

Dry Bean Weed Control Update
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1/31/2020

Dry Bean Updates

Cover Crops for Weed Control?

> Tolerance to Ultra Blazer

Ragweed is getting tougher

Waterhemp marches west



Cover Crops for Weed Control?

Table 16. Reasons for cover crop use on dry bean fields in 2018.

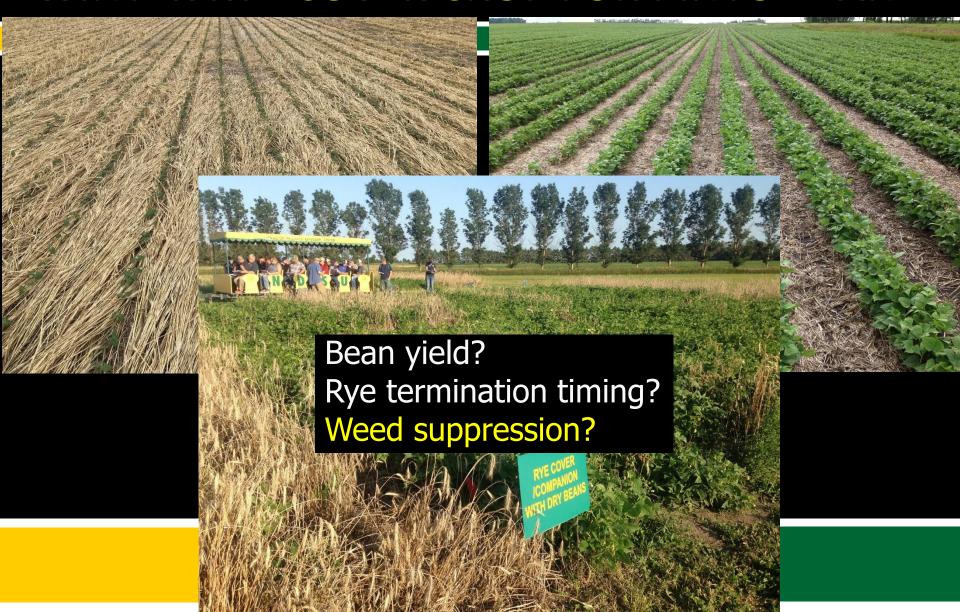
Cover crop practice	Respondents (no.)	Respondents (%) ^a	
Minnesota			
Soil conservation	28	93.3	
Weed control	4	13.3	
Moisture conservation	0	0	
Biodiversity	1	3.3	
No reason given	1	3.3	
North Dakota			
Soil conservation	17	100	
Weed control	1	5.9	
Moisture conservation	2	11.8	
Biodiversity	0	0	
No reason given	0	0	
Northarvest			
Soil conservation	45	95.7	
Weed control	5	10.6	
Moisture conservation	2	4.3	
Biodiversity	1	2.1	
No reason given	1	2.1	

^aPercentages do not total 100% because some respondents gave more than one reason.

