



MSU Extension Crops Newsletter for Northwest Michigan

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Dear Northwest Michigan Crop Producer,

May 2015

The month of May has treated us well with not too much rain, not too much frost and not too much heat. Let's hope for a summer also with some moderation of everything. This is a quickly put together newsletter to let wheat growers know of an important event tomorrow in the Mt. Pleasant area. See details on the following pages. Sorry for the short notice!

Here is hoping your summer is safe and productive.

Jerry Lindquist

Jerry Lindquist

Northwest Michigan Field Crop Educator

Custom Machine Work Rate Estimates Available

2015 farm machine work rates for Michigan summary is now available.

Dennis Stein, Michigan State University Extension

Farmers continue to utilize the practice of exchanging machine work between farms which has and will continue to be a useful management tool. The Michigan "[Farm Machine Work Rate for 2015](#)" summary report has been posted on the [FIRM](#) – farm management web page [Michigan State University Extension](#). This annual report provides Michigan farms a reference tool to assist them in the process of establishing a value for farm machine work being exchanged between farms. This report is not the real cost of any one farm, but is a summary of custom rate values taken from several sources. The report has been compiled and published to be a reference or starting point for farms to use in identifying their own farms actual numbers.

In this report you will find that the overall cost of farm equipment continues to increase along with the cost of labor and overhead pushing most reported costs higher. The one bright spot is the price of fuel which is lower than the last report providing some relief in the operational costs. **Inside this issue:**

For farms looking back you can still find a copy of the past couple years [Farm Machine Work Rate reports](#) still posted on our web page.

Link to Custom Machine Work Rate Estimates:

www.msu.edu/user/steind/
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20Cust_MachineWrkrate.pdf

Custom Machine Work Rate Estimates Available	1
Chesapeake Energy Ordered to Pay Michigan Landowner/ Mineral Owners Disputed Oil and Gas Lease Bonus	2
Wheat Field Day @ Hauk Seed Farm	3
Wheat Field Meetings, 2015	4
Michigan Wheat Program—Continued Evaluation of Oil Seed Radish Added to Wheat to Increase Wheat Yields in Michigan	5-10
Handy Bt Trail Table	11- 12
TABLE 1A – Weed Response to Soil-Applied Herbicides in Corn*	13- 14
TABLE 1B – Weed Response to Postemergence Herbicides in Corn	15

Chesapeake Energy Ordered to Pay Michigan Landowner/Mineral Owners Disputed Oil and Gas Lease Bonus

Affected Landowners and Mineral Owners that have not yet come forward have 120 days to file a claim

Curtis Talley, Michigan State University Extension

In 2010, Chesapeake Energy refused to pay lease bonuses on signed oil and gas leases. These bonuses were up to \$3,500 per acre. This was devastating to many landowner/mineral owners, many of which had negotiated this payment as part of lease negotiation, or had an oil and gas attorney negotiate on their behalf.

During the summer of 2010, [Michigan State University Extension](#) and the [State of Michigan Office of Oil, Gas and Minerals](#) held nine public oil and gas leasing and oil and gas industry educational workshops in Northern Michigan. Total attendance was 2,179. Landowners and mineral owners were being contacted by representatives of oil and gas companies and were being offered an oil and gas lease to sign. For many, this was the first time they had an opportunity to lease their oil and gas rights. They wanted information to educate them on oil and gas production and the leasing process.

Workshop Topics included:

1. Unconventional Shale Gas Development
2. The Department of Oil, Gas and Minerals role in oil and gas production and regulation of the industry
3. Understanding the oil and gas lease
4. Bringing it all together in a negotiated win-win lease.

Susan Topp of Topp Law frequently volunteered her time to speak at these workshops, discussing the oil and gas lease contract and negotiating the lease.

During the summer of 2010, many landowners signed leases with representatives of Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Not long after signing, the oil and gas leasing market collapsed. Chesapeake in their review of the signed leases disqualified them and refused to make payment for various reasons that some experts, including Susan Topp felt were not legitimate.

On October 21, 2010 Michigan State University Extension, along with attorney Susan Topp, held an informational meeting at the Emmett County Community Building. The title of the meeting was "Duties and Obligations of an Oil and Gas Company under the Lease and Order for Payment." The goal of the workshop was to help landowner/mineral owners understand the issues and inform them of their legal options going forward.

Over one hundred thirty people joined together and hired Susan and filed civil actions against Chesapeake. Over the years many settled with Chesapeake for a total of \$19 million, which was less than the contracted bonus. Encana, USA honored their leases and paid the lease bonus.

The [Michigan Attorney General's Office](#) felt laws were broken and filed criminal complaints against Chesapeake and Encana, USA. In May of 2014, Encana, USA settled for \$5 million with the state. Chesapeake chose to go to trial and during the trial, has agreed to pay a settlement of \$25 million. The \$25 million will bring total compensation to \$44 million and all qualifying landowner/mineral owners that signed leases with Chesapeake may be eligible to be compensated 100 percent for their losses. The victims named in the criminal complaints filed by the Attorney General's Office are the only mineral owners that can have their attorney fees reimbursed due to criminal law limitations.

It is estimated there are more than 700 landowner victims. Victims that have not yet come forward in the last four years will have 120 more days to file a claim. If victims that had their oil and gas lease cancelled in 2010 need help filing their claims, it is recommended they contact Susan Topp at 989-731-4014 for assistance or to get additional information.

