 gpa for liquid and 10 gpa for other formulations.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED. Incorporate into top 2 inches of soil with a field cultivator or shallow disk during final seedbed preparation. Most consistent application method. Provides best large-seeded broadleaf control. Not affected by heavy rainfall.

PREEMERGENCE. Requires ¾ to 1 inch rain within one week after application. Less consistent. Use a harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall.

EARLY POST-EMERGENCE. Without oil. Post-emergence application with crop oil strongly preferred. Apply before weeds are over 1½ inches tall. Apply by using minimum of 2 gpa by air or 5 gpa for liquid and 10 gpa for other formulations by ground.
**LASSO (ALACHLOR)**

2-3½ qt Lasso-4lb/gal or 16-26 lb Lasso-15% gran (broadcast)

Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses. Fair control of pigweed and lambsquarters with high rates and favorable conditions. Consistent on annual grasses when rainfall or soil moisture requirements are met. Very good crop tolerance. Rates vary according to soil type and application method. Rates of 2½-3 lb/A active alachlor have been satisfactory in most preemergence SDSU tests. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for air. Granule and spray formulations appear to be equally effective. Granules are applied to the soil surface behind the press wheel. Do not exceed the recommended rate for granules. No carryover.

**SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED.** Incorporate Lasso spray into top 2 inches of soil with field cultivator, shallow disk, multiweeder, or other suitable implement during final seedbed preparation. Flextine harrow is not satisfactory. Better results than preemergence when rainfall is very limited, but slightly less control than preemergence application with adequate rainfall. May be more consistent in low rainfall areas. Some rainfall improves control; heavy rain reduces results. Proper incorporation may be difficult with trashy, lumpy seedbed. Use 1 pt/A more Lasso than for preemergence. Rates of 3½ qt/A Lasso have been used in most tests.

**PREEMERGENCE.** Requires ½ to ¾ inch rainfall within one week after application. Use a harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall is received. Travel the same direction as the rows if banded.

**LASSO + ATRAZINE (ALACHLOR + ATRAZINE)**

2-2½ qt Lasso + 1-1½ qt atrazine-4lb/gal or 1½-2 lb atrazine-80% wp or 1.1-1.7 lb AAtrex-90% wdg

Tank-mix. Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded broadleaves. Consistent performance. Better late season control than with Bladex combinations. Excellent crop tolerance. Rates vary according to soil type and application method. Use low rates on light, low organic matter soil. High rates are for heavy, clay soil and to improve control of certain weeds. Rates of 2-2½ lb (alachlor) + 1 lb (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory for most preemergence SDSU tests. Preplant and preemergence applications may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for air. Refer to carryover crop limitations in atrazine section.

**SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED.** Incorporate as for Lasso alone. Use 1 pt/A more Lasso than for preemergence.

**PREEMERGENCE.** Refer to Lasso section.

**DUAL (METOLACHLOR)**

2-3 pt Dual-8lb/gal

Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses. Fair control of pigweed with high rates and favorable conditions. Consistent on annual grasses when rainfall or soil moisture requirements are met. Weed control similar to alachlor when used preemergence in approximately equal rates. Low rates for light, low organic matter soil. Rates of 2½-3 lb/A active metolachlor have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Very good crop tolerance. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground and 2 gpa for air. No carryover.

**SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED.** Incorporate into top 2 inches of soil with field cultivator; shallow disk, multiweeder, or other suitable implement during final seedbed preparation. Better results than preemergence when rainfall is very limited, but gives slightly less control than preemergence application with adequate rainfall. Some rainfall improves control; heavy rain reduces effectiveness. Proper incorporation may be difficult with trashy, lumpy seedbed. Deeper incorporation reduces control. Use maximum rate for soil type. No carryover.

**PREEMERGENCE.** Requires 1½-½ inch rain within one week after application. Harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall. Travel same direction as the rows if banded.

