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New Impose™ herbicide protects your peanut investment. Impose controls more than 40 of the toughest broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in peanuts, including morningglory, pigweed, and nutsedge. It gives you a wide window of application, too. And it provides outstanding crop safety. Protect your crop from yield-robbing weeds. Ask for Impose from MANA.

# Impose™

HERBICIDE

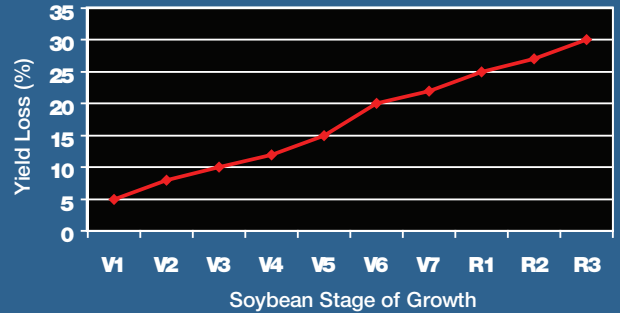
Contains the same active as **Cadre®**

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS.  
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Crop Protection  
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## Timing of weed removal in soybean (30" rows)



## Timeliness means early in weed war



ONE of my favorite radio talk show hosts has a saying: "That makes blood shoot out from my eyes!" Well, what makes blood shoot from most weed scientists' eyes is hearing growers say, "I plan on delaying my postemergence herbicide application until all the weeds have emerged." This is one of the worst weed management strategies a farmer can use, and I will prove it.

Let me introduce you to a concept known as the critical period of growth. The CPG is the time interval when weed control is required to provide maximum crop yield. Weed competition before and after this period does not directly influence yield. The CPG for field corn is somewhere between 20 and 45 days after planting; the CPG for soybeans is between 9 and 38 DAP. The CPG can be extended if an activated, residual herbicide is used at planting. The point is that in both crops, the CPG is early — not late — in the plant's life cycle.

Here's an example, according to the

chart above: A delay in weed removal in soybeans until the V5 stage of growth will result in a 15% yield loss. If a grower averages 40 bushels an acre and sells beans for \$9 a bushel, that equates to a \$54-per-acre loss. That loss will never be recovered no matter how much more money is spent on weed control. The yield loss in this case is the direct result of weeds being allowed to compete with the crop for too long (i.e. you waited until all the weeds emerged).

Weeds are not like crops. Weeds do not grow uniformly. Thus, if you delay postemergence herbicide applications until all the weeds have emerged, some will be big and some will be small. Research and experience have proven over and over again that small weeds are easier to control than large weeds. A small weed to me is 3 inches or less!

As you prepare for your 2009 weed wars, think about more timely postemergence herbicide applications. Spraying weeds that are young and small greatly improves chances for optimum control. Growers who farm large acreages should consider a residual herbicide at planting to extend their postemergence window of application.

As always, good weed hunting!  
*Prostko is an Extension weed scientist for the University of Georgia.*

## Cotton BMP scores mixed

By PAM GOLDEN

COTTON growers who use consultants generally are good about soil testing, planting more than one variety, rotating chemicals, practicing Integrated Pest Management and using plant growth regulators.

They don't, however, sample soil for nematodes and treat appropriately. They still rely on glyphosate or ALS herbicides for weed control. And they don't control pests in field buffer areas.

Though slightly skewed toward Texas practices, that about sums up how the 125 attendees of the Consultants Conference at the 2009 Beltwide Cotton Conference in San Antonio rated producer efforts in light of the First Forty Days and Fruiting to Finish Scorecard on Best Management Practices. About half the

consultants make recommendations on more than 15,000 acres.

The BMPs were developed by a 75-member committee composed of Extension personnel, research scientists and consultants with expertise in multiple disciplines from states across the Cotton Belt.

Members of an expert panel at the conference were especially disappointed that more than two-thirds of the growers ranked their attention to nematodes as very poor or poor.

Charlie Overstreet, Louisiana State University AgCenter, particularly pushed soil sampling for nematodes. "We don't do enough sampling. It's a pain. It's expensive. And we really don't want to do it," Overstreet said. "Even when we rotate we need to have some idea of what populations are out there so we know what to do next."