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WHEAT FIELD DAY



May 27, 2015
10:00 AM to 12:30 PM
Hauck Seed Farm

AGENDA ITEMS INCLUDE:

- Managing for High Yields
- Weed Control
- Disease Management Strategies
- Wheat Market Update
- Crop Health Imaging/Drones

****2 RUP Credits****

HOST:

**Hauck Seed Farm
Mike and Gary Hauck**

LOCATION:

**498 W. Weidman Road
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858**

(1/2 mile West of Meridian Rd on Weidman Rd)

Speakers:

Brown Milling/Superior Fertilizer Inc.
MSU Extension Wheat Specialist
Mark Varner, Bayer
Loren Wernette, BASF

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Accommodations for persons with disabilities may be requested by contacting the MSU Extension office at (989) 317-4079 at least 5 days prior to the scheduled event to ensure sufficient time to make arrangements. Requests received after this time will be met when possible.

Wheat Field Meetings, 2015

The following is a listing of informal wheat field meetings. They take place at the site of MSU's variety performance locations. The resource folk will include individuals of the MSU Wheat Breeding team, MSU Extension, MI Wheat Program and attendees (you). For more information, contact Martin Nagelkirk, nagelkir@msu.edu; 810.404.3400. The gatherings will last about an hour. There is no preregistration.

Richville - Mon, June 15 (6:30 p.m.)

Host farm: Jason Bierlein

Topic: MSU Wheat Performance Trials and development of the 2015 crop

Field location: Van Buren Rd, 0.5 mi north of Wilder Rd (43°25'39.4"N; 83°40'47.5"W)

Britton - Thurs, June 18 (1:30 p.m.)

Host farm: Jason Woods

Topic: MSU Wheat Performance Trial and development of the 2015 crop

Field location: Hoagland Hwy x Holloway Rd. (41°56'12.5"N; 83°48'35.2"W)

Sebewaing - Tues, June 30 (9:30 a.m.)

Host farm: Darin Sneller

Topic: MSU Wheat Performance Trial and development of the 2015 crop

Field location: Canboro Rd., 0.75 mi east of Bay Port Rd. (43°44'31.4"N; 83°20'30.9"W)

Deckerville - Tues., June 30 (6:30 p.m.)

Host farm: McConnachie Farms

Topic: MSU Wheat Performance Trial; several acres of management trials

Field location: Downington Rd., 0.5 mi east of Banner Rd. (43°30'36.3"N; 82°48'23.4"W)

Thanks to Lee Siler, MSU Research Assistant, for managing and prepping sites

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Michigan Wheat Program—Continued Evaluation of Oil Seed Radish Added to Wheat to Increase Wheat Yields in Michigan 2014 Project Report

Dean Baas, Michigan State University Extension

Summary

This project is investigating reports of increased wheat yield resulting from interseeding low levels (3.0 lbs/A) of oilseed radish (OSR) with wheat. Over the past two years, on-farm and plot trials have been established to quantify the impact of this practice on yield and economics. After two years of study, the interseeding of OSR with wheat continues to show promise for increasing wheat yields. Conclusions to date include:

- Year one (2012 – 2013) of the study, all three on-farm locations showed an increase in wheat yield and increased profit ranging from \$6.67/A – \$26.56/A. On average across all three farms, the 3.6 bu/A yield increase produced a \$17.65/A increase to profit.
- Year two (2013 – 2014) of the study, two out of four farm locations showed an economic increase to profit of \$9.29/A and \$11.10/A. Two farms had an economic decrease to profit of \$27.02/A and \$4.63/A. Small plot research was inconclusive with both increases and decreases to profits.
- For the farms that were in the study for both years, the two-year average over the three farms showed a positive contribution to profit of \$8.72/A.
- The OSR seeding rate study performed on one farm showed increasing wheat yield (1.0, 3.0 and 6.1 bu/A) for increasing OSR seeding rates (2.0, 3.0 and 4.5 lbs/A) and increasing contributions to profit (\$1.35/A, \$11.10/A and \$26.33/A). The small plot rate study was inconclusive with both increases and decreases.
- The small plot planting date study was inconclusive with both increases and decreases to wheat yield across planting dates.
- Multiple years of this study are necessary to identify the long-term impact on yields and profits of interseeding OSR with wheat.

This project is continuing for the 2014 – 2015 wheat season to further identify the yield and economic impacts and the potential long-term benefits of this practice to wheat growers in Michigan.

Background

Over the last few years several farmers from Michigan and Ohio have added low rates of OSR to their wheat at planting. Many of these farmers have claimed yield increases from this practice. Our proposal was funded in 2012 to investigate these claims through on farm trials with wheat farmers in Michigan. We had three farmers' plant strips throughout the field of both OSR + wheat and wheat alone. The project was repeated with funding in 2013 on four farms and at the W.K. Kellogg Biological Station (KBS). We compared sites, locations, soil types, planting dates etc. with this statewide project. The treatments were (1) OSR 3lbs/acre plus wheat (at farmers rate), (2) wheat alone (at farmers rate), (3) OSR 1.5 and 4.5 lbs/acre on one farm and at KBS and (4) Three planting dates at KBS.

MWP Project – Evaluation of Oilseed Radish added to Wheat to Increase Wheat Yields in MI Continued on Page 6...

2012 – 2013 and 2013 - 2014 wheat and OSR trial locations

The wheat and OSR trials were performed in three locations in 2012 - 2013 and five locations in 2013-2014 (Figure 1):

- John Burk
 - Bay City, MI
- Dean Kantola
 - Ravenna, MI
- Henry Miller
 - Centreville, MI
- Gerald Heck
 - Monroe, MI
- Kellogg Biological Station
 - Hickory Corners, MI

Wheat was harvested using a plot combine to determine yields for the wheat interseeded with and without OSR (Figure 2).

