Control of emerged kochia in a spring burndown

The objective of the study was to evaluate alternative methods for controlling emerged kochia in a spring burndown that may be glyphosate-resistant. There was no crop planted in the field. Herbicide treatments were applied June 5 to 0.5- to 4-inch kochia with about 12 plants/ft^2. All treatments were applied with recommended adjuvants to enhance foliar control.

Glyphosate provided poor kochia control indicating it may be glyphosate-resistant. Sharpen and any Spartan or Authority product provided good to excellent kochia control through mid-July. Gramoxone provided good kochia control as well. Herbicides with longer residual such as Spartan/Authority provided better long-term control.

Table. Control of emerged kochia in a spring burndown. (1407)

		Kochia contol			
Treatment[a]	Rate/A	Jun-12	Jun-19	Jul-02	Jul-17
		----------%----------			
Untreated		0	0	0	0
Glyphosate[b] + AMS	32 fl oz + 2.5 gal	62	72	59	30
Sharpen + MSO + AMS	2 fl oz + 1% + 2.5 gal	98	98	95	89
Gramoxone + NIS	2 pt + 0.25%	98	97	93	85
Liberty 280 + AMS	29 fl oz + 8.82 gal	83	79	62	33
Spartan + MSO	4 fl oz + 1%	95	91	90	92
Spartan Charge + MSO	5 fl oz + 1%	99	99	97	97
Spartan + Sharpen + MSO	4 fl oz + 1 fl oz + 1%	99	98	97	97
Authority MTZ + MSO	10 oz + 1%	97	97	97	94
Authority MTZ + MSO	12 oz + 1%	97	98	98	95
Authority MTZ + MSO	14 oz + 1%	98	98	98	97
LSD (0.05)		5.9	5.3	4.8	4.2
CV		4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3

[a] *All treatments applied June 5 to 0.5-4 inch kochia (no crop)*

[b] *Glyphosate = 3 lb ae formulation*