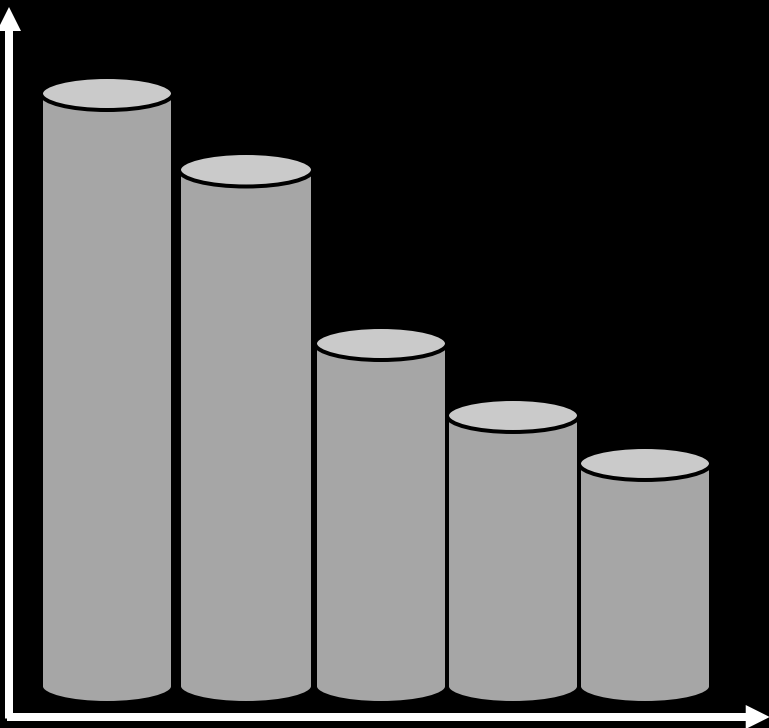
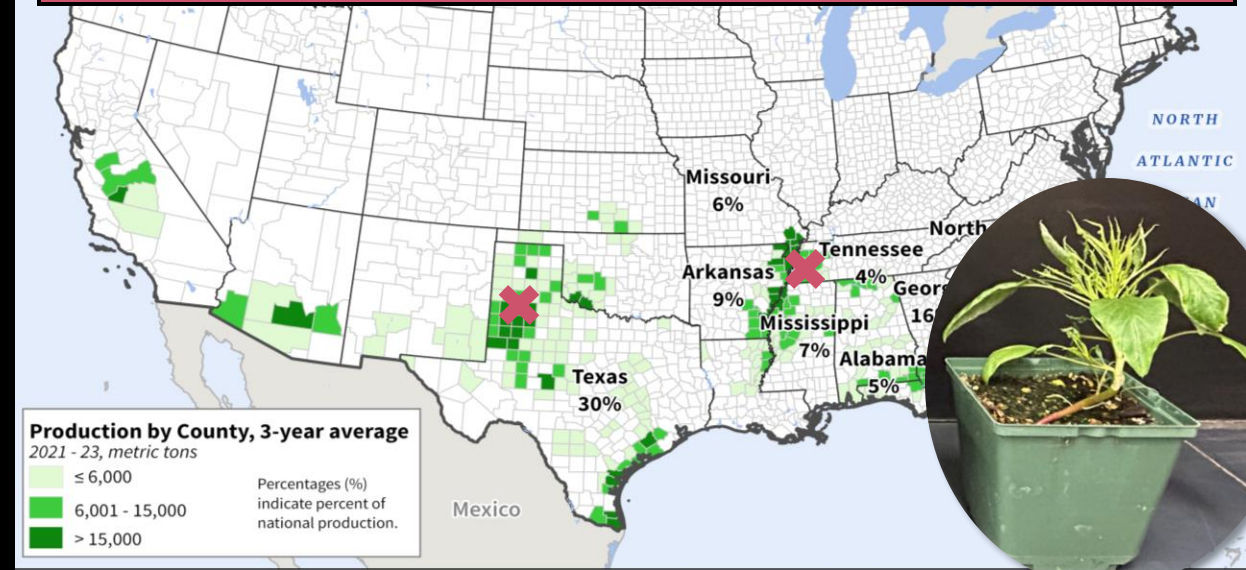


