Canada Thistle Control

2,4-D

See “Corn, Sweet—Postemergence” in this section of this handbook.

clopyralid (Stinger)

See “Corn, Sweet—Postemergence” in this section of this handbook.

Rate  Apply 0.124 to 0.25 lb ae/a (0.33 to 0.66 pint/a of Stinger)

Time  Any time after sweet corn emerges until it is more than 18 inches tall.

Remarks  To control Canada thistle, apply when most thistle plants have emerged and thistles are at least 6 to 8 inches wide or tall, but before bud stage. For best results on Canada thistle, use at least 0.5 pint/a product. Do not cultivate before treatment; wait two weeks after treatment before cultivation. Re-treat as necessary but do not exceed 0.66 pint/a product per calendar year.

Caution  Note crop rotation restrictions.

Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family  Pyridine

glyphosate (numerous product names)

Rate  Consult labels.

Time  Apply at late-bud to early-bloom stage of thistle, but before corn silking.

Remarks  Spot-spray thistle patches, eliminating weed and crop in the treated area. Spray before corn silking to avoid residue in harvested crop. Inhibits production of three amino acids and protein synthesis.

Caution  Do not treat more than 10% of the acreage.

Site of action  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family  None generally accepted

Herbicide Effectiveness in Sweet Corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds</th>
<th>Preplant incorporated or preemergence</th>
<th>Postemergence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                               | atrazine (Atrazine)
|                               | meostroine (Callisto)
|                               | s-metolachlor (Dual II Magnum or Dual Magnum)
|                               | dimethenamid-P (Postook)
|                               | pendimethalin (Prowl)
|                               | pyroxasulfone (Zidua)
|                               |nicosulfuron (Accent)
|                               | carfentrazone (Aim)
|                               | bentazon (Basagran)
|                               | mesotrione (Callisto)
|                               | tembotrione (Laudo)
|                               | bopiramzone (Impact)
|                               | 2,4-D

An annual grasses

| Wild proso millet (Panicum miliaceum) | P | P | F | G | G | G | F | G-E | VP | P | VP | P | E | E | VP |
| Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli) | F | P | G | E | G | G | G | G | VP | G | VP | P | E | E | VP |
| Witchgrass (Panicum capillare)       | P | P | E | E | G-E | G | G | P | P | VP | P | G | G | VP |
| Crabgrass                           | P | P | G | E | E | F | F | F | G | P | P | P | G | G | P |

Broadleaves

| Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.)          | F-E | G | G | G | G | G | G | G | F-E | G | G | G | E | E | G |
| Lambsquarters (Chenopodium spp.)  | E   | G | F | P | G | F | P | G | E | G | E | G | E | E | F |
| Nightshade (Solanium spp.)        | G   | G | F | G | P | G | VP | G | G | G | G | E | E | F |
| Smartweed (Polygonum spp.)        | G   | G | P | F | F | F | P | G | G | E | G | E | E | F |
| Purslane, common (Portulaca oleracea) | G | G | F | G | G | E | P | P | G | G | P | G | P | F | P |
| Wild buckwheat                    | F   | P | F | F | G | P | F | F | G | G | P | P | G |

Perennials

| Yellow nutsedge (Cyperus esculentus) | F | P | G | G | P | F | F | VP | F | F | F-G | P | VP | VP |
| Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense)    | P | P | VP | VP | P | P | F | VP | F | F | F-G | VP | P | P | F |
| Quackgrass (Elymus repens)          | F | P | VP | P | VP | P | P | P | G | VP | VP | VP | VP | VP |

E = Excellent  G = Good  F = Fair  P = Poor  VP = Very poor or no effect

1 Depends on level of triazine resistance
2 May cause corn to lodge
3 Do not use with organophosphate insecticides
4 Must be applied to small seedlings for good effectiveness
5 Must be applied with crop oil concentrate to small weeds
6 Must be directed to prevent corn injury
7 Good control with two applications 10 days apart