

# Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

---

Volume 2  
Issue 7 *Southwest Research-Extension Center*  
*Reports*

Article 21

---

January 2016

## Weed Control with Postemergence Applications of Status, Armezon, Atrazine, Corvus, Verdict, and Roundup PowerMax in Irrigated Corn

R. Currie  
*Kansas State University*, rscurie@ksu.edu

P. Geier  
*Kansas State University*, pgeier@ksu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#), and the [Weed Science Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Currie, R. and Geier, P. (2016) "Weed Control with Postemergence Applications of Status, Armezon, Atrazine, Corvus, Verdict, and Roundup PowerMax in Irrigated Corn," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 2: Iss. 7. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.1266>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright January 2016 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



---

## Weed Control with Postemergence Applications of Status, Armezon, Atrazine, Corvus, Verdict, and Roundup PowerMax in Irrigated Corn

### Abstract

All postemergence herbicides provided greater than 98% control of quinoa, common sunflower, Palmer amaranth, and green foxtail. Crabgrass and Russian thistle were more difficult to control. All postemergence herbicides except Roundup PowerMax (glyphosate) alone controlled Russian thistle and crabgrass greater than 89%. Diflexx (dicamba) plus Roundup PowerMax was slightly more efficacious on kochia than Status (diflufenzopyr + dicamba) plus Armezon (topramezone) with atrazine and Roundup PowerMax, and all other herbicides were intermediate for kochia control. Corn yields did not differ between herbicide treatments. However, all herbicides increased grain yields.

### Keywords

irrigated corn, weed control, postemergence applications, kochia, quinoa, common sunflower, Palmer amaranth, green foxtail, Status, Dicamba, Diflufenzopyr, Armezon, Topramezone, Atrazine, Corvus, Isoxaflutole, Thiencazone, Verdict, Dimethenamid, Saflufenacil, Roundup PowerMax, glyphosate

### Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

## **Weed Control with Postemergence Applications of Status, Armezon, Atrazine, Corvus, Verdict, and Roundup PowerMax in Irrigated Corn**

*R. Currie and P. Geier*

### **Summary**

All postemergence herbicides provided greater than 98% control of quinoa, common sunflower, Palmer amaranth, and green foxtail. Crabgrass and Russian thistle were more difficult to control. All postemergence herbicides except Roundup PowerMax (glyphosate) alone controlled Russian thistle and crabgrass greater than 89%. Diflexx (dicamba) plus Roundup PowerMax was slightly more efficacious on kochia than Status (diflufenzopyr + dicamba) plus Armezon (topramezone) with atrazine and Roundup PowerMax, and all other herbicides were intermediate for kochia control. Corn yields did not differ between herbicide treatments. However, all herbicides increased grain yields.

### **Introduction**

It has long been known that Status, Armezon, atrazine, Corvus (isoxaflutole + thien-carbazone), Verdict (saflufenacil + dimethenamid), and glyphosate can provide excellent weed control in corn. However, with the advent of glyphosate resistant Palmer amaranth it has become much more important to use combinations of herbicides with different modes of action applied at different times to provide control of resistant populations. Therefore, it was the objective of this study to measure the impact of these herbicides at various rates and timings.

### **Procedures**

An experiment conducted at the Kansas State University Southwest Research-Extension Center near Garden City, KS, investigated the efficacy of postemergence Status (diflufenzopyr + dicamba), Armezon (topramezone), atrazine, and Roundup PowerMax (glyphosate) in corn. The experimental area was overseeded with a mixture of kochia, green foxtail, crabgrass, common sunflower, and quinoa (as a proxy for wild lambsquarters) seed prior to corn planting. All other weed populations were naturally occurring. All herbicide plots received a preemergence application of Verdict (saflufenacil + dimethenamid) at 10 oz/a or Corvus (isoxaflutole + thien-carbazone) at 3.0 oz/a on April 23, 2015. Postemergence herbicides were applied June 4, 2015 when corn was 6 to 9 inches tall and weeds were 2 to 8 inches tall. All herbicides were applied using a tractor-mounted, CO<sub>2</sub>-pressurized sprayer delivering 20 gpa at 30 psi and 3 mph. Soil was a Ulysses silt loam with 1.4% organic matter, pH of 8.0, and cation exchange

capacity of 18.4. Plots were 10 by 35 feet, and arranged as a randomized complete block replicated four times. Weed control was visually determined July 31, 2015, 57 days after postemergence treatment (DAPT). Grain yields were determined by mechanically harvesting the center two rows of each plot on October 10, 2015, and adjusting the weights to 15.5% moisture.

