

GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

Herbicide	Product/A (ai/A)	Weeds	When to Apply	Remarks and Paragraphs
Glyphosate ⁹	0.75 to 1.5 lb ae See Remarks.	Emerged grass and broadleaf weeds.	Preplant or anytime prior to crop emergence.	Non-selective, non-residual translocated, foliar herbicide. Add AMS fertilizer at 8.5 lb/100 gal. A3-7 B8
2,4-D ⁴ MCPA ⁴	0.5 to 1 pt 4EC/SL (0.25 to 0.5 lb)	Broadleaf weeds.	Grasses: After 5-leaf stage.	Use rates listed for establishing grasses. A3 A6 T11
Bromoxynil ⁶	1 to 2 pt EC (0.25 to 0.5 lb)		Grasses: Anytime after emergence.	Grass tolerance is excellent. Can be applied to grass-alfalfa mixtures. Registered CRP species include wheatgrasses (crested, tall, western, bluebunch, and intermediate), perennial ryegrass, fescue, Russian wildrye, and alfalfa. Most active in hot, sunny conditions.
Bromoxynil ⁶ & MCPA ⁴	1 to 2 pt 4EC 0.8 to 1.6 pt 5EC (0.25 to 0.5 lb & 0.25 to 0.5 lb)		POST: Grasses: 3-leaf stage or larger.	Refer to Bucril/bromoxynil section above for registered grass species. Consult label for list.
Starane Ultra / generic fluroxypyr ⁴	0.5 - 0.67 pt 1.5EC 0.25 - 0.35pt 2.8EC 3.75 - 5 oz 40WDG (1.5 to 2 oz)	Kochia and some broadleaf weeds.	Spring: Kochia less than 6 inches tall.	Will kill desirable legumes. A3 A6 C5 S6

LAWN (Grass weed control)

Acclaim Extra (fenoxaprop), **Certainty** (sulfosulfuron), **Dimension/Ultra** (dithiopyr), **Drive** (quinclorac), **Pendulum** (pendimethalin), **Weed B Gon Max + Crabgrass Control**.

LAWN (Broadleaf weed control)

	MCP	2,4-D	dic	tric	other		MCP	2,4-D	dic	tric	other
Brush Killer	DCPP	+	+	-	-	Trimec 889	MCPA	+	+	-	-
Coolpower	MCPA	-	+	+	-	Trimec 1000	MCPA	+	+	-	-
Horsepower	MCPA	-	+	+	-	T-Zone/Foundation	-	+	+	+	sulf
Q4	-	+	+	-	quin+sulf	Turflon Ester	-	-	-	+	-
Spartan Charge	-	-	-	-	Carf+sulf	WBG/Chickweed, clover...	-	-	-	+	-
Speedzone	MCPA	+	+	-	Carfentrazone	WBG Weed + Crabgrass	MCPA	+	+	-	quin
Tenacity	-	-	-	-	Mesotrione	Weed Stop for Lawns 2X	MCPA	+	+	-	sulf
Trimec Classic	MCPA	+	+	-	-	WS for L + Crabgrass	-	+	+	-	sulf+quin

Abbreviation: dic=dicamba, diclo=dichlorprop, meso=mesotrione, quin=quinclorac, sulf=sulfentrazone, carf=carfentrazone, tric=triclopyr, WBG=Weed B Gon.

CRP BREAKOUT

R1. CRP breakout or vegetation management when breaking land out of CRP is difficult. Heavy vegetation produced from many years of growth without grazing or haying will make cultivation difficult. For most situations, haying in the summer will help remove much of the vegetation found in CRP. Burning may destroy standing plant residues but will not kill underground roots and is not recommended. Removing vegetation by burning may increase weed seed germination. Methods to control vegetation without destroying residues should be used to enhance soil quality and control erosion.

Cultivation alone will not give satisfactory control of CRP vegetation. A herbicide treatment applied several weeks prior to tillage will reduce the amount of vegetation. Fall-applied herbicides are needed if conventional tillage methods will be used to prepare a seedbed the following year. Fall application allows breakdown of foliage and root plant biomass. Cultivators and some tillage equipment tend to plug during spring tillage when a fall-applied herbicide is not used. Mechanical and cultural vegetation control methods should be followed by a vigorous weed control program the following spring. CRP grasses and forbs may become a problem in the planted crop. Seeding a broadleaf crop after CRP breakout will provide chemical control options not available in grass crops.

NDSU research found that glyphosate at 0.75 lb ae/A applied fall or spring gave less than 70% alfalfa and smooth brome control. Glyphosate at 1.5 lb ae/A applied in fall gave 98% early season alfalfa and smooth brome control but regrowth occurred by mid-summer. A fall application followed by a spring application of glyphosate each at 0.75 lb ae/A or a spring application of glyphosate at 1.5 lb ae/A was required for greater than 90% control of smooth brome. A spring application of glyphosate at 1.5 lb ae/A also provided over 90% alfalfa and smooth brome control. Tillage improved control of perennial regrowth (15 to 20% increase) from fall applications of glyphosate but did not improve control from spring applications.

*Or generic equivalent.