

News Releases/ Media Relations

effective against root-knot nematode, but not corn. The only crop to rotate against the Columbia lance is peanuts, since most other agronomic crops are hosts.

b) Granular or liquid nematicides and fumigants.

Temik 15G and Nemacur 15G or EC are the two nematicides that are used in the furrow or on narrow bands at planting. Telone II is the primary fumigant that is used in cotton.

c) Cultural controls.

1. Adequate water and nutrients can compensate for some damage by nematodes.

2. Turn up and expose the roots as soon as possible in the fall if you can.

3. Winter cover crops can add organic matter and improve growing conditions. Rye, wheat, oats, and ryegrass are better choices than legumes but still may support some nematodes. Don't plant too early (when soil temperatures are still high) and plow up at least 3 weeks prior to planting cotton.

N-Hibit CST

N-Hibit Pre-Plant Seed Treatment

N-Hibit is a new cotton seed treatment from Eden Bioscience for reducing nematode populations by suppressing nematode egg population. N-Hibit contains harpin protein that turns on plant growth and defense systems, enhances plant health, and has

been shown in university trials to substantially reduce nematode egg production. N-Hibit is available as a commercial seed treatment or a hopper box treatment.

N-Hibit CST seed treatment is a wettable dry granule commercial seed treatment applied by commercial seed treatment facilities at a rate of 3 ounces per 100 pounds of seed. Add water to the mix tank and provide gentle agitation. Add required amount of N-Hibit CST. Agitate until dissolved and avoid excessive foaming. Apply promptly, using this product within eight hours of mixing into water. Reseal opened packets. Use opened packets within three weeks.

N-Hibit Pre-Plant Seed Treatment may be used for field production or in greenhouse, shadehouse or nursery, applied dry to dry seed using standard treatment equipment or applied directly to the hopper box at a rate of 3 ounces per 100 pounds of seed. Do not mix with water. Fill half the hopper box with seed and sprinkle the appropriate half-rate of N-Hibit over the seed. Finish filling the hopper box with seed and sprinkle the remaining N-Hibit over the seed.

N-Hibit may be used in conjunction with some other commercial seed treatments. Use of the resulting mix must be in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions.

WEED CONTROL

Materials in this section were labeled for use in cotton when the *Delta Agricultural Digest* was prepared. Some

herbicide treatments may be applied under Special Local Need (Section 24C) registrations or emergency exemptions (Section 18). Producers should check with Extension agents or chemical suppliers in those situations. Always read and follow the label or any supplemental label instructions when using any agricultural chemical.

Herbicide Resistance or Tolerance

Weed resistance or tolerance has been documented for several herbicides. If conservation practices permit, growers can substitute tillage for herbicides in some cases. The more practical approach, however, may be to rotate herbicide modes of action to avoid natural selection of resistant weeds. Crop rotation can also help reduce the potential for resistance by bringing different

modes of action to bear on resistant weeds.

In fields where resistance has been confirmed, use an effective pre-emergence herbicide to control seedlings. Minimize spread by applying herbicides with different modes of action, by preventing weeds from producing seed, and cleaning equipment of debris before moving it from field to field.

These weeds have been documented as being resistant to one or more of the following herbicides:

Weed	Herbicide
Common cocklebur	MSMA, DSMA
Goosegrass	Trifluralin (Triflax, others), pendimethalin (Prowl), MSMA and DSMA
Johannsongrass	Trifluralin, pendimethalin, fluazifop (Pursuit), quizalofop (Assure II), fenoxaprop (Dagle)
Horseweed	glyphosate (Roundup, Touchdown)

