

**To: Local News**  
**From: Keith VanSike**  
**Twin Creeks Extension District**  
**Agronomy and Natural Resources**

### **Late-emerging kochia in wheat**

While most kochia emerges early in the spring, emergence can extend over weeks or months. A herbicide applied early in the spring will need to have residual activity to be effective on later-emerging kochia. Group 2 herbicides that contain chlorsulfuron (Glean, others) or metsulfuron (Ally, others) have residual activity on kochia but are ineffective on ALS-resistant kochia. Most kochia populations in Kansas are now ALS-resistant.

Similarly, some kochia populations are resistant to Group 4 herbicides, specifically dicamba and fluroxypyr (Starane, others). If sensitive populations are targeted for control, dicamba must be applied before the jointing stage of wheat and fluroxypyr can be applied through flag leaf emergence. Also, with susceptible populations to Group 4 herbicides, Starane NXT (fluroxypyr + bromoxynil) can be a good option as it provided an effective control of glyphosate-resistant kochia across states of the Great Plains. Pixxaro (halauxifen + fluroxypyr) is a combination of two Group 4 herbicides and can be applied up to flag leaf emergence.

For more detailed information, see the “2024 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland” guide available online at <https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/SRP1183.pdf> or check with your local Twin Creeks Extension office for a paper copy.

*The use of trade names is for clarity to readers and does not imply endorsement of a particular product, nor does exclusion imply non-approval. Always consult the herbicide label for the most current use requirements. Users should read and follow all label instructions.*

### **Save the Date: Cedar Tree Rodeo or Brush Control Field Day**

K-State Extension and local conservation districts and NRCS are putting on a demonstration field day on May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2024, in a Decatur County pasture. The day will include information regarding controlling invasive brush species and methods demonstrated to remove them mechanically. These species include cedar trees, yucca, and deciduous trees. For more information please contact Keith VanSike at the Norton Twin Creeks Extension office at 785-877-5755