



# 2020 Preemergence Herbicide Options

Planting the 2020 sugarbeet crop is approaching. It is highly recommended that you consider using a soil applied preemergence herbicide to control glyphosate resistant weeds such as Kochia and Waterhemp. Resistant Kochia is spreading rapidly, germinates as early as sugarbeet, and is very difficult to control after emergence. Planting after April 25<sup>th</sup> increases the risk that Waterhemp will emerge at a similar time as sugarbeet. Since we cannot apply lay-by chloroacetamide herbicides like Outlook, Warrant, or Dual-Magnum until after the 2-leaf stage, most of the Waterhemp/Kochia emerged before this time will have escaped control. We can greatly improve weed control and minimize costly rescue treatments by using a soil-applied preemergence herbicide at planting. What option you choose to follow greatly depends on what resistant weed(s) you are trying to control. All soil applied options are good for Waterhemp but only a high rate of ethofumesate (Nortron or generic) is effective for resistant Kochia. All preemergence herbicides should be applied with 15 gallons of water and medium to course droplets for adequate coverage. Soil applied herbicide terminology and herbicide options are listed below. Call your Agriculturalist with any further questions and remember to Always Follow Label Directions.

**Preemergence (PRE):** herbicide applied to soil after the crop has been planted but before it has emerged

**Pre-Plant Incorporation (PPI):** herbicide applied to soil and lightly incorporated (depth of 2" or less). Often applied to soil before the initial spring tillage with ground sprayer or with spray bar mounted to spring tillage equipment. Aerial application can work but can result in greater streaking, coverage gaps, or overlaps.

| Herbicide    | Rate         | Crop Injury Risk   | Notes   |
|--------------|--------------|--|---|
| Ro-Neet SB   | 4 – 5.3 pt/A | Low  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be incorporated immediately following application</li> </ul>  |
| Ethofumesate | 2 -3 pt/A    | Low  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good Waterhemp control up to 4 weeks</li> <li>Fair Kochia control for non-resistant biotypes but inadequate for resistant Kochia</li> <li>Poor-Fair Lambsquarter control</li> <li>Needs 0.75" rain to activate if used as PRE</li> <li>May reduce cover crop stands</li> <li>Quicker activation and less chance for weed escapes with PPI application</li> </ul>   |
|              | 5 – 7.5pt/A  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low for fine textured soils with high organic matter</li> <li>Greater risk over 6 pt/A on course texture soils</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good Waterhemp control for 8 – 10 weeks</li> <li>Recommend minimum of 5pt/A if resistant Kochia is present in field for good control</li> <li>Poor-Fair Lambsquarter control</li> <li>Needs 0.75" rain to activate if used as PRE</li> <li>Significant injury to cover crop</li> <li>Quicker activation and less chance for weed escapes with PPI application</li> <li>Following crop should not be a grass</li> </ul> |
| Dual Magnum  | 0.5-0.75pt/A | Low  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 – 3 weeks Waterhemp control</li> <li>Fair Lambsquarters control</li> <li>Poor Kochia control</li> <li>Needs 0.5" rain to activate</li> <li>Safe for cover crops</li> <li>Do not recommend PPI application</li> <li>Must sign indemnity label</li> <li>Only branded Dual Magnum is labeled</li> </ul>   |