New Harmony Label-Grazing and Feeding Restrictions

DuPont has just released a new label that allows for grazing and feeding of hay/forage from fields of wheat, barley, oats, and triticale treated with Harmony Extra herbicide. In the past, grazing or feeding of forage was not allowed.

The following statement is directly from the “Grazing” section of the Harmony Extra SG label:

“Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.”

Axial /Osprey/Powerflex Useful Tips-For Ryegrass Control

Axial

- May add an adjuvant
- 5-10 gpa carrier
- May us up to 50% N as carrier, but not sulfu due to possible increased burn
- Use flat fan tips to apply
- Rate is 16.4 oz/acre
- Rainfast in 30 minutes
- Apply prior to emergence of 3rd tiller
- May be applied with listed broadleaf herbicides and fungicides
- Application should be avoided during periods of very cold weather

Osprey

- Osprey is labeled on winter wheat only. DO NOT use on Barley
- Postemergence activity only, no residual
- Maximum LABEL size of ryegrass is 2 tillers
- Maximum LABEL size of susceptible broadleaves is 2 inches tall
- DO NOT topdress liquid or dry within 14 days of Osprey application
- 15 GPA, flat fan nozzles, no flood jets or air-induction nozzles
- Air Temps: for best results spray when day temps are 50 degrees or higher and night time temperatures stay above freezing
- Must use an adjuvant
  - Non-Ionic at 2 qt/100 gal plus 30% at 2 qts/acre or AMS at 2 qt/acre
  - MSO at 1.5 pt/acre
PowerFlex

- New for 2008/2009-limited supply
- Labeled on Wheat Only
- Crop stage: 3-leaf to jointing
- Weeds: ryegrass 2 leaf to 2 tiller broadleaf weeds 2 inches
- Primary target in NC is ryegrass; in limited research in Southeast ryegrass control similar to Osprey
- Can tank mix with other registered wheat POST herbicides exceptions are dicamba, amine 2,4-D, and amine MCPA;
- Up to 50% of carrier (max 30 lb N/acre) can be UAN; .25 to .5% NIS in water; 0.25% in UAN
- Currently a 5 month rotational restriction to soybean

Weeds on label of Osprey and Powerflex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>Osprey</th>
<th>Powerflex</th>
<th>Dicots</th>
<th>Osprey</th>
<th>Powerflex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
<td>Suppress</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual bluegrass</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Mouseear chickweed</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild mustard</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Suppress</td>
<td>Fall only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild radish</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carolina geranium</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va. Pepperweed</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pennycress</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s purse</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vetch</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Spring only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Importance of Using an Adjuvant with Osprey

Many of you have contacted me concerning the importance of using the correct adjuvant with Osprey. The following graph shows the percentage control of various adjuvants over six (6) locations.

Late-season ryegrass control by Osprey as affected by adjuvants.
The Value of Pre-emergent Herbicides

When pre-emergent herbicides are often mentioned the first thing that comes to mind is “A different Mode of Action to combat the Glyphosate Resistant Weed issue”. At least that has been the case in recent years. However, this is not the only value these products bring to the table. Pre-emergent materials can be extremely valuable, when used properly they help buy growers more time with regards to timeliness of the first initial application. As you can see from data the farther a grower gets away from timing of the ideal first application the more valuable a pre-emergent becomes with regards to yields. This has proven true in cotton, corn, and soybean crops.

REMINDER: Call 704.983.3987 to make reservations for the C/S/W Winter meeting by 5 p.m. January 30.

Feature Weed: Annual Bluegrass

Annual bluegrass has become an increasing problem in wheat. This grass can be easily distinguished by the boat-shaped or keeled leaf tips. The increase in bluegrass problems is at least partially due to more no-tillage corn and soybeans. In fields without cover crops but scheduled for no-till summer crops, growers often let a good stand of bluegrass go to seed each spring before burndown. Bluegrass in wheat can be controlled with a 4.74 oz/acre rate of Osprey. The target size of Bluegrass is 1 leaf to 2 tillers. Growers should shoot for applications when Bluegrass clumps are no larger than a 50 cent piece. Control using Osprey is usually good, but slow!
In the past here in the Piedmont, periodically we have issues with Head Blight on wheat. Wheat is most susceptible to infection by the fungus that causes head blight during the *flowering and early stages of grain development*. We also know that fungicides when applied in a timely fashion when conditions are favorable for Head Blight are extremely beneficial. Penn State University has developed a real time calculator in order to predict the likelihood of and outbreak of Head Blight based on current weather. Growers can keep track of whether they are at High/Medium/Low risk for Head Blight based on flowering of wheat and local weather conditions. This is a free service to all growers and is available at: [http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/riskTool.html](http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/riskTool.html)

### Upcoming Events

**Corn/Soybean/Wheat Winter Meeting**

*February 5, 2009*

*Time: 6:30—8:30 p.m.*

Stanly County Agri-Civic Center

**Two Hours Pesticide Credits: N D O X**

Call 704.983.3987 by 5 p.m. January 30.

**Program**

Randy Weisz: Wheat Outlook
Insecticide/Fungicide Issues
Steve Bambara: Storage & Handling Update
Edgar Woods, Palmetto Grain:
Commodity Outlook
2008 Test Plot Update & New Products

**February 23, 2009 9:30 am—1 p.m.**

**Cotton Production Meeting**

Stanly County Agri-Civic Center