

# Weed Management Challenges in South Texas

Josh McGinty, Ph.D.

Dept of Soil and Crop Sciences

Corpus Christi, TX



# Amaranthus Management

- Many residual options (Cotoran, Caparol, Dual, Warrant, Treflan, Prowl)
- Glufosinate (Liberty, Kong, Interline, Cheetah, Rely)
- Auxin herbicides (Enlist One, Enlist Duo, XtendiMax, Engenia)

# False Ragweed (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)

- Warm-season annual
- Germinates from 48 to 97° F
- Produces 15k to 20k seed/plant
- Tolerant to paraquat and atrazine
- Glyphosate-resistant biotype becoming widespread throughout south TX



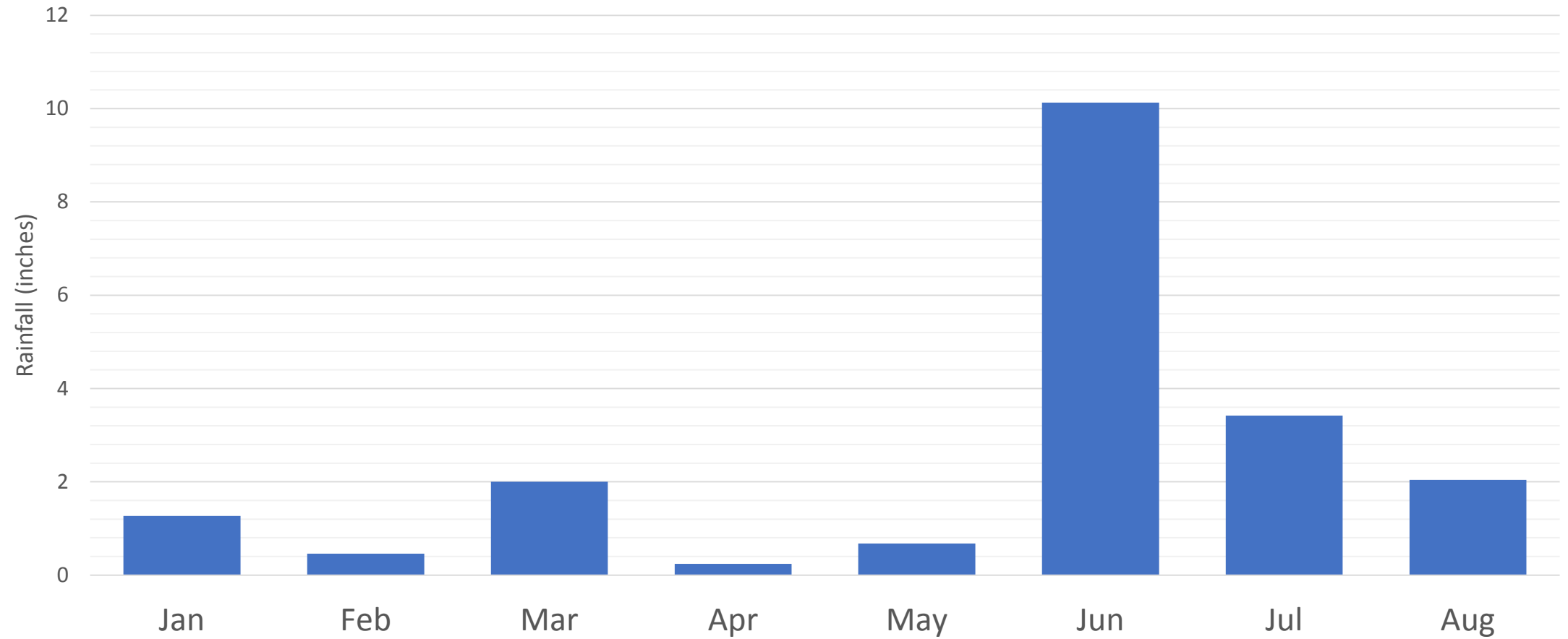




# Parthenium Management

- Residual options – Group 15 herbicides, Cotoran, Caparol
  - Staple and DNA's weak on this species
- Postemergence
  - Sharpen – preplant use only
  - Glufosinate
  - Auxins
  - Bromoxynil-containing herbicides in grain sorghum

# 2018 Season Rainfall – CC AREC





# 2018 Season Experience

- Hot and dry early season
  - Inadequate activation of PRE herbicides
  - Erratic weed flushes
  - All postemergence herbicides less effective than normal
- Extremely heavy late rainfall in mid-June through early July
  - Late weed flushes
  - Wet fields were inaccessible for timely postemergence weed sprays



# 2018 Season Experience – Auxin Technologies

- Overall, a positive experience with both technologies
  - Few dicamba issues in soybean in the Mid-Coast
  - Several 2,4-D drift cases in cotton on the Upper Coast
  - Lower Coast – very few drift issues with either herbicide
- Efficacy issues seemed due to:
  - Environmental conditions
  - Weed size at application