**DUAL + ATRAZINE (METOLACHLOR + ATRAZINE)**

Bicep

1½-2½ pt Dual-8lb/gal + 1-2 qt atrazine-4lb/gal or 1½-2½ lb atrazine-80% wp or 1.1-2.2 lb AAtrex-90% wdg

2-4 pt Bicep-2½ + 2lb/gal

Tank-mix or use commercial premix (Bicep) containing 2½ lb/gal metolachlor + 2 lb/gal atrazine active. Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large seeded broadleaves. Consistent performance when rainfall or soil moisture requirements are met. Better late season control than Bladex combinations. Excellent crop tolerance. Use lower rates on light, low organic matter soil. Rates of 2-2½ lb metolachlor + 1 lb atrazine lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Higher atrazine rates improve control of certain large-seeded broadleaves but also increase carryover. Tank-mix preferred as it allows flexibility of rates so carryover can be minimized. Bicep is best suited to continuous corn rotation because of high ratio of atrazine to metolachlor in the premix. Preplant and preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Bicep is labeled for ground application only. Refer to carryover crop limitations in atrazine section.

**SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED.** Incorporate as for Dual alone.

**PREEMERGENCE.** Refer to Dual section.

**EARLY POST-EMERGENCE.** May be applied before the 2-leaf stage of weeds, but before corn is 5 inches tall. Less consistent. Primarily as an alternative if unforeseen conditions prevented earlier application. Harrowing or rotary hoeing to remove emerged weeds will improve results.

---

**SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED.** Incorporate as for Dual alone.

**PREEMERGENCE.** Refer to Dual section.

**EARLY POST-EMERGENCE.** May be applied before the 2-leaf stage of weeds, but before corn is 5 inches tall. Less consistent. Primarily as an alternative if unforeseen conditions prevented earlier application. Harrowing or rotary hoeing to remove emerged weeds will improve results.
ATRAZINE + CROP OIL (DICAMBA)

BANVEL

BEXTON + BLADEX

4/Corn Herbicides

RAMROD, BEXTON, PROPACHLOR (PROPACHLOR)

RATES VARY ACCORDING TO TIME OF APPLICATION.

EARLY POST-EMERGENCE.

PENDENCY. Refer to sections for Sexton or Bladex. Do not apply after crop emergence.

BEXTON + BLADEX (PROPACHLOR + CYANAZINE)

REFERENCES. Use oil concentrate at the rate of 1 qt/A for ground application. Some crop yellowing or leaf tip burn may occur under cool, wet conditions. Do not add atrazine section.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Use shallow harrowing or rotary hoeing if weeds emerge before rainfall is received. Travel the same direction as the rows if banded. Do not incorporate.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Use shallow harrowing or rotary hoeing if weeds are ahead of the corn.

REFERENCES. To remove emerged weeds.

REFERENCES. Do not apply after crop emergence.

REFERENCES. Apply 1/4-1 qt Banvel-4lb/gal. Good to very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves and perennial broadleaves. Considered more effective than 2,4-D for Canada thistle, Kochia, smartweed, or wild buckwheat. Does not control mustard. Better crop tolerance than 2,4-D, but can cause browning in certain crops. Use high rate on heavy soil. May be applied in liquid fertilizer carrier. Use a harrow or rotary hoe to remove emerged weeds.

REFERENCES. To remove emerged weeds.

REFERENCES. Perfectly controlled with atrazine. Rates of 4-5 (propachlor) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Tank-mix preferred because it allows using low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid formulations easier to handle and are less irritating. Preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa (15 gpa for Ramrod liquid) for ground equipment. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using 5 gpa carrier. No carryover.

REFERENCES. Requires 1/4-1 inch rainfall within one week after application. Preferred application. Use shallow harrowing or rotary hoeing if weeds emerge before rainfall is received. Travel the same direction as the rows if banded. Do not incorporate.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Do not apply liquid fertilizer carrier. Use a harrow or rotary hoe to remove emerged weeds.

REFERENCES. Good to very good control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Excellent crop tolerance. Consistent performance if rainfall received. Rates of 4 (propachlor) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Tank-mix preferred because it allows using low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid formulations easier to handle and are less irritating. Preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa (15 gpa for Ramrod liquid) for ground equipment. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using 5 gpa carrier. No carryover.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Do not apply after crop emergence.

REFERENCES. Good to very good control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Excellent crop tolerance. Consistent performance if rainfall received. Rates of 4-5 (propachlor) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Tank-mix preferred because it allows using low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid formulations easier to handle and are less irritating. Preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa (15 gpa for Ramrod liquid) for ground equipment. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using 5 gpa carrier. No carryover.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Do not apply after crop emergence.