Results and Discussion

2012 - 2013

On all three farms, wheat yields increased (Figure 3) with OSR at the 3 lbs/A OSR planting rate. The increases ranged from 2.0 bu/A on the Miller farm to 4.9 bu/A on the Kantola farm. On average across all farms the wheat yield increased by 3.6 bu/A with OSR. Wheat yields with and without OSR appear to be dependent on planting dates with the earlier planted farms (Burk and Kantola) producing the greatest increase due to OSR.

With 2013 wheat prices averaging \$6.86/bu¹ and OSR seed cost of \$2.35/lb² the yield increases result in increased profit ranging from \$6.67/A – \$26.56/A. On average across all three farms, the 3.6 bu/A increase produced a \$17.65/A increase to profit.

2013 – 2014

Results for the Miller, Burk, Kantola and Heck farms, and the Kellogg Biological Station for the 3 lbs/A OSR seeding rate are given in Figure 4. The 2014 results were mixed for the impact

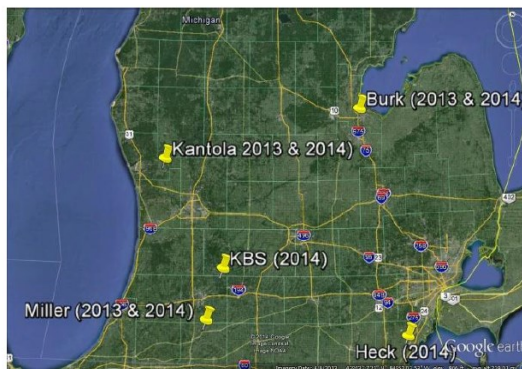


Figure 1. Wheat and OSR trial locations.



Figure 2. Wheat harvest at Kantola farm.

¹Wheat prices source:

http://www.ers.usda.gov/datafiles/Wheat_Wheat_Data/Yearbook_Tables/Domestic_and_International_Prices/WheatYearbookTable18.xls

²Oilseed radish seed cost source: Scott's Cover Crops

of OSR interseeded with wheat on wheat yield. Results ranged from a decrease of 3.7 bu/A for the KBS early planting to an increase of 3.0 bu/acre for Miller. The severe winter, cool wet spring and delayed harvest may have impacted the study. In particular, the climate conditions may have influenced the small plot study at KBS. This variability also supports performing this experiment over multiple years to determine the longer term impact that interseeding OSR in wheat may have on yields and economics.

With 2014 wheat prices averaging \$6.05/bu¹ and OSR seed cost of \$2.35/lb² the yield changes result in an impact on profit ranging from a decrease of \$29.44/A to an increase of \$11.10/A. On average across all four locations, the 0.3 bu/A decrease produced an \$8.87/A decrease to profit.

Two-year results

The yield results can be combined for three of the locations (Miller, Burk and Kantola farms) that have been in the study for two years. The two year average for each farm is given in Figure 5. Both the Burk and Miller farms had a large enough yield increases to produce a \$14.09/A and \$8.93/A increase to profit, respectively. The two-year yield average increase of 0.8 bu/A for the Kantola farm resulted in a decrease in profit of \$0.17/A when the cost of OSR

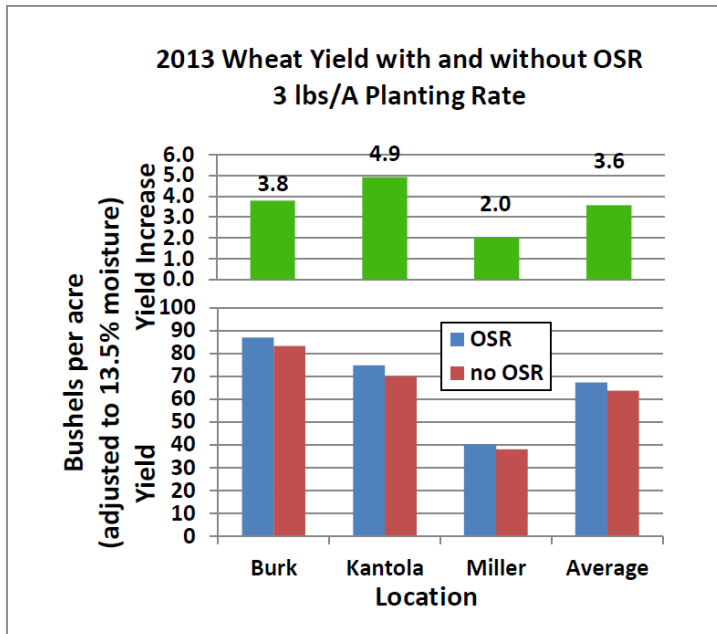


Figure 3. 2013 wheat yield and yield increase with and without OSR at 3 lbs/A seeding rate.

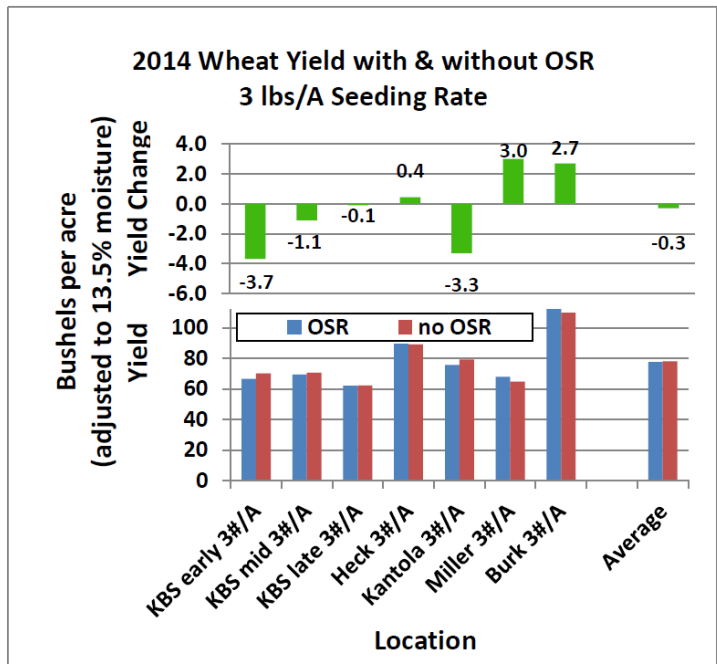


Figure 4. 2014 wheat yield and yield increase with and without OSR at 3 lbs/A seeding rate.

seed is included. On average for two-years for the three farms, a positive contribution to profit of \$8.72/A resulted from interseeding 3.0 lb of OSR with wheat.