## Results and Discussion

All postemergence herbicides provided 98 to 100% control of quinoa, common sunflower, Palmer amaranth, and green foxtail at 57 DAPT. All postemergence herbicides except Roundup PowerMax alone controlled Russian thistle and crabgrass 89% or more at 57 DAPT. Diflexx plus Roundup PowerMax was slightly more effective on kochia than Status plus Armezon with atrazine and Roundup PowerMax (99 compared 91% control), and all other herbicides were intermediate for kochia control. Corn yields did not differ between herbicide treatments, but all herbicides increased grain yields 200% or more compared to the untreated checks.

**Table 1. Application information.**

Application timing	Preemergence	Postemergence
Application date	April 23, 2015	June 6, 2015
Air temperature (°F)	53	83
Relative humidity (%)	62	50
Soil temperature (°F)	52	76
Wind speed (mph)	4 to 8	6 to 8
Wind direction	North	North
Soil moisture	Good	Good

**Table 2. Weed control with postemergence applications of Status, Armezon, atrazine, and Roundup PowerMax in irrigated corn.**

Treatment	Rate <sup>a</sup> oz/a	Timing	57 days after POST application							Yield bu/a
			SASKR <sup>b</sup>	KCHSC <sup>c</sup>	CHEQU <sup>d</sup>	HELAN <sup>e</sup>	AMAPA <sup>f</sup>	DIGSS <sup>g</sup>	SETVI <sup>h</sup>	
Verdict	10	PRE	78	95	100	100	98	83	98	195.3
Roundup	22	POST								
PowerMax	0.25%	POST								
NIS										
Verdict	10	PRE	99	97	100	100	100	91	100	194.1
Status	3.75	POST								
Armezon	0.75	POST								
Atrazine	16	POST								
Roundup	22	POST								
PowerMax	0.25%	POST								
MSO										
Verdict	10	PRE	93	91	100	100	100	89	100	200.3
Status	2.5	POST								
Armezon	0.5	POST								
Atrazine	16	POST								
Roundup	22	POST								
PowerMax	0.25%	POST								
MSO										
Verdict	10	PRE	91	94	100	100	100	93	100	196.7
Armezon	0.75	POST								
Atrazine	16	POST								
Roundup	22	POST								
PowerMax	0.25%	POST								
MSO										
Verdict	10	PRE	94	93	100	100	100	90	100	183.4
Status	3.75	POST								
Roundup	22	POST								
PowerMax	0.25%	POST								
MSO										
Corvus	3.0	PRE	99	99	100	100	100	90	100	199.8
Diflexx	10	POST								
Roundup	22	POST								
PowerMax	0.25%	POST								
MSO										
Untreated	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92.5
LSD			6.8	6.6	NS	NS	3.0	5.6	1.7	44.7
(0.05)										

<sup>a</sup> NIS is nonionic surfactant, MSO is methylated seed oil.

<sup>b</sup> SASKR is Russian thistle.

<sup>c</sup> KCHSC is kochia.

<sup>d</sup> CHEQU is quinoa.

<sup>e</sup> HELAN is common sunflower

<sup>f</sup> AMAPA is Palmer amaranth.

<sup>g</sup> DIGSS is crabgrass.

<sup>h</sup> SETVI is green foxtail.





**Figure 1. Untreated control.**



**Figure 2. Verdict 10 oz + Roundup PowerMax 22 oz + NIS 62 days after postemergence treatment.**





**Figure 3. Verdict 10 oz + Status 3.75 oz + Armezon 0.75 oz + atrazine 16 oz + Roundup PowerMax 22 oz + MSO 62 days after postemergence treatment.**



**Figure 4. Verdict 10 oz + Armezon 0.75 oz + atrazine 16 oz + Roundup PowerMax 22 oz + MSO 62 days after postemergence treatment.**





**Figure 5. Verdict 10 oz + Status 3.75 oz + Roundup PowerMax 22 oz + MSO 62 days after postemergence treatment.**