

# RESIDUAL HERBICIDES HELP OHIO FARMER KEEP RESISTANT WEEDS AWAY



*Greg Bentley incorporates different herbicide modes of action to help reduce the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weeds.*

With the steady growth in acres planted to Roundup Ready® Soybeans and Roundup Ready

Corn 2, many farmers like Greg Bentley of Washington Court House, Ohio, feel it is especially important to incorporate different herbicide modes of action into the Roundup Ready System to help reduce the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weeds.

“We use a residual herbicide to get the weeds early in the Roundup Ready Corn 2 and Roundup Ready Soybeans,” explains Bentley, who farms about 800 acres split equally between corn and soybeans. “We like to start off clean to reduce that competition from the weeds.”

Bentley says tough weeds like marestalk give him the most difficulty in his soybean fields, which have been 100 percent Roundup Ready for the past couple of years. “We also have problems with giant ragweed and every once in a while with lambsquarters, but the residual herbicides have definitely helped,” Bentley adds.

To help control these tough weeds, Bentley used 2,4-D with burndown, followed by a preemergence herbicide. “After we sprayed the residual this year, we didn’t see any weeds out there,” he explains. In his Roundup Ready Corn 2, he used Degree Xtra®, following the recommended Roundup Ready Rate™.

This year, when the weeds got to be about 2 to 3 inches tall, Bentley came back with an over-the-top application of Roundup Original MAX®, which helped him minimize weed escapes. “It was dry for about 16 or 17 days after we put the application of Roundup on, but we still got good weed control.” A new formulation of Roundup® agricultural

herbicide, Roundup PowerMAX™, will replace Roundup Original MAX in 2008, offering more consistent weed control from weed to weed and field to field.

Bentley reports that using these multiple herbicide modes of action have proved effective, especially when it comes to minimizing the chances of developing glyphosate-resistant weeds. “We’ve had no problems with resistant weeds on our farm or in our area,” explains Bentley.

In light of the fact that Bentley is solely responsible for planting, spraying and harvesting, the last thing he wants to worry about is dealing with weeds resistant to glyphosate. Since his weed-control program has helped keep the Roundup Ready technology effective on his farm without a resistant weed in sight, he has no plans to move away from the Roundup Ready System.

## **Follow the guidelines below to minimize the risk of the development of glyphosate-resistant weeds in Roundup Ready Soybeans and Roundup Ready Corn 2:**

1. Start clean and control weeds early.
2. Use Roundup Ready technology as your foundation.
3. Add other herbicides and cultural practices where appropriate as part of the Roundup Ready System.
4. Use the right rate at the right time.
5. Control weeds throughout the season and reduce the weed seed bank.

**To help gauge your risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weeds on a field-by-field basis, visit [www.weedtool.com](http://www.weedtool.com), and in a few easy steps find ways to better manage the risk.**

*This information provided by Monsanto*

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