# Texas Cotton Herbicide Use



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2021 Cotton Pesticide Use

## Dicamba-resistant Palmer amaranth identified in Tennessee (2020) and Texas (2022)

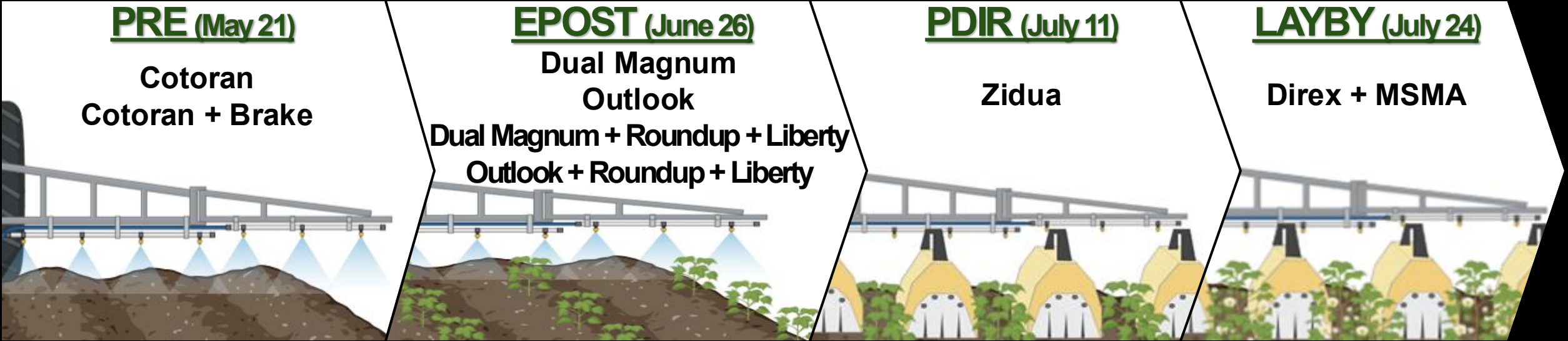


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service  
Pima and Upland Cotton Production Combined

## New(er) Herbicides in Cotton...



# Herbicide Treatments:



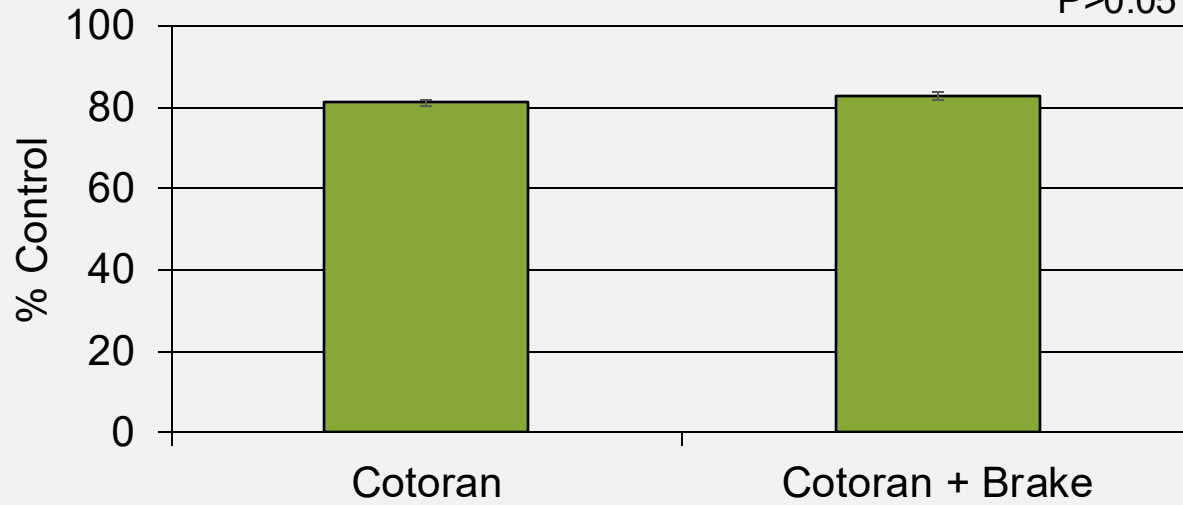
\*Applications containing Roundup PowerMAX 3 + Liberty 280 SL contain AMS at 3 lbs acre<sup>-1</sup>