2013 – 2014 Rate Study

In the 2013 – 2014 growing season, a rate study was performed at the Miller farm and KBS. Results from this study are given in Figure 6.

On the Millar farm, OSR was seeded at 2.0, 3.0 and 4.5 lbs/A and yields increased 1.0, 3.0 and 6.1 bu/A, respectively. The Miller results exhibit increased yield with increased OSR seeding rate. This corresponds to an increase to profit of \$1.35/A, \$11.10/A and \$26.33/A for OSR seeding rates of 2.0, 3.0 and 4.5 lbs/A, respectively.

OSR was seeded at 1.5, 3.0 and 4.5 lbs/A at KBS on three planting dates: early (September 23), mid (October 11) and late (October 28). When the three rates are averaged across planting dates, no pattern emerges with an increase of 1.4 bu/A for 1.5 lbs/A of OSR, a decrease of 1.6 bu/A for 3.0 lbs/A of OSR and an increase of 0.9 bu/A for 4.5 lbs/A of OSR. This results in a contribution to profit of a decrease of \$16.73/A for 3.0 lbs/A of OSR, a decrease of \$5.13/A for 4.5 lbs/A of OSR and an increase of \$3.60/A for 1.5 lbs/A of OSR.

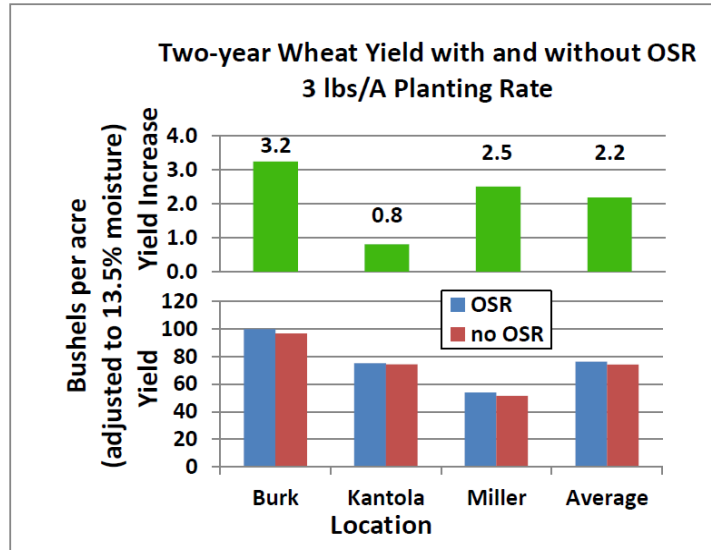


Figure 5. Two-year wheat yield and yield increase with and without OSR at 3 lbs/A seeding rate.

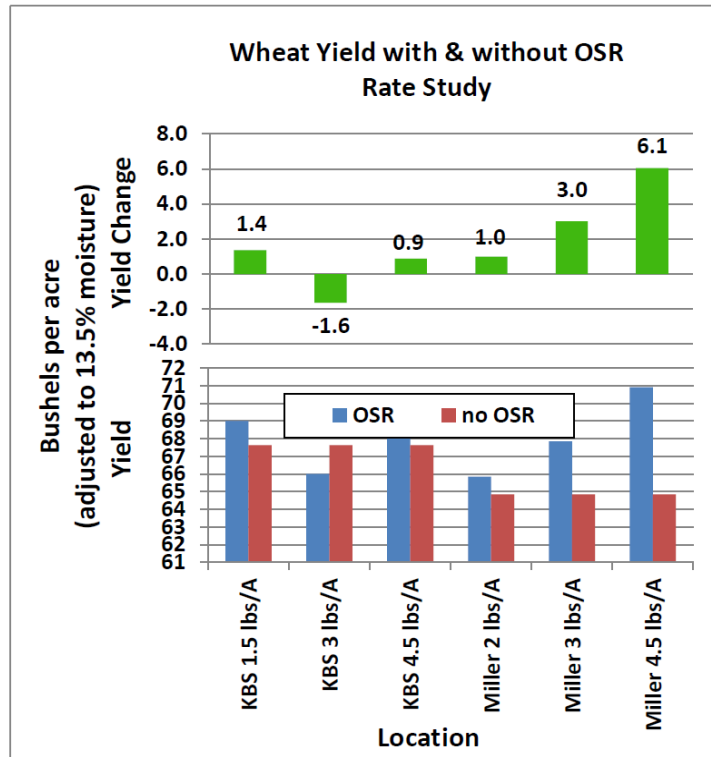


Figure 6. Wheat yield and yield increase with and without OSR at three seeding rates.

2013 – 2014 Planting Date Study

At KBS, a planting date study was performed for three planting dates: early (September 23), mid (October 11) and late (October 28) with three OSR seeding rates on each date (Figure 7). The yield data was highly variable across seeding dates and seeding rates ranging from an increase of 2.7 bu/A for early planting at 1.5 lbs/A of OSR to a decrease of 3.7 bu/A for early planting 3.0 lbs/A of OSR.