REFERENCES. Good to very good control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Excellent crop tolerance. Consistent performance if rainfall received. Rates of 4-5 (propachlor) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Tank-mix preferred because it allows using low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid formulations easier to handle and are less irritating. Preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa (15 gpa for Ramrod liquid) for ground equipment. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using 5 gpa carrier. No carryover.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Do not apply after crop emergence.

REFERENCES. Good to very good control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Excellent crop tolerance. Consistent performance if rainfall received. Rates of 4-5 (propachlor) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Tank-mix preferred because it allows using low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid formulations easier to handle and are less irritating. Preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa (15 gpa for Ramrod liquid) for ground equipment. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using 5 gpa carrier. No carryover.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Do not apply after crop emergence.

REFERENCES. Good to very good control of several annual grasses and small-seeded annual broadleaves. Fair control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Excellent crop tolerance. Consistent performance if rainfall received. Rates of 4-5 (propachlor) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Tank-mix preferred because it allows using low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid formulations easier to handle and are less irritating. Preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa (15 gpa for Ramrod liquid) for ground equipment. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using 5 gpa carrier. No carryover.

REFERENCES. Preferred method. Refer to propachlor section.

REFERENCES. Do not apply after crop emergence.
BANVEL + 2,4-D AMINE (DICAMBA + 2,4-D)

1½-¼ pt Banvel-4lb/gal + 1-1½ pt 2,4-D amine-4lb/gal

Provides better control of more weeds than either herbicide used alone. High rates are the maximum rate for each herbicide alone and provide optimum broadleaf perennial control. Consider patch treatment to reduce risk of injury on large acreages. For general broadleaf control, 1½ pt Banvel + ½ pt 2,4-D amine/A is suggested. Speed can be reduced to provide higher rate on patches of perennials. Follow drift and other precautions in Banvel or 2,4-D section. Refer to special weed problem section for hemp dogbane program using higher rates applied after the silks are brown.

POST-EMERGENCE. Use drop nozzles after corn is 8 inches tall. Do not apply after corn is 36 inches tall or later than 15 days before tassel.

2,4-D

½-1 pt 2,4-D amine-4lb/gal
1/8-1/3 pt 2,4-D ester-4lb/gal

POST-EMERGENCE. Very good control of most emerged annual and perennial broadleaved weeds. Refer to Special Weed Problems section. Use drop nozzles after corn is 8 inches tall (soil to tip of whorl leaf). Do not apply later than 1 week before silking. Risk of brittleness increases in cool and wet or hot and humid conditions. Wind storms may cause lodging or breakage. Hybrids vary in tolerance; however, hybrid susceptibility is also affected by growing conditions. Drop nozzles reduce risk of injury. Avoid cultivation for 7 days after spraying. Do not use wetting agents or other additives. Slightly higher rates will improve perennial weed control, but risk of injury increases. Check product label.

HARVEST AID. Apply after silks are brown or after black layer stage in seed fields. Dries weeds to facilitate harvest. Appears to substantially reduce amount and viability of sunflower seed; velvetleaf affected much less. Good retreatment for perennials. Excellent crop tolerance. Use 1 lb/A active of ester or amine forms with high clearance sprayer. Formula 40 and Esteron 99 are labeled for aerial application.

OTHER CORN HERBICIDES

BLADEX (CYANAZINE)

1½-3 qt Bladex-4lb/gal or 1½-3¼ lb Bladex-80% wp

Good to very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves and good control of several annual grasses. Higher rates give very good control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Better grass control than atrazine. Has been less consistent than some other treatments. Used primarily in combination with other herbicides. Do not use on sandy soils. Preplant and preemergence applications may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 15-20 gpa for ground or 4 gpa for air. No carryover.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED. May be incorporated into top 1-2 inches of soil. Gives better performance with very limited rainfall but less control than preemergence application with adequate rainfall. Reduced control in wet seasons.

PREEMERGENCE. Must have ¾ to 1 inch of rain within one week of application. Use a harrow or rotary hoe to remove weeds that emerge before rainfall.