## Days After Application Until Activating Rainfall (≥0.5"):



### PRE – 33 Days After Application

P>0.05

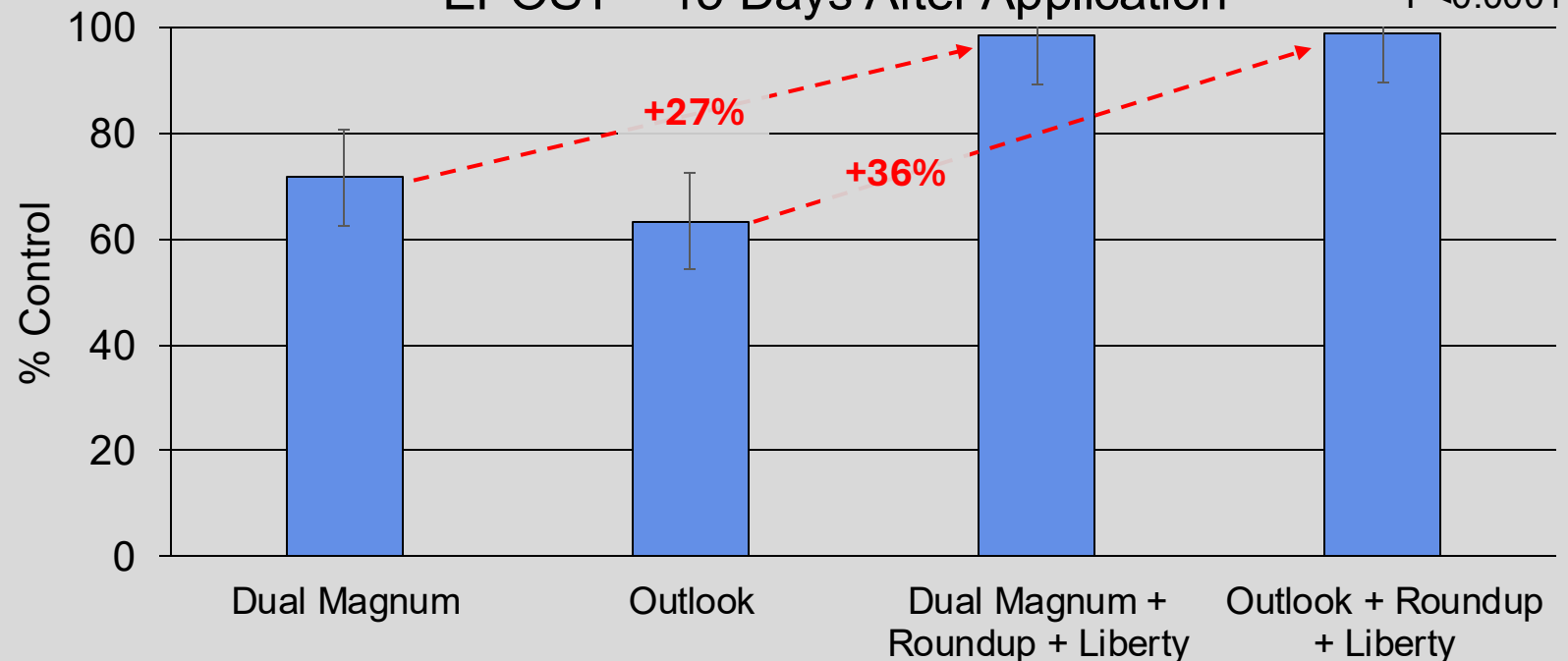


No difference in Palmer amaranth control between one mode of action PRE versus two modes of action PRE