When yield results for each seeding rate are averaged by seeding date, the early and late planting dates averaged similar yield with no difference between wheat with and without oilseed radish. The mid planting date showed an increase in wheat yield of 0.7 bu/A with oilseed radish compared to no oilseed radish.

The severe winter may have affected the yield results from the small plot studies at KBS in 2014 and the planting date study results are inconclusive.

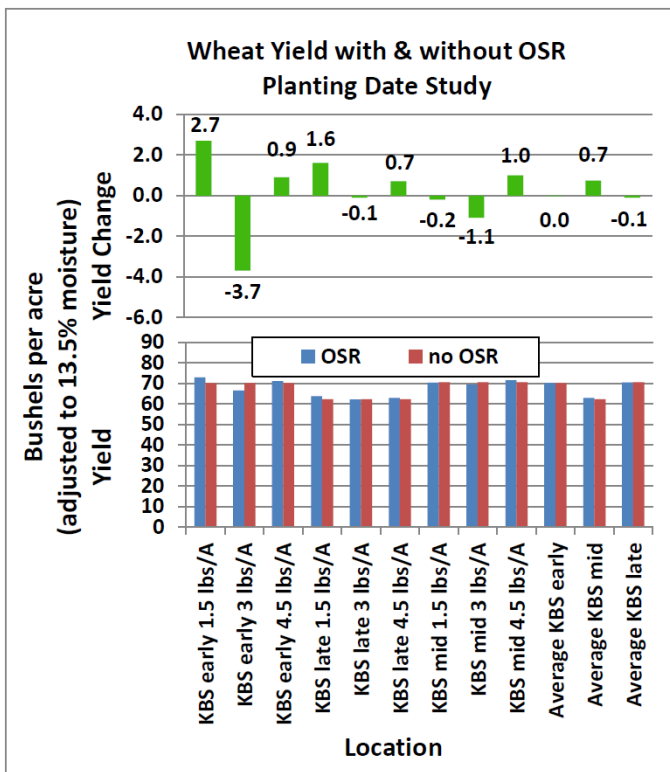


Figure 7. Wheat yield and yield increase with and without OSR for three planting dates at KBS.

Conclusions

- After two years of study, the interseeding of OSR with wheat continues to show promise for increasing wheat yields
- Year one (2012 – 2013) of the study, all three farm locations showed an increase in wheat yield from interseeding OSR in wheat with increased profit ranging from \$6.67/A – \$26.56/A. On average across all three farms, the 3.6 bu/A increase produced a \$17.65/A increase to profit.
- In year two (2013 – 2014) of the study, two out of four farm locations (Miller and Burk) showed an economic increase to profits (\$9.29/A and \$11.10/A, respectively) from interseeding OSR with wheat. The Kantola and Heck farms had an economic decrease to profit of \$27.02/A and \$4.63/A from interseeding OSR with wheat. KBS small plot research was inconclusive with both increases and decreases to profits.

- For the farms that were in the study for both years (Burk, Miller and Kantola), the two-year average over the three farms showed a positive contribution to profit of \$8.72/A resulting from interseeding 3.0 lb of OSR with wheat.
- The OSR seeding rate study on the Miller farm showed increasing wheat yield (1.0, 3.0 and 6.1 bu/A) for increasing OSR seeding rates (2.0, 3.0 and 4.5 lbs/A) and increasing contributions to profit (\$1.35/A, \$11.10/A and \$26.33/A). The KBS small plot rate study was inconclusive with both increases and decreases.
- The planting date study at KBS was inconclusive with both increases and decreases to wheat yield across planting dates.
- Multiple years of this study are necessary to identify the long-term impact on yields and profits of interseeding OSR with wheat.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Michigan Wheat Program for funding this research and the farmers who contributed their time and land to participate in this study.

6 April 2015

Updates to this bulletin
posted at www.msuent.com

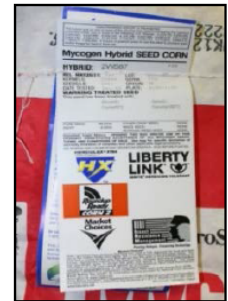
Handy Bt Trait Table

With questions or for corrections, contact:
Chris DiFonzo, Field Crops Entomologist
Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

Most corn hybrids planted in the U.S. now contain one or more transgenic traits for weed or insect management. These traits are meant to increase flexibility and profitability for producers, but sometimes also lead to questions or cause confusion about their spectrum of control or refuge requirements to delay resistance. This bulletin provides a handy one-stop-guide to understand sales materials, bag tags, and the hybrids you purchase.

Table 1 lists the names of the important 'events' (transformations of one or more genes) in corn, their more familiar Trade Names, the protein(s) expressed, and their pest targets. Table 2 lists specific trait packages (combinations of events) sold by various seed companies, with their spectrum of control plus refuge % and location. In recent years, the pyramiding of Bt traits allowed for the reduction of some refuges from 20% to 10% or 5%, depending on the trait package. Some hybrids still require a structured refuge planted as a block or series of rows (within, adjacent to, or ~1/2 mile from the Bt field), but many hybrids are now sold as a convenient refuge-in-the-bag (RIB). But it is still important to take the following steps:

- * Understand the **biology** of each trait, the expected level of control, and refuge requirements;
- * **Confirm that the seed you ordered the previous year** is the seed delivered in the spring;
- * Keep good **planting records** and save a representative sample of **bags or bag tags**;
- * For herbicide applications, **Ask Twice-Spray Once**, especially if you hire a custom applicator;
- * Most important, if you see **unexpected damage or poor performance** of a trait (especially damage from corn rootworm), contact your seed dealer and extension educator immediately so that the field can be visited while the problem is still fresh and samples can be taken. This is critical to **identify and manage cases of rootworm Bt resistance**.



