



August 2, 2019

1010 2nd Ave South, PO Box 2806, Fargo, ND 58108
e-mail: kyle.aasand@ndsu.edu Phone: 241-5700

Kyle Aasand
Extension Agent/Cass County
Ag & Natural Resources

BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR WATERHEMP IN DROWNED OUT AREAS

Most of the Valley seems to have finally dried out from the heavy rainfall events in the first half of July. Unfortunately, the receding water has revealed a lot of acres of drowned out crops. To add insult to injury, many of the acres are now susceptible to late season weed flushes. Waterhemp is the most problematic weed to think about in these drowned out areas. Waterhemp can still germinate throughout August and produce more seed before the end of the growing season. In fact, we have already observed new flushes of waterhemp in our research plots in Fargo that spent 14 days under water.

The main goal in these drowned out areas will be the prevention of additional seed production. Tillage is a viable control option. Mowing can help reduce seed production but will not completely eliminate



it. Herbicides can be useful in these drowned out areas. Herbicide choice will probably be driven on a field to field basis depending on the weeds in these areas, the remaining crops in fields with drowned out areas, and the crops surrounding these fields. The remaining crops in these fields are likely well past the growth stage cut-offs of most herbicides, however, these drowned out areas can practically be treated as fallow or prevent plant ground. Group 4 herbicides like 2,4-D or dicamba will be effective on broadleaf weeds. However, extreme caution should be practiced if using those herbicides since nearby sensitive crops will be well into reproductive growth stages where damage from off-target movement is more likely to cause yield loss. Paraquat (Gramoxone, others) and glufosinate (Liberty, others) can offer non-selective control of emerged weeds, but can also cause issues if drift onto sensitive crops occur. Overall, preventing additional weed seed production in these problem areas will give us a leg up on weed control in 2020 and future years.

Joe Ikley Extension Weed Specialist

North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) GDD's & Rainfall

NDAWN Station	Rainfall (Inches)		Corn		Sugarbeet		Soybean		Wheat	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
FARGO NW	9.75	10.77	1747	1421	3155	2746	1747	1421	3294	2935
PROSPER 5NW	7.7	13.31	1587	1358	2969	2643	1587	1358	3099	2840
LEONARD 5N	8.83	9.18	1629	1340	3010	2621	1629	1340	3141	2808

GDD & Rainfall accumulated from a May 2 planting date up to July 17

North Dakota State University

Extension

PO Box 6050 Department 7070

Fargo, ND 58108-6050

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NEW INSECTICIDES REGISTERED IN ND

Sefina® Inscalis® (active ingredient afidopyropen, Group 9D) from BASF is registered for control of soybean aphids in soybeans. The rate is 3.0 fl oz per acre and there is a 7 day Preharvest Interval (PHI). Residual testing on Sefina® found that the residual was efficacious against soybean aphids for 21 days. The estimated cost of Sefina® is about \$6.00 per acre at the 3.0 fl oz per acre rate.

Transform® WG (active ingredient sulfoxalfor, Group 4C) from Corteva is registered for use in the following North Dakota field crops: alfalfa, canola, cereal crops (barley, oats, rye, wheat), field corn, dry beans, potatoes and soybeans. It will control piercing-sucking insect pests including aphids, leafhoppers, plant bugs and potato psyllids. Other crops and insect pests are listed on the label. It is now registered in the North Dakota State Department of Agricultural Pesticide Database. For soybean aphids, the rate is 0.75 -1.0 fl oz per acre and there is a 7 day PHI. An estimated pricing for Transform® WG is about \$7.37 per acre at the 1.0 fl oz per acre rate.

Both Sefina® and Transform® WG are selective insecticides and control only certain insect pests. An advantage is their favorable profile to beneficial insects and bees. These products also provide a unique mode of action and are a good fit for resistance management of insect pests that are known to be resistant to other insecticide groups, such as pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, organophosphates and carbamates.

Janet J. Knodel Extension Entomologist