



# GUIDELINE TOOLS

## Weed Management in Sweet Corn

Relative Effectiveness of Herbicides Available for Use in Sweet Corn in New York for 2015

Herbicide Trade Name	Common Name	Timing <sup>1</sup>	MOA <sup>2</sup>	Broadleaf annual <sup>2</sup>									Annual grasses				Perennials		
				common lambsquarter	common purslane	common ragweed	pigweed	smart weed	galinsoga	mustard	nightshade	velvetleaf	barnyardgrass	crabgrass	fall panicum	foxtail sp.	quackgrass	yellow nutsedge	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>● Excellent</span> <span>● Good</span> <span>● Fair</span> <span>○ Poor</span> <span>⊙ Labeled, not rated</span> </div>																			
<b>Preemergence surface-applied</b>																			
*†Aatrex 4L/ *†Aatrex Nine-O	atrazine	PPI/PreE	5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Callisto	mesotrione	PreE	27	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
*†Dual Magnum/ *†Dual II Magnum	metolachlor	PPI/PreE/Post	15	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
*†Harness	acetochlor	PPI/PreE	15	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
*†Outlook	dimethenamid	PPI/PreE/Post	15	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Princep	simazine	PreE	5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Prowl	pendimethalin	PreE/Post	3	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
<b>Preplant-incorporated</b>																			
Treflan	trifluralin	PPI	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
<b>Postemergence activity</b>																			
*†Aatrex + oil	atrazine	Post	5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Accent	nicosulfuron	Post	2	annual grass and quackgrass; limited crabgrass control only redroot pigweed															
Aim	carfentrazone	Post	14	○	-	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Basagran	bentazon	Post	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Callisto	mesotrione	PreE/Post	27	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
*Gramoxone	paraquat	Post	22	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Impact	topramezone	Post	27	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Laudis	tembotrione	Post	27	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Permit	halosulfuron	Post	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Roundup WM	glyphosate	PreE/PostH	9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
*†Stinger	clopyralid	Post	4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2,4-D	2,4-D	Post	4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Effectiveness may vary with method of application, rate, use of adjuvant, size of weed, and soil and climate factors. See 2015 Cornell Commercial Vegetable Production Guidelines for more details. Always read and follow label directions.

<sup>1</sup> Timing: PPI = pre-plant incorporated; PreE = pre-emergent; PreT = pre-transplant; PostT = post-transplant; PostE = post-emergence; PostH = post-harvest  
<sup>2</sup> MOA = Mechanism of Action number as a guide for resistance management  
<sup>3</sup> Top kill  
 \* Restricted-use pesticide  
 † Not for use in Nassau/Suffolk Counties



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## Weed Management in Sweet Corn

- **Major Weeds in New York:** Redroot pigweed, common lambsquarters, common ragweed, velvetleaf, several nightshade species, yellow nutsedge, hairy galinsoga, and various annual and perennial grasses.
- **Weed Issues:** Reduced yields from weed competition, and loss due to interference with harvesting equipment.
- **Timing of Control:** Pre-plant, pre-emergence, and post-emergence.
- **Yield Losses:** Can be as high as 75% in severely affected fields.
- **Regional Differences:** Weed spectra can vary regionally.
- **Cultural Control Practices:** Cultivation is useful in sweet corn weed control, banding of herbicides is also useful when combined with cultivation.
- **Post-Harvest Control Practices:** Application of herbicides and/or cultivation after harvest can be useful in controlling perennial weeds.
- **Other Issues:** Considerable research is being conducted in weed control in sweet corn, including the use of cultivation; screening new herbicides for crop tolerance and efficacy; determining efficacy of lower-than-labeled rates of herbicide; combining cover crops and banded herbicides; and effects of crop rotation on weed populations. An important focus is developing non-atrazine based weed control programs.

*Adapted from 2015 Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production., Cooperative Extension Cornell University. 2014 Cornell University., and <http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/fqpa/crop-profiles/swcorn.html>*



Heavy weed infestation due to skips in coverage from pre-herbicide application.



Velvet leaf infested sweetcorn, too large to control.



Weed seedlings <1 inch tall.



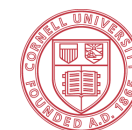
Velvet leaf

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