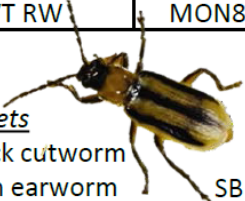
This bulletin strives for completeness, but keeping track of Bt traits isn't easy. For a searchable, easy-to-use database of GM crop approvals, see the ISAAA web site at <http://www.isaaa.org/gmapprovaldatabase>

Table 1. Event names for proteins expressed in Bt corn plants

Trade name	Event name	Protein(s) expressed	Insect Target or <i>Herbicide Activity</i>
Agrisure CB/LL	Bt11	Cry1Ab+PAT	corn borer + <i>glufosinate tolerance</i>
Agrisure Duracade	5307	eCry3.1Ab	rootworm
Agrisure RW	MIR604	mCry3A	rootworm
Agrisure Viptera	MIR162	Vip3Aa	broad lep control
Herculex 1 or CB	TC1507	Cry1F + PAT	corn borer + <i>glufosinate tolerance</i>
Herculex RW	DAS-59122-7	Cry34Ab1/Cry35Ab1+PAT	rootworm + <i>glufosinate tolerance</i>
Roundup Ready 2	NK603	CP4 EPSPS	<i>glyphosate tolerance</i>
YieldGard CB	MON810	Cry1Ab	corn borer
YieldGard VT Pro	MON89034	Cry1A.105+Cry2Ab2	broad lep control
YieldGard VT RW	MON88017	Cry3Bb1+CP4 EPSPS	rootworm + <i>glyphosate tolerance</i>

Insect targets

- BCW black cutworm
- CEW corn earworm
- ECB European corn borer
- FAW fall armyworm
- RW corn rootworm
- SB stalk borer
- SWCB southern corn borer
- TAW true armyworm
- WBC western bean cutworm



Abbreviations used in Table 2 on page 2

Herbicide activity

- GT *glyphosate tolerant*
- LL Liberty Link, *glufosinate-tolerant*
- RR2 Roundup Ready 2, *glyphosate-tolerant*

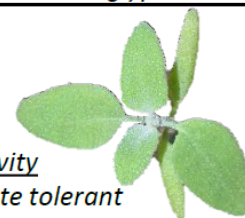


Table 2. Bt corn trait packages, with spectrum of control and refuge requirements.

(Updated 6 April 2015)

Trait Family Product	Bt protein(s)	Insects controlled or <i>suppressed</i> Above-ground-----In soil	Herbicide tolerant?	Refuge %, placement (for the MIDWEST)
AGRISURE				
Agrisure GT/CB/LL, 3010A	Cry1Ab	ECB SWCB CEW FAW SB	---	GT LL 20% structured-½ mile
Agrisure 3000GT, 3011A	Cry1Ab mCry3A	ECB SWCB CEW FAW SB	RW	GT LL 20% structured-w/in, adj
Agrisure Viptera 3110	Cry1Ab Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	GT LL 20% structured-½ mile
Agrisure Viptera 3111	Cry1Ab mCry3A Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	RW	GT LL 20% structured-w/in, adj
Agrisure 3122 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab Cry1F mCry3A Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	GT 5% in the bag (RIB)
Agrisure Viptera 3220 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab Cry1F Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	GT 5% in the bag (RIB)
Agrisure Duracade 5122 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab Cry1F mCry3A eCry3.1Ab	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	GT 5% in the bag (RIB)
Agrisure Duracade 5222 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab Cry1F Vip3A mCry3A eCry3.1Ab	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	RW	GT 5% in the bag (RIB)
HERCULEX				
Herculex 1 (HX1)	Cry1F	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	---	LL 20% structured-½ mile
Herculex RW (HXRW)	Cry34/35Ab1	---	RW	RR2 (most) 20% structured-w/in, adj
Herculex XTRA (HXX)	Cry1F Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	20% structured-w/in, adj
OPTIMUM				
TRIssect	Cry1F mCry3A	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 20% structured-w/in, adj
Intrasect	Cry1F Cry1Ab	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	---	LL RR2 5% structured-½ mile
Intrasect Leptra	Cry1F Cry1Ab Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	LL RR2 5% structured-w/in, adj
Intrasect XTra	Cry1F Cry1Ab Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 20% structured-w/in, adj
Intrasect XTreme	Cry1F Cry1Ab mCry3A Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 5% structured-w/in, adj
AcreMax (AM)	Cry1F Cry1Ab	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	---	LL RR2 5% in the bag (RIB)
AcreMax RW (AMRW)	Cry34/35Ab1	---	RW	LL RR2 10% in the bag (RIB)
AcreMax1 (AM1)	Cry1F Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 10% in the bag (RW) & 20% structured-½ mile (CB)
AcreMax TRIssect (AMT)	Cry1F Cry1Ab mCry3A	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 10% in the bag (RIB)
AcreMax Xtra (AMX)	Cry1F Cry1Ab Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 10% in the bag (RIB)
AcreMax XTrem (AMXT)	Cry1F Cry1Ab mCry3A Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC CEW	RW	LL RR2 5% in the bag (RIB)
YIELDGARD / GENUITY				
YieldGard CB (YGCB)	Cry1Ab	ECB SWCB CEW FAW SB	---	RR2 20% structured-½ mile
YieldGard VT Rootworm	Cry3Bb1	---	RW	RR2 20% structured-w/in, adj
YieldGard VT Triple	Cry1Ab Cry3Bb1	ECB SWCB CEW FAW SB	RW	RR2 20% structured-w/in, adj
Genuity VT Double PRO (or as RIB complete)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2	CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB	---	RR2 5% structured-½ mile (or 5% in the bag (RIB))
Genuity VT Triple PRO (or as RIB complete)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry3Bb1	CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB	RW	RR2 20% structured-w/in, adj (or 10% in the bag (RIB))
Genuity SmartStax RIB Complete	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry1F Cry3Bb1 Cry34/35Ab1	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC	RW	LL RR2 5% in the bag (RIB)
OTHERS				
Smartstax (or as Refuge Advanced)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry1F Cry3Bb1 Cry34/35Ab1	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB WBC	RW	LL RR2 5% structured-w/in, adj (or 5% in the bag (RIB))