EARLY POST-EMERGENCE. Apply before weeds are over 1½ inch tall and before corn has more than 4 leaves. Results variable; however, grass and annual broadleaf control can be very good to excellent under good conditions. Wettable powder only. Use 1½-2½ lb/A Bladex-80% wp. Some risk of crop injury. Yellowing and leaf tip burn may be noted with cool, wet conditions. Rainfall, dew, or high humidity improves results. In dry conditions, add a non-petroleum based surfactant. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for ground or 4 gpa for air.

PROWL (PENDIMETHALIN)

1½-2 pt Prowl-4lb/gal

Good to very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves and good control of several annual grasses. Higher rates give very good control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Better grass control than atrazine. Has been less consistent than some other treatments. Used primarily in combination with other herbicides. Do not incorporate, as crop injury can be severe. The 2 qt/A rate has been used in most SDSU tests. Fair crop tolerance. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. No carryover.

PREEMERGENCE. Requires ¼-1 inch of rainfall within one week after application. Rainfall very critical for good results. Do not harrow before crop emergence.

PROWL + ATRAZINE (PENDIMETHALIN + ATRAZINE)

1½-1½ pt Prowl-4lb/gal + 1-1½ pt atrazine-4lb/gal or 1¼-2 lb atrazine - 80% wp

Tank-mix. Good to very good control of several annual grasses and good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Slightly better velvetleaf control than other preemergence combinations. Slightly less consistent early season weed control than for other preemergence combinations. Rates of 1½ (pendimethalin) + 1 (atrazine) lb/A active have been used in SDSU tests. Refer to Prowl section for application directions and atrazine section for carryover crop limitations.

PREEMERGENCE. Refer to Prowl section.

EARLY POST-EMERGENCE. Apply before crop has more than 2 leaves. Do not use liquid fertilizer carrier. Has shown promise as an alternative where preemergence treatments have not been applied because of unforeseen delays. Rates same as for preemergence.

PROWL + BLADEX (PENDIMETHALIN + CYANAZINE)

1-1½ pt Prowl-4lb/gal + 1½-2 pt Bladex-4lb/gal or 2-2½ lb Bladex-80% wp

Tank-mix Good to very good control of several annual grasses and several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Has been less consistent than other treatments in some tests. Rates of 1½ (pendimethalin) + 1¼ (cyanazine) lb/A active have been used in most SDSU tests. Application equipment directions same as for Prowl alone.

PREEMERGENCE. Refer to Prowl section.

DUAL + BANVEL (METOLACHLOR + DICAMBA)

2-2½ pt Dual-8lb/gal + 1 pt Banvel-4lb/gal

PREEMERGENCE. Tank-mix. Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses. Good to excellent control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Short term control of certain large-seeded annual broadleaves. Performs better than other combinations when rainfall limited; however length of control is less when rainfall adequate. Reduces drift problem potential. Does not control perennials. Post-emergence Banvel following preplant or preemergence treatments usually provides better control and is preferred for perennials. Plant corn at least 1½ inch deep. Risk of corn stunting if heavy rain occurs at emergence. Do not use on light, sandy soil. Not for furrow planted corn. Do not incorporate or harrow before corn emerges. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa.
6/Other Corn Herbicides

**LASSO + BANVEL (ALACHLOR + DICAMBA)**
2½ qt Lasso-4lb/gal + 1 pt Banvel-4lb/gal

**PREEMERGENCE.** Refer to Dual + Banvel section. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa.

**EARLY POST-EMERGENCE.** Crop should be no more than 3 inches tall and weeds should have not more than 2 leaves. Apply in minimum of 15 gpa water. Slightly less risk of crop injury from Banvel, but chance of reduced grass control from Lasso.

**PROWl + BANVEL (PENDIMETHALIN + DICAMBA)**
1 1/2 qt Prowl-4lb/gal + 3/8 qt Banvel-4lb/gal

**PREEMERGENCE.** Refer to Dual + Banvel section.

**ATRAZINE (ATRAZINE + DICAMBA)**
1-2 qt atrazine-4lb/gal or 1½-2¾ lb atrazine-80% wp + ½ pt Banvel-4lb/gal

**PREEMERGENCE OR EARLY POST-EMERGENCE.** Tank-mix. Good control of annual broadleaves but poor control of annual grasses. Rainfall required for preemergence. Post-emergence applied before grasses are 1½ inch tall. Do not use crop oil or surfactant. Other treatments using these herbicides appear to perform better in most situations.

