

Annual Ryegrass Control

Timely Tips for Termination

1. **Timing is important.** Late March – Mid April, depending on Midwest location
 - a. Burndown when the plant is 6 – 12", before 1st node develops
 - b. Allow 5 – 7 days after annual ryegrass has begun to actively grow before spraying

2. **Temperature is crucial.** Should be above 60° F
 - a. Spray on a sunny day if possible
 - b. Wait a few days if nighttime temps dip below 38°F
 - c. Soil temperature should be above 45°F
 - d. Stop spraying about 4 hours before sunset to allow for max. translocation within the plant

3. **Coverage.** Be thorough, use medium spray droplet and moderate pressure
 - a. Use flat fan nozzles, at 30 – 40 psi
 - b. Don't use air induction nozzles that produce a coarse droplet size

4. **Primary application.** One application of glyphosate may be enough for burndown
 - a. However, plan for two applications, using herbicide with a different mode of action
 - b. Scout the fields afterwards to ensure annual ryegrass is dead (it can appear brown but may grow back)
 - c. **Glyphosate use.** Apply at 1.25 – 1.5 lb. a.e./a
 - d. Add ammonium sulfate and a surfactant
 - e. Adjust pH and follow mixing directions on the label carefully
 - f. When using additives, mix them first for 3 – 5 minutes in a full tank of water, before adding the glyphosate; water should be free of clay particles

5. **Precautions, and other herbicides to use when planting corn**
 - a. Never mix atrazine or Callisto with glyphosate (ryegrass control will diminish)
 - b. Adding 1lb a.e./a Princep (simazine) improves weed control (not in sandy soil)
 - c. Use of Balance Pro, Prowl H₂O, Resolve or Basis, 2,4-D, Axiom at full label rate for residual weed control

6. **Use of other herbicides when planting soybeans**
 - a. After beans emerge, annual ryegrass escapes can be controlled with full rates of SelectMax, Poast Plus or Fusilade DX.
 - b. Use fertilizer, surfactant, crop oil as label-directed. Less effective in cold temps