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Herbicide Label Changes for Asparagus – Doug

Doohan Associate Professor & Weed Ecologist

Stinger is no longer recommended for control of annual and perennial weeds in asparagus. The company rescinded the label because of liability issues. Clarity is an acceptable substitution for Stinger and controls many of the same weeds, such as Canada thistle. Clarity also controls weeds not controlled by Stinger such as field bindweed, pigweeds and chickweeds. Clarity can be applied at 8-16 fl oz/A, multiple applications are okay, provided not more than 16 oz are applied for the season. Apply Clarity in 40-60 gallons of water/A immediately after cutting and at least 24 hours after the next harvest. Emerged spears will crook if contacted by Clarity spray and they should be discarded. For Canada thistle, mixing 8-16 fl.oz/A of Clarity with glyphosate will improve control. An application immediately after the last harvest will be safest and most effective. Do not spray

emerged spears or fern with this tank-mix as severe injury may occur. **Rotating Vegetables After Corn**

Treated with Callisto Doug Doohan, Associate Professor & Weed Ecologist Syngenta has relaxed the Callisto label restriction on rotational crops. Label language under the heading Rotational Crops now reads Planting unspecified rotational crops, or those rotational crops that are specified, at shorter than recommended intervals may result in injury to the rotational crop. This means in essence if you do it, you're on your own and assume all risks. Several years ago we evaluated the effect of various rates of Callisto applied the previous year on carrot snap bean, tomato, cabbage, cucumber and pepper. Trials were conducted at Fremont and at Wooster. Callisto was applied to field corn in mid-June at the POST rates of 3, 6 and 12 oz/A (corresponding to 1, 2 and 3X the recommended rate ie 3 oz/A). With each crop, injury was greater at Fremont than at Wooster, and this location effect has been noted in previous rotational crop experiments with other herbicides. Soil chemistry was relatively similar at both sites but varied greatly in physical traits. The Fremont soil was 75% sand, while the Wooster soil was only 11% sand. At the recommended 1X rate of 3 oz/A, slight, (10% or less) chlorosis was noted on most crops soon after emergence/ transplanting, but did not persist. Cucumbers at the Fremont site displayed more chlorosis (15%) and snap bean was severely injured at both

sites at the 3 oz rate. Cabbage, pepper and tomato injury did not increase appreciably in plots treated with the 6 oz/A rate, suggesting a relatively high level of safety. Carrot was not injured at either site, regardless of rate. Despite early chlorosis, statistically significant yield reductions were not detected, except for snap bean and then only at 6 and 12 oz/A at the Fremont site. These studies were conducted with Calliso alone, no atrazine was used. AAtrex at 0.5 to 1 pt/A on its own should not carry over in sufficient quantity to injure vegetable crops; however, we cannot discount the possibility of synergism between the two herbicides increasing the likelihood of crop injury. Bear in mind that the AAtrex label still reads "(1) Do not rotate to any crop except corn or sorghum until the following year, or injury may occur." and "(6) Do not plant sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small-seeded legumes and grasses the year following application, or injury may occur." Likewise environmental conditions during the year following Callisto/ Atrex use, herbicide uptake by crops and weeds, and the time of application (late in the season vs early spring applications) may impact persistence. In Ontario, Canada an atrazine rate of 1 lb a.i./A or greater is considered as unsafe for growers planning to rotate to vegetables the following year. This guideline has been published in the Ontario Guide to Weed Control (Pubn 75) for more than 20 years.

The 10 Day & Long Term Outlook from NCEP and Accuweather.com

Temperature: For the period from May 11 to May 18, the mean surface temperature for most of OH will be between 40 to 50 degrees F except for extreme eastern and south east counties where the mean surface temperature will be between 50 to 60 degrees F.

For the period, May 19 to May 26, the mean surface temperature for most of OH will be between 50 to 60 degrees F except for extreme northeast OH which will be 10 degrees cooler. For the next 7 days, temperatures will be averaging 8 to 16 degrees below normal.

Precipitation: For the period from May 11 to May 18, the precipitation will average 1–2 inches for most of OH with lesser amounts in extreme northwest OH, but near 3 inches in southeast and south central counties.

For the period, May 19 to May 26, the precipitation will be about 1 to 1.5 inches for northwest OH; about 1 inch in a region from northeast to southwest OH, and 0.5 inches for areas in southeast OH.

SUMMER 2006 FORECAST. AccuWeather.com Expert Senior Meteorologist Joe Bastardis 2006 Summer Forecast calls for a near-normal season in the Northeast and the Pacific Northwest, but the summer will be hot and dry across most of the southern United States

Bastardi is forecasting that there will not be a repeat of the summer of 2005 across the Northeast, when temperatures across the Northeast averaged 3 to 6 degrees above normal.

Warm air pushing northeast from Texas and the Southern Plains will help to fuel a combative pattern that will lead to above normal precipitation in the Northeast, along with an above normal threat of severe weather across the region.

Bastardi's research indicates that this spring is similar to the spring seasons in 1954 and 1985, when there was a northwest flow over the Northeast during the months of June and July. During the summer of 1985, there was a major tornado outbreak over Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New York and Southern Ontario.

The expected spring rainfall will help to blunt the warmth as summer arrives; however, Bastardi feels this summer will mirror the past several summers, when temperatures were relative to normal in the latter half of the season.

Based on Accuweather's map, if you split OH with a line from just south of the Toledo area heading southeast towards the southeast corner of OH near Marietta, the area above or northeast of this line will be wet and stormy. Below or southwest of the same line, that portion of OH will be warm and drier. The Columbus area is basically on the line.