**BASAGRAN (BENTAZON)**
1½-2 pt Basagan-4lb/gal

**POST-EMERGENCE.** Excellent control of cocklebur. Very good control of sunflower and velvetleaf. Control is best on actively growing, small weeds. Lower rate is for cocklebur under 6 inches, velvetleaf under 2 inches, and sunflower under 4 inches. Use higher rate for cocklebur up to 10 inches, velvetleaf to 5 inches, and sunflower to 6 inches.

Oil concentrate is suggested for most situations. Use oil at rate of 1 qt/A in minimum of 20 gpa carrier with minimum of 40 psi pressure for ground and 1 pt/A in minimum of 5 gpa at 40 psi for air. Very good crop tolerance. Corn is usually at the 1- to 5-leaf stage when treated. Primarily for special situations where maximum crop safety is important. May be tank-mixed with all formulations of atrazine using ½-¾ (bentazon) + ½-¾ (atrazine) lb/A active. Limited data. Do not mix with other herbicides. Do not treat corn under stress.

**PARAQUAT**
1-2 pt Paraquat-2lb/gal

Paraquat is a non-selective, non-residual, contact herbicide which may be used at planting in combination with other herbicides in no-till or reduced tillage systems. Paraquat controls emerged grasses and broadleaves and topgrowth of perennials. Rates of 1-1½ pt/A paraquat are adequate for most small weeds; high rate is for larger weeds or dense stands. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa carrier. Paraquat is highly toxic; follow handling and safety precautions. Restricted Use pesticide. Several combination treatments for these systems are listed below.

Amount of product per acre, tank-mix.

(Liquid formulations listed; however, an equivalent amount of other formulations may be used. Add X-77 at the rate of 1 pt/100 gal of solution.)

1-2 pt Paraquat + 2-3 qt atrazine-4lb/gal
1-2 pt Paraquat + 1½-4 qt Bladex-4lb/gal
1-2 pt Paraquat + ½-2¾ qt Bladex-4lb/gal + 2-2½ qt Lasso-4lb/gal
1-2 pt Paraquat + ½-2¼ pt Dual-Bib/gal + 1½-2 qt atrazine-4lb/gal
1-2 pt Paraquat + 2-3 qt Lasso-4lb/gal + 1-2 qt atrazine-4lb/gal

**ROUNnDUP (GLYPHOSATE)**
1-4 qt Roundup-3lb/gal

Roundup is a non-selective, translocated, foliage applied herbicide used as a spot treatment for perennials or to control emerged weeds when used at planting in no-till or reduced tillage systems. There is no soil residual. All emerged vegetation will be damaged or killed.

**SPOT TREATMENT.** Corn will be killed in treated area. Use 2-4 qt/A Roundup. Weeds should be growing actively and have reached boot or bud stage. Primarily for field bindweed, Canada thistle, milkweed, or quackgrass. Consult label for precautions and mixing restrictions for hand equipment. Use extreme caution to prevent drift.

**NO TILL or REDUCED TILLAGE SYSTEMS.** Controls emerged annual grasses and broadleaves. Use higher rate for weeds over 6 inches tall. Follow all label precautions. Several combination treatments are listed below.

Amount of product per acre, tank-mix.

(Liquid formulations listed; however, equivalent amounts of other formulations may be used.)

1-1½ qt Roundup-3lb/gal + 1½-2½ pt Dual-8lb/gal + 1½-2 qt atrazine-4lb/gal
1-1½ qt Roundup-3lb/gal + 2-3 qt Lasso-4lb/gal + 1-2 qt atrazine-4lb/gal.

---

**SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS IN CORN**

Herbicides listed below are considered the best choice for the weed problem. Results will vary according to local conditions.

**ANNUAL GRASS (green, yellow, & bristly foxtail; sandbur)**

**ERADICANE** Preplant incorporated. Excellent control of foxtail species. Best choice for sandbur. Good control of barnyardgrass. Most consistent of deeply incorporated treatments. Rates used in combination treatments also provide adequate grass control. Refer to Eradicane section.

