Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
SOYBEANS				
Postemergence-All Cultural Systems				

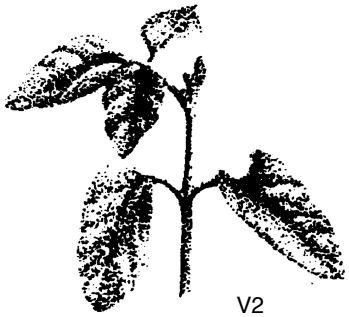
Soybean Growth Stages for Applying Postemergence Herbicides

VC

Unifoliolate leaves unrolled sufficiently so the leaf edges are not touching.

V1

Fully developed leaves at unifoliolate nodes.



V2

Fully developed trifoliolate leaf at node above the unifoliolate nodes.

Postemergence – Overtop	**Labeled Rates – See previous statement on tank mixes of grass and broadleaf herbicides.**			
bentazon @ 0.75 to 1 lb/A	Emerged common cocklebur, jimsonweed, smartweed, velvetleaf, prickly sida, and common ragweed.	**Basagran 4L** 1.5 to 2 pt/A. A surfactant is optional. Research has shown no advantage to adding a surfactant for cocklebur. Use two applications for morningglory control. The addition of 2 fl oz/A of **2,4-DB** may improve morningglory control somewhat and may also improve control of cocklebur slightly larger than those listed on Basagran label. Rate may be reduced with band application.	Postemergence when soybeans are in 1 (V2) to 4 (V5) trifoliate stage. If a second flush of cocklebur emerges, repeat treatment or follow with another material as a directed spray. Most effective on cocklebur 6 inches or less.	Overtop or semi-directed. Excellent spray coverage is necessary for results. If the crop canopy shelters small weeds, use a semi-directed spray. Use high rate on cocklebur larger than 6-leaf stage. Do not apply to soybeans growing under stress. Do not apply more than 2 lb bentazon per acre in one season. **Do not add 2,4-DB unless good soil moisture is present and soybeans are actively growing. Refer to label for precautions and disclaimers.**
acifluorfen @ 0.375 to 0.5 lb/A	Emerged hemp sesbania, crotolaria, morningglory, Texas gourd, common ragweed, copperleaf, woolly croton and several other broadleaf weeds. (See rating table.)	**Ultra Blazer 2L** 1 to 2 pt/A. 1 pt rate on hemp sesbania and showy crotolaria. Use 2 pt rate on all but very small jimsonweed, purple moonflower, pitted morningglory or common ragweed. Add a surfactant. Refer to label. The addition of 2 fl oz/A of **2,4-DB** may improve cocklebur control somewhat and may also improve control of morningglory slightly larger than those listed on Ultra Blazer label. Rate may be reduced with band application.	Postemergence when soybeans are small. Ivyleaf and entireleaf morningglories must be controlled before they are beyond the 2 true leaf stage. Pigweed must be controlled first 7 to 10 days after emergence. Refer to label for specific weed sizes. For hemp sesbania (coffeebean) only, best control obtained between 12" and bloom stage.	Overtop or semi-directed. Weeds should be actively growing. Excellent spray coverage is necessary. Crop injury symptoms are foliar burn, leaf speckling and leaf crinkling. The symptoms are usually cosmetic in nature only. Notice, for successful results, labeled rates and timing of application must be strictly adhered to. **Do not add 2,4-DB unless good soil moisture is present and soybeans are actively growing. Refer to label for precautions and disclaimers. Cutoff date is 50 days prior to harvest (PHI). May be applied to soybeans in bloom stage if within the PHI.**