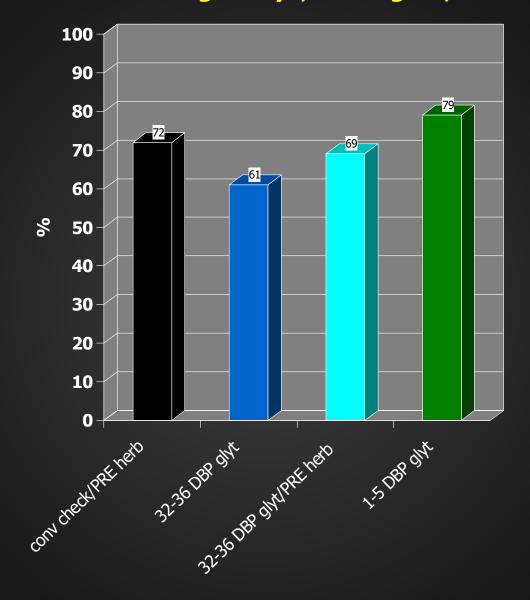
12 • E1902 2018 Dry Bean Grower Survey



WINTER RYE COVER CROP FOR PINTO BEAN

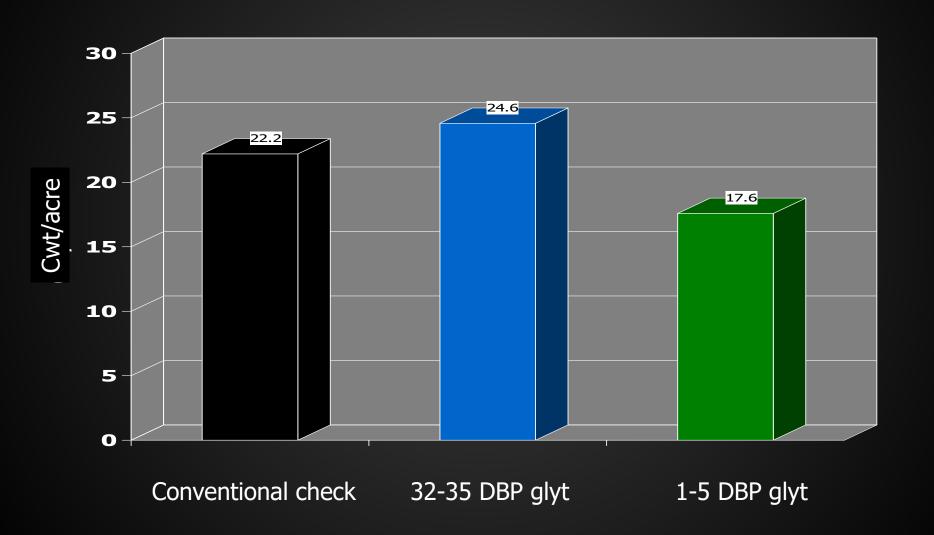


<u>Grass weed control</u>* in pinto bean with conventional check (no rye), and several spring termination timings of rye, Carrington, 2018-19 (2 site-years)



^{*}Primary weeds: foxtail. Visual evaluation prior to POST herbicide application across trial for general weed control.

<u>Pinto bean yield</u> with conventional check, and early and late spring termination of rye, Carrington, 2017-19 (3 site-years)



Rye cover crop/Pinto bean: Weed management notes, 2017-19

- Balance live rye period for benefits (including weed suppression) vs negative impact on dry bean (moisture stress)
- Rye density
 - √ 'high' = increased and extended (after rye termination) weed suppression
- Rye <u>supplement</u> to soil-applied herbicide
 - ✓ potentially a substitute
 - √timely POST herbicide app
 - ✓ watch for tolerant weed species (e.g. legumes [black medic], lanceleaf sage)

Ultra Blazer in Dry Beans?













Use Crop Rotation for Problem Weeds

Table 28. Frequency of previous crops (2014 - 2017) in fields planted to dry bean in 2018.

Year	2017	2016	2015	2014	4-year average
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Crop	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Minnesota					
Alfalfa	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Barley	0	2.2	1.2	0	0.9
Corn	68.9	33.3	55.8	40	49.6
Dry bean	2.2	14.4	24.4	27.1	16.8
Field pea	0	2.2	1.2	0	0.9
Hay/Grass	2.2	0	1.2	0	0.9
No crop	0	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.1
Oats	0	1.1	0	0	0.3
Potato	3.3	4.4	2.3	4.7	3.7
Soybean	1.1	42.2	19.8	21.2	21.1
Sugar beet	20	7.8	2.3	10.6	10.3
Sunflower	0	1.1	0	0	0.3
Wheat	18.9	12.2	9.3	7.1	12
North Dakota					
Barley	7.8	2.2	4.6	3.9	4.6
Canola	0	3.6	0	0.8	1.1
Corn	40.4	10.1	35.9	16.4	25.8
Dry bean	0.7	32.6	17.6	49.2	24.5
Field pea	0	3.6	0	0.8	1.1
Hay/Grass	0.7	0	1.5	0	0.6
Potato	2.1	4.3	1.5	3.1	2.8
Soybean	1.4	35.5	12.2	18.8	16.9
Sugar beet	18.4	8.7	4.6	8.6	10.2
Sunflower	0	4.3	0.8	0.8	1.5
Wheat	61	26.1	51.9	25	41.3



Waterhemp Issues in 2019

Delayed planting (many skipped a PRE)

