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Methods to Control Volunteer Roundup Ready or Glyphosate-Tolerant Corn in a Corn Replant Situation

Due to the recent cold wet weather, corn planted in early May has struggled to emerge and there are a number of fields which will be replanted. There are four legal options to kill an existing stand of Roundup Ready or GT corn in a replant situation – tillage, Select Max, Gramoxone, or Liberty. Our experience has been that tillage will be the most reliable method, and would not have the waiting interval associated with Select Max, but is not desirable for those in a long-term no-till situation.

Select Max has received a label for control of volunteer corn in a corn replant situation. The use of Select Max will provide better control of volunteer corn than Gramoxone or Liberty, but you cannot plant until 6 days after the field is treated with Select Max. The directions on the label indicate that up to 6 fl oz/A can be applied and NIS at 0.25% and AMS at 2.5 to 4 lb/A should be used as the spray additives. Apply to corn that is 12 inches or less. Avoid overlapping the boom for overlaps may result in rates that can cause excessive crop injury.

Gramoxone or Liberty may not always be 100% effective, but the labels for these products do allow this type of use. In University research trials, Gramoxone (2-3 pt/A) + Sencor (4-6 oz/A) or 32 to 34 oz/A of Liberty has been effective for control of small corn (V1 to V3). Application of Gramoxone alone, without the addition of Sencor, is likely to be less effective. Corn that has advanced past the V3 growth stage will generally be more difficult to control. A combination of Gramoxone plus Sencor is likely to be more effective than Liberty on this size corn, unless Liberty Link corn is planted and a followup treatment of Liberty can be used after emergence of the new stand to control plants that survived the first application.

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