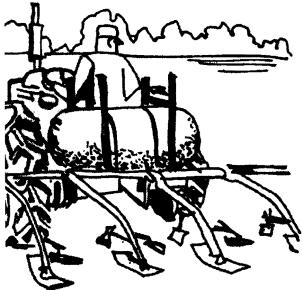


# "The Virginia Weeder"

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BROMOXYNIL FOR EARLY POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

IN WHEAT AND BARLEY

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Wheat and barley yields are often reduced by weeds which germinate at the same time as the wheat and barley. Henbit alone has reduced grain yields by 20 percent. German moss or knawel occasionally will completely eliminate barley. Bromoxynil is now available for early post-emergence weed control in wheat and barley.

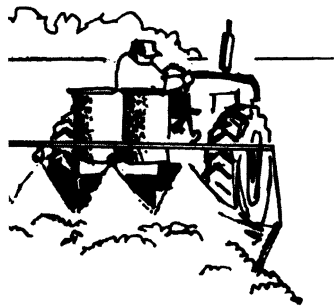


## Weeds Controlled

Seedlings of a number of problem weeds have been controlled with a properly timed application of bromoxynil. Of particular interest to Virginia grain growers is its effectiveness against german moss (knewel), dog fennel, henbit, and chickweed. Other susceptible weeds are corn chamomile, shepherdspurse, lambsquarter, field pennycress, ragweed, wild radish, and bachelor's button.

## Bromoxynil

Bromoxynil is the coined or generic name of 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzo-nitrile. The herbicide is commonly formulated as an ester of bromoxynil. On the label it is indicated that the product is bromoxynil octanoate. Two commercial products are available and both contain 2 lbs/gal. of the active ingredient (ai) bromoxynil. These are Bucril<sup>R</sup> (Chipman Chemical Company) and Brominil<sup>R</sup> (Amchem Products, Inc.).



## When and How to Apply

Bromoxynil should be applied as a spray to seedling weeds. It is cleared for use in wheat and barley on a no residue basis. It can be applied in the fall to these crops in the early seedling stage without any apparent injury. Apply bromoxynil about the time wheat and barley are in the 3 leaf stage and weed seedlings are small. For weeds in young seedling stage, use 3/8 lb (ai) in 15-20 gallons of water per acre. If weeds get beyond the young seedling stage increase the rate to 1/2 lb (ai) per acre. Larger weeds are difficult or impossible to effectively control.



Because bromoxynil is basically of the contact type, complete coverage is a necessity. Translocation of this chemical is restricted.

Sprayed weeds develop blistered or necrotic areas on the leaves within 1 to 3 days. Herbicidal action lasts for a maximum of 4 to 7 days after application. Death of leaf tissue follows.

Best herbicidal results are confined to susceptible broadleaved weeds. Grasses show localized injury at high rates. Avoid spraying if rain is anticipated within 2 hours after application.

Caution:

Avoid chemical contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Should contact be made, immediately wash skin with soap and water and flush eyes with water. Avoid spray drift when applying. Do not contaminate streams, lakes, and ponds with this material.

Trade and brand names are used only for the purpose of information and the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service does not guarantee nor warrant the standard of the product, nor does it imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which may also be suitable.

KEYS TO PROPER USE OF PESTICIDES

1. Read the label on each pesticide container before each use. Follow instructions to the letter; heed all cautions and warnings, and note precautions about residues.
2. Keep pesticides in the containers in which you bought them. Put them where children or animals cannot get to them, preferably under lock and away from food, feed, seed, or other material that may become harmful if contaminated.
3. Dispose of empty containers in the manner specified on the label. If disposal instructions are not printed on the label, burn the containers where smoke will not be a hazard, or bury them at least 18" deep in a place where water supplies will not be contaminated.

SEE YOUR DOCTOR IF SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS OCCUR DURING OR AFTER USE OF PESTICIDES.