> Saturated fields

Drowned out areas

Prevent Plant





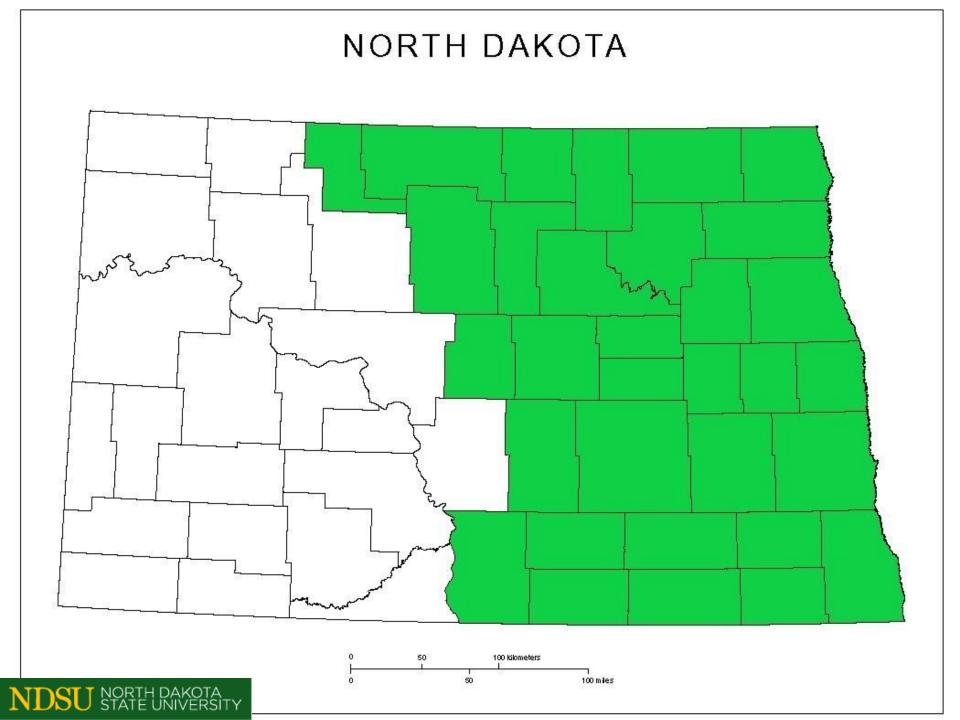


Table 39. Worst weed problem in dry beans in 2018.

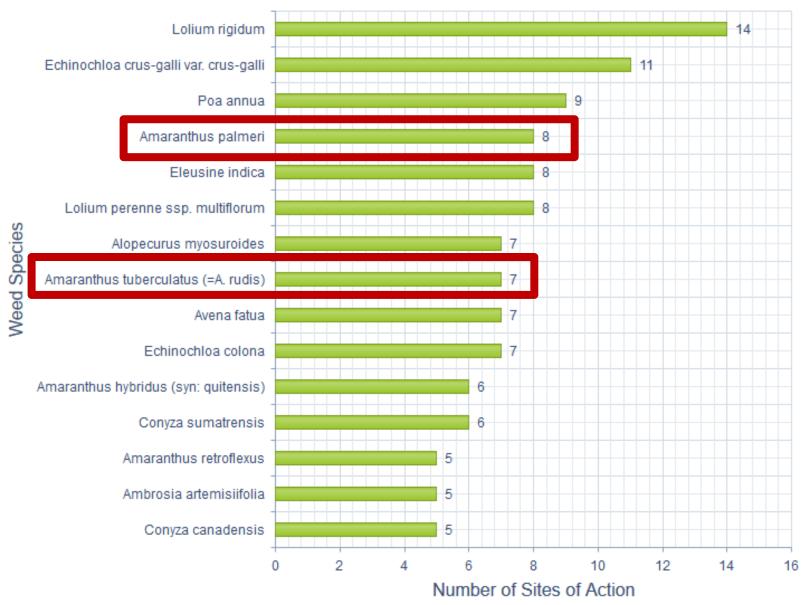
Weed ^a	Respon- dents (no.)	Respon- dents (%)	Acres reported (no.) ^{b,c}	Acres reported (%) ^{b,c}
Minnesota	uents (no.)	uents (70)	reported (110.)	reported (70)
Lambsquarters	27	29	13,881	38.6
Waterhemp	30	32.3	9,049	25.1
Ragweed	16	17.2	4,279	11.9
Redroot pigweed	3	3.2	3,585	10
Nightshade	5	5.4	1,870	5.2
Sunflower	1	1.1	595	1.7
None	3	3.2	590	1.6
Foxtail	2	2.2	541	1.5
Cocklebur	1	1.1	511	1.4
Wild oat	1	1.1	375	1.4
Smartweed	1	1.1	373	1
	2	2.2	245	0.7
Volunteer grain	1			
Kochia	93	1.1	100	0.3
Total	93	100	35,994	100
North Dakota				
Kochia	45	31.5	29,533	34.4
Ragweed	18	12.6	12,451	14.5
Redroot pigweed	17	11.9	9,896	11.5
Lambsquarters	19	13.3	7,291	8.5
Foxtail	3	2.1	7,230	8.4
Nightshade	8	5.6	4,125	4.8
Wild mustard	4	2.8	3,382	3.9
Waterhemp	5	3.5	2,607	3
Canada thistle	5	3.5	1,520	1.8
None	2	1.4	1,276	1.5
Marestail	2	1.4	1,128	1.3
Wild buckwheat	3	2.1	1,045	1.2
Lanceleaf sage	1	0.7	1,000	1.2
Volunteer grain	2	1.4	855	1
Cocklebur	3	2.1	767	0.9
Wild oat	2	1.4	739	0.9
Biennial wormwood	2	1.4	524	0.6
Purslane	1	0.7	410	0.5
Sunflower	1	0.7	100	0.1
Total	143	100	85,879	100