**SUTAN** Preplant incorporated. Very good to excellent control of foxtail species. Good sandbur control. May be used in combination with other herbicides without reducing grass control. Refer to Sutan section.

**LASSO or DUAL** Preemergence or shallow preplant incorporated. Excellent control of most foxtail species. Late emerging yellow or bristly foxtail may escape. If used in combination treatment, use maximum rate of Lasso or Dual for soil type. Best control achieved with preemergence application with adequate rainfall. Variable on sandbur. Refer to section for Lasso or Dual.

**PROPACHLOR** Preemergence (Ramrod, Bexton, Propachlor). Excellent control of several foxtail species. Late season grasses may emerge, especially in wet seasons. Most consistent preemergence treatment in lower rainfall areas. Full rate for soil type when used alone gives best control. If used in combination treatment, use maximum rate of propachlor for soil type. Refer to propachlor section.
WILD OATS
ERADICANE
Preplant incorporated. Most consistent and highest level of control. Use maximum rate for soil type. May be used in combination with other herbicides without reducing control. Refer to Eradicane section.

ATRAZINE + OIL
Post-emergence. Primarily a rescue treatment. Considerable variability. Use 2 lb/A active with full rate of crop oil. Note crop rotation limitations. Refer to atrazine section.

WILD CANE, WILD PROSO MILLET
ERADICANE or SUTAN *
Preplant incorporated. Rates higher than for annual grasses. Best control with 7½ pt/A Eradicane or Sutan *. Lower rate gives less control. Eradicane gives slightly better control at equivalent rates. May be mixed with atrazine or Bladex if Eradicane or Sutan * rate is not reduced. Refer to Eradicane section.

SMALL-SEEDED ANNUAL BROADLEAVES (kochia, Russian thistle, pigweed, lambsquarters)
ATRAZINE
Excellent control with preplant or preemergence atrazine alone or with 1 to 1½ lb/A active used in combination with other herbicides. Better late season control than with Bladex, especially in wet seasons. Atrazine plus crop oil early post-emergence gives very good control. Note crop rotation limitations. Refer to atrazine section.

BLADEX
Very good to excellent control with full preemergence rate for soil type. Combination rate of 1½ lb/A active with other herbicides gives good control. Weak on pigweed. Early post-emergence treatments with 1.5 lb/A active with a non-petroleum surfactant gives good to very good control. Some risk of leaf burn. Refer to Bladex section.

BANVEL + 2,4-D AMINE
Post-emergence. Better than 2,4-D alone for kochia. Rates of 1½-2 lb/A acid equiv. are satisfactory for small weeds and reduce risk of crop injury when compared to maximum rates. Use drop nozzles after corn is 8 inches tall. Moderate crop tolerance. Refer to Banvel + 2,4-D section.

SUNFLOWER, COCKLEBUR
ATRAZINE
Rate of 2-3 lb/A active atrazine applied preplant incorporated gives good control. Sunflower control better than cocklebur. Lower rates in combination treatments give partial control. Seedlings emerging from depths below the treated area may escape. Post-emergence application of 1½-2 lb/A active atrazine with crop oil gives very good control of emerged weeds. Note crop rotation limitations in atrazine section.

BLADEX
Full rate for soil type applied preemergence gives fair to good control if rainfall received. Sunflower control better than cocklebur. Lower rates used in combination provide partial control. Early post-emergence application of 1½ lb/A active cyanoazine gives good control of emerged weeds. Refer to Bladex section.

2,4-D
Post-emergence applications give very good control of emerged weeds under 6 inches tall. Ester formulations give better control of larger weeds. Later emerging weeds will escape. Pre-harvest applications of 1 lb/A acid equiv. after the silks are brown but before seeds are developed will reduce weed populations the next year. Becoming very popular. Refer to 2,4-D section.

BANVEL + 2,4-D AMINE
Post-emergence application of 1-8/1-4 (dicamba) plus 1-4/1-2 (2,4-D amine) lb/A acid equiv. gives very good control of emerged weeds under 6 inches tall. Use drop nozzles after corn is 8 inches tall. Refer to Banvel + 2,4-D amine section.

