Although superior yielding ability of grain sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.) grown in narrow rows (16 to 24 inches) has been recognized* (1, 2, 3), a major obstacle to wider use of this practice is inadequate weed control. Use of various preemergent and postemergent herbicides to control annual weeds has been reported*. 4, 5, 6, 7, (4). Of the herbicides included, atrazine (2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine), propazine (2-chloro-4, 6-bis (isopropylamino)-s-triazine) and CDAA-T (2-chloro-N,N-diallylacetamide + trichlorobenzyl chloride) have performed well under favorable soil moisture conditions. Phillips* reported good weed control with propazine as a preemergent at rates of 2 to 4 pounds per acre in all but 1 experiment conducted over a 4-year period. Atrazine injured sorghum as a preemergent, but postemergent applications caused no injury at rates of 1, 2, and 4 pounds per acre. Phillips and Ross* applied propazine at 3 pounds per acre and atrazine at 3 and 6 pounds per acre as preemergents in different sorghum strains representing basic types. None of the 60 lines showed marked susceptibility to the 3-pound propazine rate but 6 pounds per acre of atrazine caused some stunting in all lines. Postemergence applications of

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