

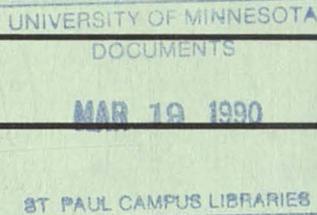


PLANT PEST Newsletter

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

PPST26



March 16, 1990

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MISCELLANEOUS

NEW FORMULATIONS OF "ROUNDUP-LIKE" PRODUCTS—Glyphosat, (Roundup-like) products are becoming more numerous as Monsanto has expanded the positioning of glyphosate into several 'niche' markets and the cost of these products are coming down. This has been further accelerated recently as some glyphosate patents will expire in 1991. Most prevalent in Minnesota would be the use of Ranger for more economical quackgrass control, Rodeo in aquatic situations, and Accord for forestry uses. The use of Roundup RT, which comes only in mini-bulk systems, would be most economical for high volume users, and currently is most available in the adjacent states of North and South Dakota. The Fallowmaster

and Landmaster package mix formulations also are more prevalent in fallow systems in states west of Minnesota. Fallowmaster is not intended for use in Minnesota, but is marketed in North and South Dakota. Bronco is used in no-till or ridgetill systems where "Roundup" burndown and "Lasso" residual activity is desired. Kleenup formulations are marketed by Ortho through home and garden centers as ready to use, pre-diluted products. Monsanto also markets a concentrated Roundup L & G (lawn and garden) formulation through similar channels for similar uses, and also offers ready to use formulations.

The following is a list of glyphosate products available in Minnesota and/or adjacent states.

Glyphosate Formulations Available

Formulated Product	lb. ae/gal	Package mix lb ae/gal	Surfactant Addition Required
Roundup	3	—	No
Ranger	2	—	No
Roundup RT	3	—	No
Rodeo	4	—	Yes
Accord	3	—	Yes
Fallowmaster	1.1	0.5 dicamba	No
Landmaster II	0.9	0.8 2,4-D amine	No
Landmaster BW	0.9	1.5 2,4-D amine	No
Bronco	1	2.6 (lb ai) alachlor	No
Kleenup	(0.75-5.0%)	(See text)	No
Roundup L & G	(15%)	—	No

For more information regarding the Plant Pest Newsletter contact Extension Plant Pathology at 612-625-6290

MISCELLANEOUS/*Continued*

Specific Product Uses

Roundup—Cropping systems, noncrop, rights of way, Christmas trees, turfgrass seed production, fallow, pastures, and tree crops.

Ranger—For control of quackgrass and other labeled weeds in annual cropping systems (oats, barley, wheat, corn, Not soybeans), pastures, and sods.

Roundup RT—Reduced till systems. 100 gal. shuttle (mini-bulk) systems only.

Rodeo—Aquatic and other noncrop sites.

Accord—Forestry and Utility Rights of Way.

Fallowmaster—Not intended for use in Minnesota, is marketed in North and South Dakota. Fallow, reduced-till small grains, CRP and set-aside acres.

Landmaster II—Fallow, reduced-till small grains, CRP and set-aside acres.

Landmaster BW—Fallow, reduced-till small grains. More activity on field bindweed than available with Landmaster II.

Bronco—Corn, soybeans, and sorghum (milo) weed control. Residual activity of alachlor with the preplant burndown activity of glyphosate. (Package mix of alachlor (Lasso) and Roundup).

Kleenup—Ready to use formulations from Ortho. Package mixtures including acifluorfen (active ingredient in Blazer) or oxyfluorfen are available. Use around lawn and gardens.

Roundup L & G—Lawn and garden uses, diluted to desired rate before use.

Roger L. Becker
Extension Agronomist
Weed Control

Beverly R. Durgan
Extension Agronomist
Weed Control

DIAL U

County Agents Please Alert Master Gardeners to the Following Items

Cytospora canker on blue spruce continues to be a common problem throughout Minnesota. Fruiting bodies (reproductive structures) on infected branches were found releasing spores on March 9 in St. Paul, and no doubt will continue to release spores during wet weather.

Pruning—Finish pruning fruit trees by early April. Wait until July to prune oaks and August to prune birch (to minimize spread of oak wilt and bronze birch borer infestation). Wait to prune most blooming shrubbery until **after** it's bloomed, unless you don't care about having flowers. (AG-FO-0628)

Most shade trees can be pruned now, but it might be smarter to wait to assess this year's winter damage, then prune part way into the growing season. Hold off trimming evergreens until new growth is present.

Watering—Callers have asked about the advisability of watering trees and shrubs. With our recent rains and subsequent puddles, ponds and flash floods, the answer is quite apparent. Soil is still frozen a little below the surface, so it is not receptive to water. Wait to water until soils thaw completely and begin to dry.

Weeds—People are anxious to jump the gun on weed control. Wait. It's too early, even for pre-emergent herbicides. Pre-emergents should be used in the lawn about two weeks before the anticipated date of crabgrass germination (it sprouts around Memorial Day in the Twin Cities area). This means early May

is usually soon enough. However, if spring is early and soil warms 2-3 weeks ahead of schedule, apply it in late April. That is also a good time to put down pre-emergent herbicide in "hot" spots--by the sidewalk or driveway--in a normal year. (AG-FS-1137)

Sowbugs and millipedes are now being found indoors. The rains and excessive puddling have forced them out of the soil and into areas with less moisture. They often die soon after entering houses because it's too dry. If they find damp conditions inside, however, they will continue to live and will be found moving slowly in the house. Drying out these damp areas with a fan or dehumidifier will kill any surviving sowbugs or millipedes. (AG-FS-1023)

Wasps—Homeowners have noticed numerous wasps invading homes this spring. These wasps, surviving queens from last season, found overwintering sites under siding or in the eaves of houses. With our recent warm weather, these wasps are coming out of dormancy. Since they are fairly sluggish at this time, they can be easily killed with a fly swatter.

Nests from last summer have been abandoned and are no longer active. Old nests can be removed safely and entry points into houses should be sealed to prevent further nest building this summer. Wasps will not begin building new nests until later this spring. (AG-FS-1017)

Other common calls include oak wilt (AG-MI-3174) and turf disease (AG-FO-3386).

Cynthia Ash
Plant Pathology

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Horticulture

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of the newsletter will be \$15.00. Please make your check payable to the University of Minnesota. Our season will begin the middle of April.

This is the Third Notice for renewal. If you have previously sent in your renewal and check, please disregard.

Remember, extension personnel from universities in associated states will receive complimentary subscriptions. If you are currently receiving a complimentary subscription, please do not send a check. Thank you.

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