BASAGRAN
Post-emergence. Very good control. Cocklebur more sensitive than sunflower. Most potential where carryover and drift must be avoided and where crop tolerance is a major factor. Refer to Basagran section.

VELVETLEAF, VENICE MALLOW
ATRAZINE
Rates of 2-3 lb/A active atrazine applied as a shallow preplant incorporated treatment provide very good control. Use maximum rate for soil type. Preemergence application less consistent. Post-emergence applications of 1½-2 lb/A active atrazine give very good control. Lower rates used in combination with other herbicides give 20-40% less control. Atrazine plus crop oil gives very good control of emerged weeds. Note crop rotation limitations in atrazine section.

ERADICANE + ATRAZINE
Eradicane at 4¾ pt/A applied preplant incorporated + 1½ lb/A active atrazine gives very good control. Rates of Eradicane up to 7½ pt/A improve results. Refer to Eradicane + atrazine section.

2,4-D or BANVEL + 2,4-D AMINE
Post-emergence. 2,4-D alone or 2,4-D amine in combination with Banvel at recommended rates gives better control than Banvel alone. Preharvest application of 2,4-D less effective in reducing seed production than for some other weeds. Marginal crop tolerance. Refer to 2,4-D or Banvel + 2,4-D section.

BASAGRAN
Post-emergence. Good to very good control. Refer to sunflower/cocklebur section above and Basagran section.

QUACKGRASS
ATRAZINE
Split application. Very good control. Apply 2 lb/A active atrazine in fall or spring. Plow 1-3 weeks later. Make a second application of 2 lb/A active in the spring as a preplant, preemergence, or post-emergence application. Best annual weed control.

Single application. Apply 4 lb/A active in fall or spring. Plow 1-3 weeks later. Corn must be planted for 2 years with either system. Plan to cultivate crop.

ROUNDUP
Apply in fall after harvest or in spring before late planted crop. Quackgrass should be actively growing and at least 8 inches tall. Fall treatment gives better control. All emerged weeds are affected. Roundup is translocated throughout the plant. Do not till in the fall or spring prior to spring application. Delay planting as long as possible to allow for maximum growth. Do not till for 3 days after application. Use 2-3 qt/A Roundup. No carryover or residual weed control. Plan to cultivate crop.

Spot treatment. Refer to Roundup section.

CANADA THISTLE, FIELD BINDWEED
BANVEL + 2,4-D AMINE
Post-emergence. Combination gives very good suppression of emerged plants. Better control than either herbicide used alone. Treat patches only.

Use maximum rates for best results. Application with drop nozzles after first cultivation will give best fall suppression but may be applied over the top until corn is 8 inches tall. Best treatment for field bindweed. Marginal crop tolerance. Refer to Banvel + 2,4-D section.

BANVEL
Early post-emergence. Good choice if Canada thistle is emerging and growing rapidly in early season. Apply before corn is over 5 inches tall. Use ½ to 1 pt/A. High rate gives best suppression. If corn is over 5 inches tall, maximum rate is ½ pt/A. Treat patches. Marginal crop tolerance. Refer to Banvel section.

2,4-D
Post-emergence. Use drop nozzles after corn is over 8 inches tall. Amines are used at slightly higher rate and give slower kill. Some labels allow for higher rates to improve control, but risk of injury increases. Marginal crop tolerance. Refer to 2,4-D section.

ROUNDUP
Spot treatment. Refer to Roundup section.
**8/Special Weed Problems**

**HEMP DOGBANE**

**BANVEL + 2,4-D AMINE**

Preharvest. Treat after the silks are brown and the dogbane has enlarged, pink root buds, but before leaves begin to yellow. Weeds must be growing actively. Gives 60-80% control. Use ½ pt Banvel + 1 lb/A acid equiv. 2,4-D amine. Apply with ground or air equipment. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Refer to Banvel + 2,4-D amine section.

**COMMON MILKWEED**

**BANVEL**

Post-emergence. Poor to fair suppression. Does not reduce stands. Better than 2,4-D. Plowing helps weaken weeds. Refer to Banvel section.

**VOLUNTEER ALFALFA**

**BANVEL**

Post-emergence. Use rates of ½ pt Banvel + ¼-½ lb/A acid equiv. 2,4-D amine. Follow precaution and directions in Banvel + 2,4-D section.

