RE-EMERGENCE control of weeds has been investigated by Templeman in England. He found that 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy-acetic acid applied at the rate of 2 pounds per acre on fields seeded to spring oats and barley resulted in no injury to those crops and gave a high degree of weed control. The barley varieties varied somewhat in susceptibility to injury by this herbicide.

PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF WEEDS IN CORN WITH 2, 4-D

A preliminary experiment was set up in the summer of 1946 at New Brunswick to investigate the possibility of using 2, 4-D for pre-emergence weed control in corn production. Five corn inbreds—J47, Hy, 38-11, Wf9, L317—and seven corn hybrids—N. J. 2, N. J. 4, Ohio C 88, U. S. 13, Pioneer 332, Ohio K 24, and Funk G 94—were planted in two-row strips crossed by three rates of 2, 4-D application. Separating the rates of application were two-row untreated strips. The three rates used were 2.7, 5.5, and 9.1 pounds of 2,4-D free acid per acre. The lowest rate was applied as dust and the other two in solution.

Fig. 1.—Showing the weeds in the checks (right) as against the bareness of the adjacent plot where 2.7 pounds of 2,4-D were applied per acre. Note that the corn was doing equally well on both strips. Photo taken 5 weeks after treatment.