How to identify and control shattercane

BLUE BALL - Farmers within a two to three mile radius of Blue Ball have been pestered with a deep-seeded weed that looks a bit like Johnsongrass, but really is shattercane.

Shattercane may have come from any of a number of sources including seed lots, cattle from the South, or neighboring fields.

What interests farmers most now about the problem they are seeing as they chop corn is how to get rid of it next Spring.

The Adult Farmer Program of the Eastern Lancaster County School District conducted test plots to evaluate various herbicide combinations to control shattercane in

The plots were on three farms in eastern Lancaster County, east of Blue Ball along route 23. Each test plot area was two to three acres in size with each treatment averaging about one fourth acre. These farms have a history of moderate to severe shattercane pressue in previous years.



Robert Anderson, adult farmer instructor, stands amid a shattercane infested corn field along Rt. 23 near Blue Ball. Note height of weed. Over 50 percent of the farms within a two to three mile radius of the town have shattercane infestations.

In addition to evaluating the herbicide combinations, single versus double incorporation of pre-plant incorported (PPI) materials was evaluated. Materials were provided by Stauffer Chemical, Ciba-Geigy Chemical, and American Cyanamid Chemical Companies.

All herbicides were applied the same day (except the Prowl) using a sprayer mounted on a disk followed by a "vibra-shank" field cultivator. For double incorporation, both implements were used; for single incorporation, the field cultivator was raised using only the disk. The disk was set to cut six to eight inches deep. Spraying was done May 26, corn was planted May 27, Prowl was applied May 28 as a pre-emerge surface application. Incorporation of Prowl will damage corn.

Shattercane is a weed that looks similar to sorghumsudangrass hybrids and Johnsongrass, often growing seed heads that are taller than the corn tassles. In the south it has been grown as a green-chop forage crop and was probably introduced into this area for such a purpose.

Unlike the Sudangrass-sorghum hybrids also used for green-chop, the shattercane seeds will overwinter and germinate when soils warm up to 60 degrees in the spring.

Seeds will germinate from very deep, up to six inches. Since the weed is very much like corn, herbicides must be highly selective to be effective on shattercane - therefore, many of our common corn herbicides have little effect.

Because the seeds do not germinate as early as corn and from much deeper, the timing of herbicide application, critical.

the depth and completeness of incorporation becomes PORK PROFIT PORK PROFIT SYSTEM CALL 215-593-2157

It was suspected the herbicides Eradicane, Sutan, and Prowl would have some effectiveness against shattercane. AAtrex was added to each of these for broadleaf weed control. Lasso/AAtrex and Dual/AAtrex were used as controls since these two combinations had been used previously and controlled most weeds except shattercane

Weed control was observed throughout the growing season and a final evaluation was made on September 9 and 10, when the corn crop was ready to be ensiled.

The evaluations were made by counting the number of shattercane plants with mature seed heads in eight different 150 square feet areas (1200 square feet) in each treatment on each farm. The results are recorded as plants per 100 square feet. Control of other weeds was observed but not recorded in the results. Brief mention of these is made in the conclusions.

Note: if the weed plants in the 150 square feet area numbered more than 50 plants, a value of greater-than 50 was recorded. Thus, some of the evaluation summaries will indicate counts greater-than the average indicated.

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