

# BETWEEN THE ROWS<sup>®</sup>

## Postemergence Corn Herbicide Applications

Wyffels.com

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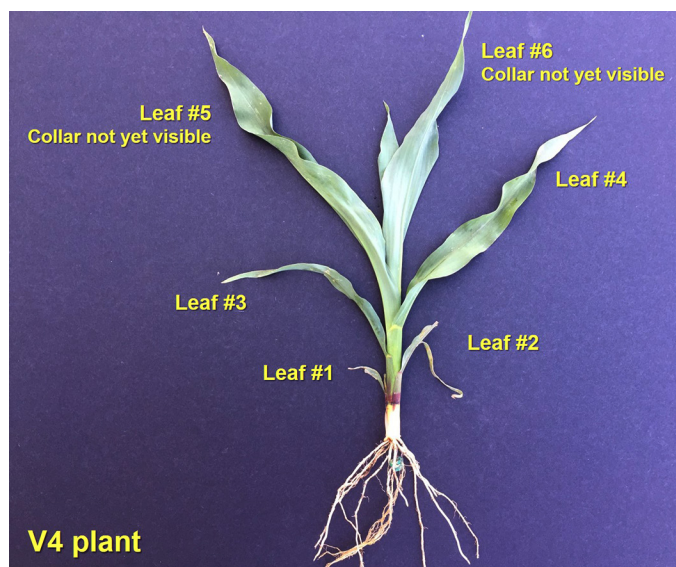
### Yes, you should read the label.

One result of a condensed planting season is an equally condensed postemergence spray season. All postemergence herbicides have specific guidelines to minimize crop injury, including a specific window of application timing. These guidelines are stated in terms of growth stage on herbicide labels, but growth stage definitions often differ among labels. As an example, the atrazine label expresses maximum application restrictions in terms of plant height while the Capreno label uses the leaf collar method.

Table 1 lists minimum and maximum corn stage guidelines as labeled for commonly used herbicides. In some cases, drop nozzles can be used on taller corn to minimize risk of injury. When applying any herbicide, especially when tank mixing herbicides, **always read and follow the label prior to application**. Often times herbicides can have different units of measurement, specific mix order and specific adjuvant/ surfactant requirements.

### Growth Staging

**Leaf collar** – The leaf collar is located where the leaf meets the stalk and is distinguished by a pale color band. Staging plants using the leaf collar method is determined by counting the leaves with a visible collar. Leaves within the whorl, not yet fully expanded and with no visible leaf collar, are not included in this leaf staging method. Leaf stages are usually described as “V” stages. For example, a corn plant at the V2 stage will have two leaves with visible collars. This photo shows a plant at the V4 growth stage.



**Plant height** – Corn plant height is the distance from the soil surface to the arch of the uppermost leaf that is more than 50% emerged from the whorl. This staging should be done on a number of plants and then averaged to overcome any variability among corn plants.

**Table 1. Minimum and maximum corn growth stages for postemergence herbicide applications**

Herbicide	Minimum	Maximum
2,4-D amine/ester	None	8"
Accent Q	None	20" or V6
Aim	None	V8
Anthem ATZ	None	V4
Anthem MAXX	None	V4
Armezon/Impact	None	45-day PHI
Armezon PRO	None	30" or V8
Atrazine 4L	None	12"
Banvel/Clarity	None	8" or 5 leaf
Basagran/Broadloom	None	None
Beacon	4"	20"
Buctril, Moxy, others	None	pre-tassel
Cadet	None	48" or pre-tassel
Callisto	None	30" or V8
Callisto Xtra	None	12"
Capreno	V1	V5
DiFlexx	spike	36" or V6
DiFlexx Duo	None	36" or V6
Hornet WDG/Stanza	None	20" or V6
Laudis	None	V8
Permit	spike	canopy closure
Realm Q	None	20" or V6
Resolve Q	None	20" or V6
Resource	2 lf	V10
Revulin Q	None	20" or V6
Solstice	None	30" or V8
Steadfast Q	None	20" or V6
Status	4" or V2	36" or V8
Stinger	None	24"
Yukon	spike	36"
<b>GLYPHOSATE-RESISTANT CORN</b>		
glyphosate	None	30" or V8
Callisto GT	None	30" or V8
Expert	None	12"
Halex GT	spike	30" or V8
Sequence	None	30" or V8
<b>LIBERTYLINK CORN</b>		
Liberty	None	24" or V7

### Herbicide Tolerance

Sensitivity to certain families of herbicide varies among hybrids. To help minimize the risk of crop injury, Wyffels annually evaluates the response of hybrids to post-emergence applications of the major herbicide families and provides ratings to help you make the best decision (Table 2).

**Table 2.**  
**HERBICIDE TOLERANCE RATINGS**

GENETIC FAMILY*	RELATIVE MATURITY	ALS/SU INHIBITOR	HPPD INHIBITOR	GROWTH REGULATOR
W1516	95	■	■	■
W1588	96	●	■	■
W1636	96	■	■	■
W2198	100	■	■	■
W2236	99	■	■	■
W2506	101	■	■	■
W3488	104	■	■	■
W4198	106	■	■	■
W4358	106	■	■	■
W4796	106	■	■	■
W5086	107	■	■	■
W5518	109	■	■	■
W6408	110	■	■	■
W6826	111	●	■	■
W6956	111	●	■	●
W7198	112	■	■	■
W7456	112	■	■	●
W7696	113	●	■	●
W7726	113	■	■	■
W7878	114	■	■	■
W7888	114	●	■	■
W7956	114	●	■	■
W8228	115	●	■	■
W8646	116	■	■	■
W8936DG	117	■	■	■

- NORMAL TOLERANCE — When label directions are followed.
  - CAUTION — Follow herbicide label directions. Higher than expected crop injury may occur under adverse conditions.
  - ▲ WARNING — Increased risk of crop injury has been observed with this herbicide/hybrid combination.
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- \* GENETIC FAMILY. Wyffels hybrids with the same first three numerals following the "W" have the same base genetics, and the ratings shown apply to all hybrids in that genetic family (EX: W788 ). Ratings for genetic families not shown here will be available on Wyffels.com prior to 2021 planting.

### Reducing Risk

The following management practices can be used to reduce risk of crop injury from herbicides.

- Apply herbicides prior to the V5 corn growth stage.
- After defoliation events (hail/frost) plants must be dug up to properly assess crop growth stage.
- Use the lowest effective labeled rate.
- Use drop nozzles to reduce the amount of herbicide entering the whorl of the corn plant.
- Properly maintain and calibrate sprayers.
- Check herbicide labels for potential insecticide interactions and other restrictions.
- Avoid herbicide application when the corn plant is under environmental stress.
- Avoid application directly before or after expected large swings in daily temperature.
- Avoid application when daytime temperatures are less than 50°F or nighttime temps are below 40°F.
- Avoid applications of growth regulator herbicides during periods of rapid corn growth.
- Only use label-recommended additives.

### Conclusion

This spring could bring a condensed window for applying postemergence herbicides in some parts of the Corn Belt. Be sure to read and follow label instructions to ensure effective weed control without risk of crop injury.

*From the desk of*



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