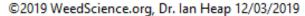
Table 40. Weeds ranked as one

Minnesota Lambsquarters Ragweed Waterhemp Redroot pigweed Nightshade Cocklebur Wild buckwheat Volunteer grain Canada thistle Smartweed Biennial wormwood Kochia Foxtail Sunflower None	(no.) 63 46 43 23 22 8 2 9 7 6	(%) 67.7 49.5 46.2 24.7 23.7 8.6 2.2 9.7 7.5 6.5	(no.) ^b 24,854 19,406 18,126 9,945 7,133 3,016 2,620 2,386 2,145 1,888	(%) ^b 69.1 53.9 50.4 27.6 19.8 8.4 7.3 6.6 6 5.2
Ragweed Waterhemp Redroot pigweed Nightshade Cocklebur Wild buckwheat Volunteer grain Canada thistle Smartweed Biennial wormwood Kochia Foxtail Sunflower	46 43 23 22 8 2 9 7 6	49.5 46.2 24.7 23.7 8.6 2.2 9.7 7.5 6.5	19.406 18,126 9,945 7,133 3,016 2,620 2,386 2,145	53.9 50.4 27.6 19.8 8.4 7.3 6.6 6
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Biennial wormwood Kochia Foxtail Sunflower	2 4	6.5 2.2	1,888	5.2
wormwood Kochia Foxtail Sunflower	4		,	
wormwood Kochia Foxtail Sunflower	4			
Kochia Foxtail Sunflower	4		1,800	5
Foxtail Sunflower	•	4.3	1,688	4.7
Sunflower	6	6.5	1,645	4.6
	J	0.0	1,040	4.0
	2	2.2	725	2
	3	3.2	590	1.6
Wild oat	1	1.1	375	1
Lanceleaf sage	1	1.1	160	0.4
Wild mustard	1	1.1	160	0.4
Venice mallow	1	1.1	112	0.3
North Dakota		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Kochia	82	57.3	51,222	59.6
Lambsquarters Redroot	59	41.3	33,422	38.9
pigweed	51	35.7	28,242	32.9
Ragweed	42	29.4	26,973	31.4
Foxtail	13	9.1	15,306	17.8
Nightshade	22	15.4	14,815	17.3
Wild mustard	23	16.1	12,564	14.6
Volunteer grain	17	11.9	11,372	13.2
Cocklebur	18	12.6	8,079	9.4
Canada thistle	19	13.3	7.713	9
Waterhemp	11	7.7	6,944	8.1
Wild oat	13	9.1	6,510	7.6
Wild buckwheat	12	8.4	6,248	7.3
Marestail	3	2.1	4,228	4.9
Biennial	-		-,	
wormwood	10	7	3,973	4.6
Smartweed		1.4	1,316	



Resistant Species by # of Sites of Action (Top 15)



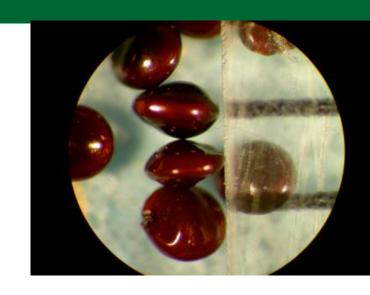




Waterhemp Biology

Seed:

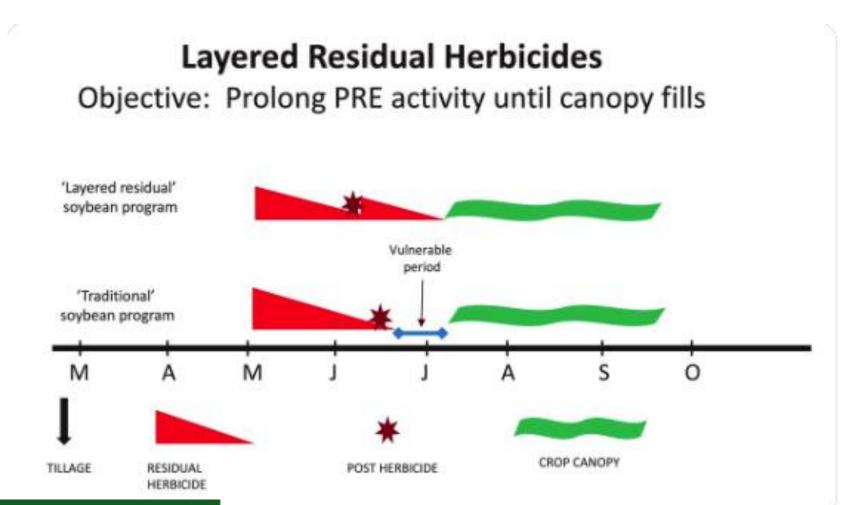
- Prolific seed production
- Long emergence period
- > Small seed size



