Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 4 Issue 8 *Southwest Research-Extension Center Reports*

Article 26

2018

Tank Mixtures of Vida for Late Summer Weed Control in Fallow

R. S. Currie Kansas State University, rscurrie@ksu.edu

P. W. Geier Kansas State University, pgeier@ksu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr

🔮 Part of the Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons, and the Weed Science Commons

Recommended Citation

Currie, R. S. and Geier, P. W. (2018) "Tank Mixtures of Vida for Late Summer Weed Control in Fallow," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 4: Iss. 8. https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.7646

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 2018 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.





2018 SWREC Agricultural Research

Tank Mixtures of Vida for Late Summer Weed Control in Fallow

R.S. Currie and P.W. Geier

Summary

Kochia control at soon after application was best when Vida (pyraflufen) was tank mixed with glyphosate, 2,4-D amine, and/or dicamba. However, no Vida treatment controlled kochia more than 60% one month after treatment. Treatments containing glyphosate, 2,4-D, and/or dicamba without Vida did not control kochia more than 33% during the first month. Similarly, Russian thistle control was best regardless of evaluation date when Vida was applied alone or tank mixed with another herbicide. Vida treatments provided 90 to 94% Russian thistle control one month after treatment. Treatments without Vida controlled Russian thistle no more than 63%.

Introduction

Previous studies have shown that adding glyphosate, 2,4-D, or dicamba could ameliorate Vida's weakness of rapid tissue burn without significant translocation. It was unknown if such tank mixes could control older, larger weeds later in the season. Therefore, it was the objective of this study to compare tank mix Vida with glyphosate, 2,4-D, and/or dicamba for late season fallow weed control.

Experimental Procedures

An experiment at the Kansas State University Southwest Research-Extension Center near Garden City, KS, evaluated Vida alone and in tank mixtures for late summer weed control in fallow. All herbicides were applied using a tractor-mounted, compressed- CO_2 sprayer calibrated to deliver 20 GPA at 30 psi and 4.2 mph. Application, environmental, and weed information is given in Table 1. The experiment was conducted on a Beeler silt loam soil with pH 7.6 and 2.4% organic matter. Plots were 10 × 35 feet and arranged in a randomized complete block with four replications. Visual control of kochia and Russian thistle was determined on September 15 and 29, and October 12, 2017, which corresponded to 8, 22, and 35 days after herbicide treatment (DAT), respectively.

Results and Discussion

Kochia control at 8 DAT was best when Vida was tank mixed with glyphosate, 2,4-D amine, and/or dicamba (Table 2), and this trend continued through 35 DAT. However, no Vida treatment controlled kochia more than 60% at 35 DAT. Treatments containing glyphosate, 2,4-D, and/or dicamba without Vida did not control kochia more than 33% at 35 DAT. Similarly, Russian thistle control was best regardless of evalua-

2018 SWREC AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

tion date when Vida was applied alone or tank mixed with another herbicide, and Vida treatments provided 90 to 94% Russian thistle control at 35 DAT. Treatments without Vida controlled Russian thistle no more than 63%.

Application date	September 7, 2017		
Air temperature (°F)	62		
Relative humidity (%)	53		
Soil temperature (°F)	64		
Wind speed (mph)	5		
Wind direction	South		
Soil moisture	Very dry		
Kochia:			
Height (inch)	8 to 15		
Density (plants/ft²)	3.2		
Russian thistle:			
Height (inch)	8 to 14		
Density (plants/ft ²)	4.6		

Table 1. Application and weed information

2018 SWREC AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

		Kochia				Russian thistle		
Treatment ^a	Rate	8 DAT ^b	22 DAT	35 DAT	8 DAT	22 DAT	35 DAT	
	oz/a	% Visual						
Untreated		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vida COC AMS	2.0 1.0% 2.0%	30	53	48	50	85	90	
Vida Glyphosate AMS	2.0 22 2%	35	55	60	53	85	90	
Vida 2,4-D amine COC AMS	2.0 4.0 1.0% 2.0%	35	50	55	48	91	91	
Vida Glyphosate 2,4-D amine AMS	2.0 22 4.0 2%	33	58	58	50	91	94	
Glyphosate AMS	22 2.0%	18	28	30	20	53	55	
Glyphosate 2,4-D amine AMS	22 4.0 2.0%	23	33	33	28	55	63	
2,4-D amine AMS	4.0 2.0%	18	28	25	23	33	30	
Vida Dicamba COC AMS	2.0 4.0 1.0% 2.0%	33	53	58	50	95	94	
Vida Glyphosate Dicamba AMS	2.0 22 4.0 2.0%	38	55	55	53	89	91	
Dicamba AMS	4.0 2.0%	15	28	28	25	35	30	
Dicamba Glyphosate AMS	4.0 22 2.0%	23	33	33	30	55	55	
LSD (0.05)		7	9	10	7	7	8	

Table 2. Vida alone and in tank mixtures for late summer weed control in fallow

^a AMS = ammonium sulfate. COC = crop oil concentrate.

^b DAT = days after treatment. Weed control rating were determined on September 15, September 29, and October 12, 2017.



Figure 1. Untreated control.



Figure 2. Vida 2.0 oz/a plus crop oil concentrate 1% and ammonium sulfate 2%, 26 days after treatment.



Figure 3. Vida 2.0 oz/a plus glyphosate 22 oz/a and ammonium sulfate 2%, 26 days after treatment.



Figure 4. Glyphosate 22 oz/a plus ammonium sulfate 2%, 26 days after treatment.



Figure 5. Dicamba 4.0 oz/a plus ammonium sulfate 2%, 26 days after treatment.



Figure 6. Dicamba 4.0 oz/a plus glyphosate 22 oz/a and ammonium sulfate 2%, 26 days after treatment.