

Control of emerged kochia in a spring burndown

The objective of the study was to evaluate emerged kochia control in a spring burndown. Treatments were applied May 21 to 0.5-4 inch kochia. Kochia at this site is suspected to be glyphosate resistant as control has been poor.

In previous studies, products containing sulfentrazone (e.g., Spartan, Spartan Charge, Authority MTZ) provided excellent control of emerged kochia when applied with MSO. In this 2015 study, these products provided only poor to fair kochia control. However, other products did not perform as well as in other years either such as Sharpen and Gramoxone.

It is possible that kochia control with these contact-type herbicides may have been affected by low temperatures prior to application. The treatments were applied soon after a period of 12 days where nighttime temperatures were primarily in the mid to low 30's and daytime temperatures were primarily in the 40's and 50's.

Table. Control of emerged kochia in a spring burndown. (1507)						
Treatment	Rate	Timing ^e	Kochia control			
			May-29	Jun-13	Jun-22	Jul-3
			-----%-----			
Untreated			0	0	0	0
Glyphosate ^a	22 oz	PRE	57	58	50	37
Sharpen ^b	2 oz	PRE	73	72	68	60
Gramoxone ^c	2 pt	PRE	83	77	72	63
Liberty ^d	29 oz	PRE	80	72	63	55
Spartan ^b	4 oz	PRE	60	67	68	60
Spartan Charge ^b	5 oz	PRE	76	81	81	73
Spartan + Sharpen ^b	4 oz + 1 oz	PRE	80	89	89	83
Authority MTZ ^b	8 oz	PRE	58	68	68	60
Authority MTZ ^b	10 oz	PRE	65	77	76	67
Metribuzin ^b	0.5 lb	PRE	50	60	62	53
Metribuzin + Aim ^b	4 oz + 1 oz	PRE	78	82	82	73
LSD (0.05)			6.7	10.7	13.7	15.4
^a Applied with AMS (2.5 gal/100 gal)						
^b Applied with AMS + MSO (2.5 gal/100 gal + 1%)						
^c Applied with NIS (0.25%)						
^d Applied with AMS (8.82 gal/100 gal)						
^e Applied May 21 to 0.5-4 inch kochia						