**YELLOW NUTSEDGE**

**ERADICANE or Sutan +**

Preplant incorporated. Use 4¾-7½ pt/A. Higher rate improves results. Good control. Eradicane better than Sutan + at equal rates. May be used in combination with other herbicides if Eradicane or Sutan + rate is not reduced. Soil should be worked thoroughly. Use with cultivation. Refer to Eradicane or Sutan + section.

**DUAL or LASSO**

Shallow preplant incorporated. Use maximum rate for soil type. Good to very good control. Dual slightly more effective. May be used in combination with other herbicides if Dual or Lasso rate is not reduced. Use with cultivation. Refer to Dual or Lasso section.

**BASAGRAN**

Post-emergence when weed is 6-8 inches tall. Good control. Two applications of 1½-2 pt/A split 7-10 days apart give best control. Useful for spot treatment or as a followup. Refer to Basagran section.

**ATRAZINE**

Shallow preplant incorporated applications of 4 lb/A active atrazine provide fair to good control. Early post-emergence application of 2 lb/A active with crop oil applied when weed is 2-3 inches tall gives equal control. Seedbed should be thoroughly tilled. Use with cultivation. Refer to atrazine section for carryover crop limitations.

---

**Herbicides for Sweet Corn**

The following are labeled for sweet corn. Check the product label for special precautions.

- Lasso
- Lasso + AAtrex/Atrazine
- Lasso + Bladex
- Ramrod/Bexton/Propachlor
- Ramrod/Propachlor + AAtrex/Atrazine
- AAtrex/Atrazine
- Eradicane + AAtrex/Atrazine
- Eradicane + Bladex
- Basagran
- Eradicane
- Sutan +
- Sutan + + AAtrex/Atrazine
- Sutan + + Bladex
- 2,4-D
- Bladex

---

**Herbicide Cost**

The table below gives the cost per acre, based on suggested retail prices for the previous season, for several herbicide treatments. The amounts shown are for the low and high rates. Consult your local dealer for actual cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREATMENT</th>
<th>AMT/PRODUCT/A</th>
<th>HERBICIDE COST/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eradicane</td>
<td>3¾-4¼ pt + 1½-2 qt</td>
<td>$12.67-16.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradicane + Bladex</td>
<td>3¾-4¼ pt + 1½-2 qt</td>
<td>18.56-23.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradicane + atrazine</td>
<td>3¾-4¼ pt + 1-2 qt</td>
<td>15.51-21.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutan +</td>
<td>4½ pt</td>
<td>13.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutan + + atrazine</td>
<td>3¾-4¼ pt + 1-1½ qt</td>
<td>13.13-17.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutan + + Bladex</td>
<td>3¾-4¼ pt + 1-½ qt + 1 pt</td>
<td>16.19-21.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutan + + Bladex + atrazine</td>
<td>3¾-4¼ pt + 1½ qt + 1 pt</td>
<td>17.61-20.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine</td>
<td>2-3 qt</td>
<td>5.68-8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasso</td>
<td>2-3½ qt</td>
<td>8.35-14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasso + atrazine</td>
<td>2-2½ qt + 1-½ qt</td>
<td>11.18-14.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasso + Bladex</td>
<td>2-2½ qt + 1-2 qt</td>
<td>12.27-18.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>2-3 pt</td>
<td>11.74-17.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual + atrazine</td>
<td>1½-2½ pt + 1-2 qt</td>
<td>11.65-19.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual + Bladex</td>
<td>1½-2½ pt + 1-2½ qt</td>
<td>11.74-24.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propachlor</td>
<td>4-6 qt</td>
<td>14.90-22.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propachlor + atrazine</td>
<td>2½-4 qt + 1-½ pt</td>
<td>12.14-19.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexton + Bladex</td>
<td>3-6 qt + 1-1½ qt</td>
<td>15.09-28.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banvel</td>
<td>¼ pt</td>
<td>1.29-5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine + oil</td>
<td>1½-2 qt + 1 gal</td>
<td>5.85-7.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banvel + 2,4-D amine</td>
<td>½-1 pt</td>
<td>2.02-4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>½-1 pt</td>
<td>70.0-1.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>