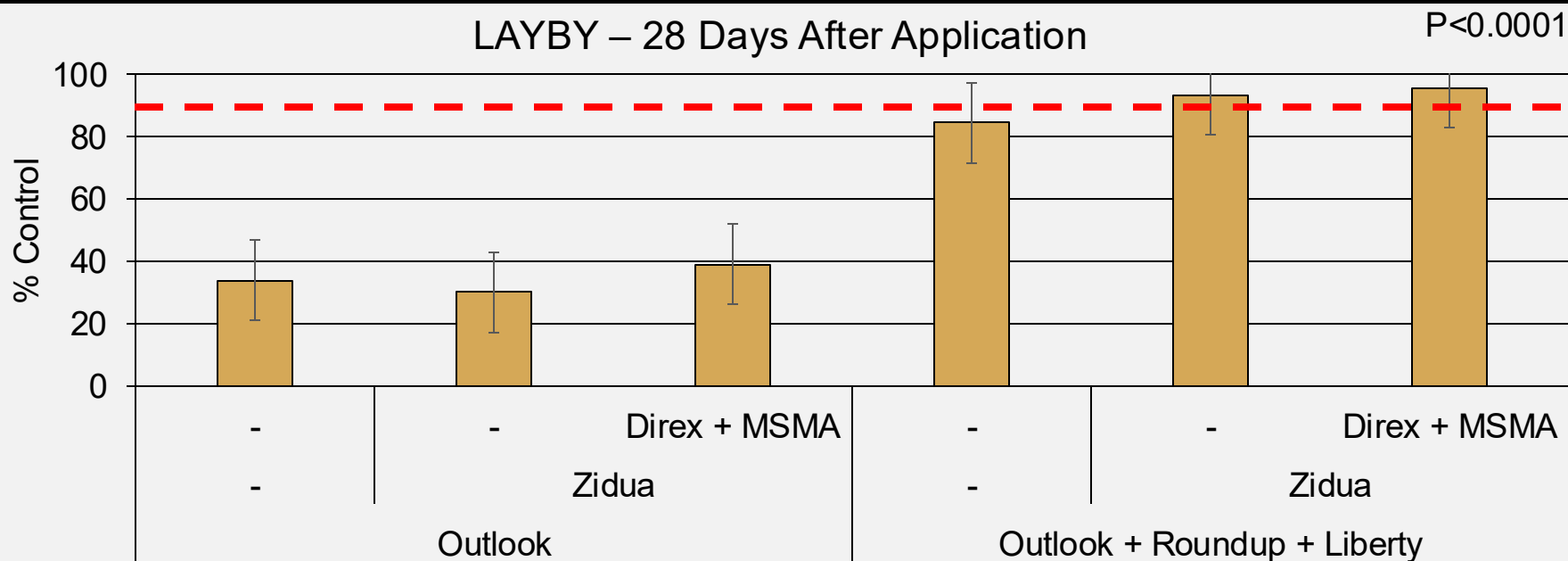
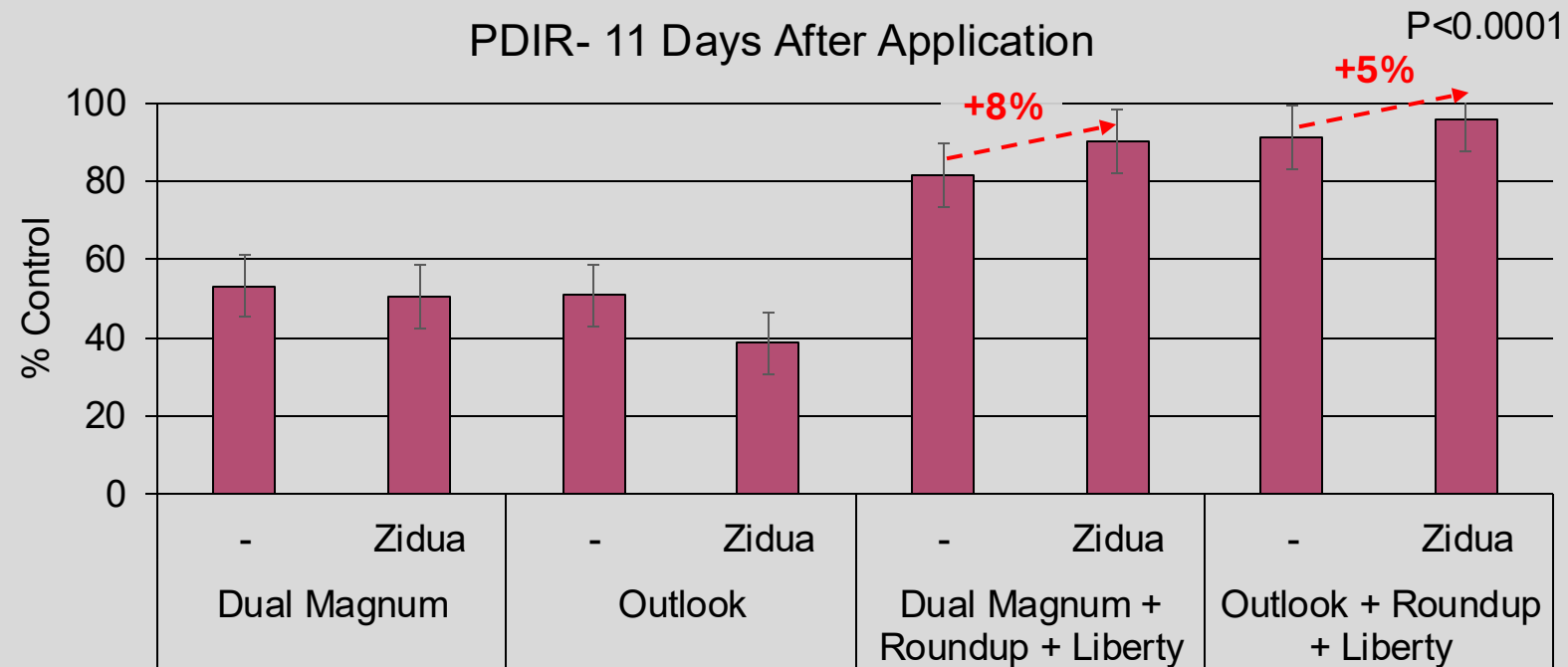
Up to 36% increase in Palmer amaranth control when Roundup + Liberty were added to an EPOST application

### EPOST – 15 Days After Application

P<0.0001



Zidua increased  
Palmer amaranth  
control 5-8%  
following EPOST  
applications  
containing Roundup  
+ Liberty



End-of-season  
Palmer amaranth  
control was ≥93%  
with treatments  
containing an EPOST  
burndown followed  
by a PDIR or LAYBY  
application



EPOST applications containing Roundup + Liberty were a critically important input for dicamba-resistant Palmer amaranth management



Soil residual herbicides applied PDIR and LAYBY were also beneficial for effective season-long weed management



Dicamba-resistant Palmer amaranth can be effectively controlled without the use of dicamba if timely applications are made