Biology:

- Rapid growth during ideal conditions
- Dioecious reproductive: Obligate out crosser

Why should I use layered residuals for Waterhemp control in soybean?



Waterhemp Control in Soybeans

(assuming it is glyphosate and ALS resistant but not PPO resistant)

- Start clean and use residuals at planting
 - Sulfentrazone (Authority), flumioxazin (Valor), pyroxasulfone (Zidua)
 - Metribuzin (at least 6 oz), metolachlor (Dual), acetochlor (Warrant), dimethenamid (Outlook), anything yellow
- TIMELY post treatments + another layer of residual
 - Flexstar/Cobra/Blazer + metolachlor, acetochlor, dimethenamid, or pyroxasulfone
 - Or
 - Liberty + metolachlor, acetochlor, dimethenamid, or pyroxasulfone in LL soybean
 - Or
 - Xtendimax/Engenia + approved group 15 in RR2Xtend soybean
 - Or
 - Enlist (tank-mix with Liberty) + approved group 15 in Enlist soybean







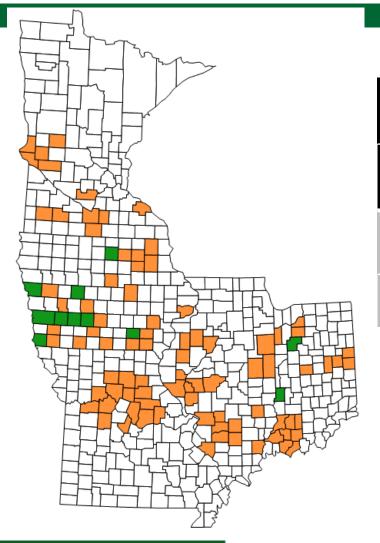


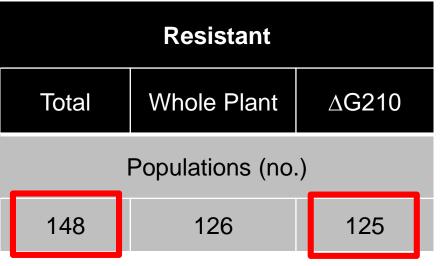
Waterhemp Control in Dry Beans

(assuming it is glyphosate and ALS resistant but not PPO resistant)

- Start clean and use residuals at planting
 - Sulfentrazone (Spartan)
 - Metolachlor (Dual), dimethenamid (Outlook), anything yellow
- TIMELY post treatments + another layer of residual
 - Reflex + dimethenamid (Outlook)
 - Blazer?

Waterhemp Populations with Group #14 Resistance





■ ∆G210 present

84%

■ ∆G210 absent



Waterhemp Control in Dry Beans

(assuming it is glyphosate and ALS resistant AND PPO resistant)

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 - Sulfentrazone (Spartan)
 - Metolachlor (Dual), dimethenamid (Outlook), anything yellow
- TIMELY post treatments + another layer of residual
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Use Crop Rotation for Problem Weeds

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Field pea	0	2.2	1.2	0	0.9
Hay/Grass	2.2	0	1.2	0	0.9
No crop	0	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.1
Oats	0	1.1	0	0	0.3
Potato	3.3	4.4	2.3	4.7	3.7
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How Long Do Pigweed Seed Live??

Palmer amaranth

- Soil Surface
 - 12 months 15%
 - 24 months 5-10%
 - 36 months ~5%
- 6-inches deep
 - 12 months 20%
 - 24 months 10%
 - 36 months 5-10%
- 4 years in a freezer
 - 91 95 %

Waterhemp

- Soil Surface
 - 12 months 15%
 - 24 months 5-10%
 - 36 months 5%
- 6-inches deep
 - 12 months 22%
 - 24 months 10-15%
 - 36 months 5%
- > 4 years in a freezer
 - 91 94 %

When Weeds Actually Help Dry Beans!