TABLE 1A – Weed Response to Soil-Applied Herbicides in Corn*

<i>Soil Applied</i>	SITE OF ACTION	CORN TOLERANCE**	ANNUAL BROADLEAVES											ANNUAL GRASSES						PERENNIALS							
			COCKLEBUR	JIMSONWEED	LAMBSQUARTERS	T-R LAMBSQUARTERS ^a	NIGHTSHADE (E. BLACK)	PIGWEED	RAGWEED (COMMON)	RAGWEED (GIANT)	SMARTWEED	VELVETLEAF	WILD MUSTARD	BARNYARDGRASS	CRABGRASS	GIANT FOXTAIL	GREEN FOXTAIL	YELLOW FOXTAIL	FALL PANICUM	WITCHGRASS	SANDBUR	CANADA THISTLE	QUACKGRASS	YELLOW NUTSEDGE	JOHNSONGRASS (seedling)	JOHNSONGRASS (Rhizome)	
ATRAZINE	5	1	F	F	F	N	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	G	P	F	F	G	P	P	P	F	P	F	N	N	
BALANCE FLEXX	27	2	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	F	F	G	F	G	G	F	P	P	F	P	P	P	G	F	
BREAKFREE NXT/DEGREE/HARNESS/ SURPASS NXT	15	2	P	N	F	F	G	G	F	N	P	P	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	F	P	N
CALLISTO	27	1	P	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	N	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	N	N	N	
DUAL II MAGNUM/ CINCH/PARALLEL	15	1	N	N	P	P	F	G	P	N	P	N	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	F	P	N
MICRO-TECH	15	2	N	N	P	P	G	G	P	N	P	N	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	P	P	N
OUTLOOK	15	2	N	N	P	P	G	G	P	N	P	N	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	P	P	N
PRINCEP	5	1	F	F	F	N	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	F	G	F	F	G	P	P	P	P	F	F	F	N	N
PROWL H ₂ O ^b (PRE only)	3	3	N	N	G	G	P	F	P	N	P	F	P	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	N	N	N	P	N	
PYTHON/ACCOLADE	2	3	F	F	F	F	G	F	P	G	G	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	N	N	N	N	N	
RESOLVE SG	2	1	G	F	F	F	P	F	F	P	F	F	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	
SHARPEN	14	1	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	F	G	G	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	N	N	N	
VALOR ^c (7d EPP or more)	14	2	P	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	N	N	P	P	N	
ZIDUA	15	1	P	F	F	F	G	F	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	F	F	N	
Premixes																											
ANTHEM	15/14	1	P	F	F	F	G	F	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	F	F	N	
ANTHEM ATZ	15/14/5	1	P	F	G	F	F	F	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	F	F	N	
BASIS BLEND	2/2	1	G	F	G	G	P	F	F	P	F	F	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	
BICEP II LITE MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ LITE	5/15	1	F	F	G	P	F	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	P	N	
BICEP II MAGNUM/CINCH ATZ/ PARALLEL PLUS	5/15	1	F	F	F	P	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	P	N	
BREAKFREE NXT LITE																											
DEGREE XTRA/FULTIME NXT/ KEYSTONE LA NXT	5/15	2	F	F	G	F	F	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	P	N	
BREAKFREE NXT ATZ																											
HARNESS XTRA/KEYSTONE NXT	5/15	2	F	F	F	F	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	P	N	
BULLET/LARIAT	5/15	2	F	F	F	P	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	P	P	N	
CORVUS	2/27	2	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	F	F	F	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	P	G	F	
FIERCE ^c (7d EPP or more)	14/15	2	P	F	G	G	G	F	G	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	N	N	F	F	N	
HORNET WDG/STANZA	2/4	3	G	F	F	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	
INSTIGATE	2/27	1	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	
LEXAR EZ/LUMAX EZ	5/27/15	1	F	G	F	F	F	F	F	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	P	N	
SURESTART II/TRIPLEFLEX II ^d	2/4/15	3	G	F	F	F	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	P	N	
VERDICT ^d	14/15	2	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	N	P	P	N	
ZEMAX	27/15	1	P	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	P	N	

TABLE 1A – Weed Response to Soil-Applied Herbicides in Corn* (continued)

Herbicide Site of Action: The site of action key is located on pages 15-16.

Herbicide Effectiveness: P = Poor; F = Fair; **G** = Good; **E** = Excellent; N = None; – = Not enough information to rank

* *The above ratings are a relative comparison of herbicide effectiveness. Weather conditions greatly influence the herbicide's effectiveness, and weed control may be better under favorable conditions or poorer under unfavorable conditions.*

** Crop Tolerance: 1=Minimal risk of crop injury; 2=Crop injury can occur under certain conditions; 3=Severe crop injury can occur. Follow precautions under Remarks and Limitations and on the label; 4=Risk of severe crop injury is high.

^a Triazine-resistant common lambsquarters.

