



AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS  
FACT SHEET NO. 11-1977  
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# Weed Control In Sunflowers

## CULTURAL METHODS OF WEED CONTROL

Harrowing and cultivation are important methods of weed control in sunflowers. Sunflowers normally do not emerge for 10 days to 2 weeks after planting, so weeds frequently emerge before the sunflowers do. Many weeds can be killed by shallow tillage with a spike tooth or coil spring harrow about 1 week after planting. Because sunflower seedlings are strongly rooted, these implements and others such as the weeder and rotary hoe can be used to kill weeds after the sunflowers emerge. However, the tillage implements must be properly adjusted, and tillage after sunflower emergence should be delayed until the sunflower seedlings have two or more leaves. Harrowing may

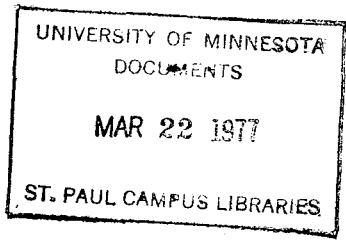
normally be done in any direction and may be done several times if weeds continue to emerge and if field conditions are suitable. Weeds missed by early tillage may be controlled by cultivation between the rows. However, for adequate weed control, chemical weed control is usually necessary in addition to tillage (table 1).

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN SUNFLOWERS

This fact sheet summarizes chemicals for weed control in sunflowers. For additional information, refer to the product label or to Extension Bulletin 400, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops."

**Table 1. Suggestions for chemical weed control in sunflowers**

Chemicals	Pounds per acre of active ingredient or acid equivalent broadcast	Time of application	Environmental Protection Agency limitations on use
EPTC (Eptam)	3	Preplanting incorporation	None
trifluralin (Treflan)	1/2 to 1	Preplanting incorporation	None
profluralin (Tolban)	3/4 to 1	Preplanting incorporation	Do not feed treated forage to livestock.
dinitramine (Cobex)	1/3 to 2/3	Preplanting incorporation	None
chloramben (Amiben)	2 to 3	Preemergence	Do not graze or feed forage.



## WILD OAT CONTROL IN SUNFLOWERS

Tillage effectively controls many early germinating wild oat seedlings, both before and after sunflower emergence. Wild

oat not controlled by tillage may be controlled with barban (table 2).

**Table 2. Wild oat control in sunflowers**

Chemical	Pounds per acre of active ingredient broadcast	Time of application	Environmental Protection Agency limitations on use
barban (Carbyne)	3/8	When wild oat is in the two-leaf stage but within 30 days after sunflower emergence.	Do not allow livestock to graze treated fields until after harvest.

**Table 3. Effectiveness of herbicides for weed control in sunflowers<sup>1</sup>**

	Preplanting				Preemergence	Postemergence
	EPTC (Eptam)	Trifluralin (Treflan)	Profluralin (Tolban)	Dinitramine (Cobex)	Chloramben (Amiben)	Barban (Carbyne)
Sunflower tolerance	G	G	G	G	G	G
<i>Grasses—</i>						
Green and yellow foxtail	G	G	G	G	G	N
Giant foxtail	G	G	G	G	G	N
Wild oat	F	P	P	P	P	G
<i>Broadleaves—</i>						
Pigweed sp.	F	G	G	G	G	N
Common lambsquarters	F	G	G	G	G	N
Wild mustard	P	N	N	N	F	N
Common ragweed	F	N	N	P	G	N
Smartweed sp.	P	P	P	F	G	N
Kochia	F	G	G	G	G	N
Cocklebur	P	N	N	N	P	N

<sup>1</sup>G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, N = No control.

**Table 4. Herbicide names and formulations used in sunflowers**

Common name	Trade name	Concentration and commercial formulations <sup>1</sup>
EPTC	Eptam	6, 7 lb/gal L, 10% G
Barban	Carbyne	1 lb/gal L
Chloramben	Amiben	2 lb/gal L, 10% G
Trifluralin	Treflan	4 lb/gal L, 5% G
Dinitramine	Cobex	2 lb/gal L
Profluralin	Tolban	4 lb/gal L

<sup>1</sup>L = Liquid, G = Granular.

#### CAUTION

*Avoid repeated and prolonged contact with all herbicides, especially direct contact with skin and eyes. Check label directions and restrictions carefully. Avoid wind drift of herbicides to susceptible crops and ornamentals.*

Trade names are used to identify herbicides. Omission of other trade names of similar herbicides is unintentional. Inclusion of a trade name does not imply endorsement, and exclusion does not imply nonapproval.

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