^b DO NOT incorporate Prowl H₂O and corn should be planted a minimum of 1.5-inches deep.

^c Valor or Fierce must be applied at least 7 day before planting, for use only in no-till corn.

^d These herbicides are intended only for use only in planned preemergence followed by postemergence programs. Ratings only reflect early-season weed control, not full-season control.

From the 2015 MSU Weed Control Guide for Field Crops
For a complete copy of the 199 page guide go to
<http://msuweeds.com/publications/weed-control-guide/>

TABLE 1B – Weed Response to Postemergence Herbicides in Corn*

Postemergence	SITE OF ACTION	CORN TOLERANCE**	ANNUAL BROADLEAVES										ANNUAL GRASSES						PERENNIALS							
			COCKLEBUR	JIMSONWEED	LAMBSQUARTERS	T-R LAMBSQUARTERSa	NIGHTSHADE (E. BLACK)	PIGWEEED	RAGWEED (COMMON)	RAGWEED (GIANT)	SMARTWEED	VELVETLEAF	WILD MUSTARD	BARNYARDGRASS	CRABGRASS	GIANT FOXTAIL	GREEN FOXTAIL	YELLOW FOXTAIL	FALL PANICUM	WITCHGRASS	SANDBUR	CANADA THISTLE	QUACKGRASS	YELLOW NUTSEDGE	JOHNSONGRASS (seedling)	JOHNSONGRASS (Rhizome)
2,4-D	4	3	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	P	F	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	
ACCENT Q	2	2	F	G	F	F	P	E	P	N	G	F	P	E	P	E	E	E	E	E	G	F	G	F	E	G
AIM	14	3	P	F	F	F	F	G	P	P	P	E	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARMEZON/IMPACT	27	1	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	F	G	G	E	G	G	G	G	F	P	P	F	P	
ATRAZINE	5	1	G	G	E	N	G	E	E	G	G	F	E	F	P	F	F	P	P	P	F	F	F	N	N	
BANVEL/CLARITY	4	3	G	G	G	G	G	G	E	E	F	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	
BASAGRAN/BROADLOOM	6	1	E	G	F	F	P	P	F	P	G	F	E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	G	N	G	N	N	
BEACON	2	2	E	G	F	F	G	E	E	E	G	G	F	P	P	F	F	F	G	G	F	F	G	F	G	F
BUCTRIL/MOXY	6	2	G	G	E	E	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	N	N	N	
CADET	14	2	P	F	F	F	F	G	P	P	P	E	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
CALLISTO	27	1	F	E	E	E	E	G	G	G	E	E	E	N	F ^b	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	P	N	N	
LAUDIS	27	1	G	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	G	E	F	G	F	G	G	E	N	P	P	P	P	F	P	
PERMIT	2	1	E	G	N	N	P	E	G	G	F	G	E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	E	N	N	
RESOURCE	14	2	P	P	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
STINGER	4	1	E	G	P	P	F	P	E	E	F	P	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	N	N	N	N	
Premixes																										
ANTHEM	15/14	2	P	F	F	F	F	G	P	P	P	E	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ANTHEM ATZ	15/14/5	2	G	G	E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	E	F	P	F	F	F	P	P	P	F	F	F	N	N
CALLISTO XTRA	5/27	1	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	G	N	F ^b	N	N	N	N	N	F	N	P	N	N	
CAPRENO	2/27	2	G	E	G	G	E	E	G	G	G	E	G	G	G	G	E	G	G	F	P	F	P	E	G	
HORNET WDG/STANZA	2/4	2	E	F	F	F	F	P	E	E	G	G	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	N	N	N	N	
MARKSMAN	4/5	3	G	G	E	G	G	E	E	E	E	G	E	P	N	P	P	P	N	N	F	P	F	N	N	
NORTHSTAR	2/4	2	E	G	G	G	G	E	E	E	G	F	G	P	P	F	F	F	G	G	F	F	G	F	G	F
REALM Q	2/27	2	G	E	E	E	E	E	G	F	E	E	E	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	P	F	F	P	F	N
REQUIRE Q	2/4	2	G	G	G	G	G	E	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	P	F	F	P	F	N
RESOLVE Q	2/2	2	G	P	G	G	F	E	F	P	G	F	E	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	P	F	F	P	F	N
SHOTGUN	5/4	3	G	G	E	G	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	N
SOLSTICE	14/27	2	F	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E	N	F ^b	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	P	N	N	N
STATUS	4/19	2	E	G	E	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G	N	N	N	N	N
STEADFAST Q	2/2	2	F	G	F	F	P	E	P	N	G	F	G	E	F	E	E	E	E	E	G	F	G	F	E	G
YUKON	2/4	2	E	G	G	G	G	E	G	G	G	G	E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	E	N	N	N
Glyphosate-Resistant Corn																										
GLYPHOSATE	9	1	E	E	G	G	G	E	G	G	G	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E
CALLISTO GT	9/27	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E
EXPERT	5/9/15	2	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	G	G	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E
FIELD MASTER	5/9/15	2	E	E	E	G	G	E	G	F	F	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	G	F	E	G	G
HALEX GT	9/15/27	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E
SEQUENCE	9/15	1	E	E	G	G	G	E	G	G	G	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E
WARRANT + GLYPHOSATE	9/15	1	E	E	G	G	G	E	G	G	G	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E
LibertyLink Corn																										
LIBERTY	10	1	E	G	F	F	G	G	E	G	G	G	E	F	F	G	G	F	F	F	P	P	P	P	G	F

Herbicide Effectiveness: P = Poor; F = Fair; G = Good; E = Excellent; N = None; -- = Not enough information to rank