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acifluorfen + bentazon @ 0.25 to 0.5 + 0.5 lb/A	Pigweed, cocklebur, prickly sida, hemp sesbania; pitted, purple, palmleaf, and entireleaf morningglories, and Texas gourd.	**Ultra Blazer + Basagran** 1 to 2 pt/A + 1 pt/A. Add a surfactant according to Ultra Blazer label. Rate may be reduced with band application. **or** **Storm 4L** 1.5 pt/A. Add a surfactant. **Note: Storm rate of 1 1/2 pt/A equivalent to 1 pt/A Basagran + 1 pt/A Ultra Blazer.**	Postemergence when soybeans are small. Ivyleaf and entireleaf morningglories must be controlled before they are beyond the 2 true leaf stage. Pigweed must be controlled first 7 to 10 days after emergence. Refer to label for specific weed sizes. For hemp sesbania (coffeebean) only, best control obtained between 12" and bloom stage.	Same as above. If prickly sida larger than 2" increase Basagran rate to 1 1/2 pt/A. Use high Ultra Blazer rate for entireleaf and ivyleaf morningglory.
lactofen @ 0.2 lb/A	Balloonvine, cocklebur, pitted morningglory, prickly sida, spurge, hemp sesbania and others. See rating table. Weak on entireleaf morningglory.	**Cobra 2E** 0.8 pt/A. Add a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. (See label.) University of Arkansas research has often shown an increase in soybean injury with little or no increase in weed control with COC compared to surfactant.	Between 10 and 14 days after weed emergence.	Weed control rapidly diminishes as weeds exceed 14 days after emergence or if environmental conditions are poor. Timing is very critical on cocklebur or regrowth will occur. Expect 30% to 40% initial crop burn. Research has shown this does not lower yield in weed-free soybeans planted at recommended planting dates. Not recommended on soybeans planted beyond the recommended planting date. Less dependent than other herbicides on environmental conditions.
fomesafen @ 0.235 to 0.35 lb/A	Cocklebur, morningglories, pigweed, hemp sesbania and others. See rating table.	**Flexstar 1.88L** 1 to 1.5 pt/A. See comments at right.	Between 10 and 14 days after weed emergence. 2" to 3" pigweed.	Weed control rapidly diminishes as weeds exceed 14 days after emergence or if environmental conditions are poor. Good residual control of Palmer amaranth has been observed if rainfall occurs shortly after application. Do not plant crops other than wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, soybeans or rice for 18 months after application.
chlorimuron @ 0.008 lb/A	Cocklebur, hemp sesbania, pitted, entireleaf and ivyleaf morningglories, northern jointvetch, and sicklepod.	**Classic 25DF** 0.5 oz/A. Add a nonionic surfactant.	7 to 12 days after weed emergence.	Timing is critical. Control of sicklepod and entireleaf-ivyleaf morningglories may be erratic. Weeds must be actively growing. Avoid drift. Crop injury in forms of yellowing and leaf malformation may occur but should be quickly outgrown. Avoid drift to cotton or rice. Tank mixing with other herbicides may reduce activity.
imazethapyr @ 0.063 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, pitted, entireleaf, and ivyleaf morningglories, spotted spurge, and smartweed. Suppression of annual grass, red rice and johnsongrass.	**Pursuit 70 DG** 1.45 oz/A. Add a nonionic surfactant.	Within first 10 days after weed emergence. Can tank mix with glyphosate for improved nutsedge control.	Timing is extremely critical. Weeds must be very small. Can give excellent residual control if rain occurs within 5 days. **40 month rotation to rice.**
cloransulam-methyl @ 0.016 lb/A	Cocklebur, morningglory, ragweeds, sicklepod, and horseweed.	**FirstRate 84 DG** 0.3 oz/A. Add 1.2% crop oil concentrate.	10 to 14 days after weed emergence. Cotyledon to 1 true leaf sicklepod.	Timing is critical. Erratic on sicklepod. Has been a good tank mix partner with glyphosate in research. **Best post option for horseweed.**

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SOYBEANS	**SEE HERBICIDE RESISTANCE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 11 AND 12.**			
Postemergence – Overtop [cont.]	**Labeled Rates – See previous statement on tank mixes of grass and broadleaf herbicides.**			
flumetsulam @ 0.0062 lb/A	Prickly sida and other broadleaf weeds.	**Python 80 WDG** 0.125 oz/A. Add 0.5% crop oil concentrate.	10 to 14 days after weed emergence. (2- to 3-leaf sida).	Good tank mix with FirstRate in conventional soybeans. Can be tank mixed with glyphosate.
fluthiacet @ 0.0035 to 0.006 lb/A	Morningglory, velvetleaf, smartweed, and hophornbeam copperleaf.	**Cadet 0.91 EC** 0.5 to 0.9 oz/A..	2- to 4-inch weeds.	Add to glyphosate for improved control of velvetleaf and morninglories.
sethoxydim @ 0.2 to 0.3 lb/A	Annual grasses, johnsongrass, bermudagrass, and red rice.	**Poast Plus 1E** 1 to 1.5 pt/A. Add 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate. Use 1 pt rate only on small annual grasses. Red rice may require repeat treatment of 1 pt/A following initial 1 1/2 pt treatment. For spot treatment, use 1% solution of Poast Plus + 1% crop oil concentrate. Spray to wet but not to runoff.	Best control before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. johnsongrass - 15" to 20" bermudagrass - 1" ht or 6" runner length max red rice - 1st 7 days after emergence and before exceeds 4". **Timing for annual grass and red rice very critical.**	[Most effective grass herbicide on large annual grasses.] Apply only under conditions of active growth. Thorough coverage required. Do not cultivate 7 days before or after treatment. However, cultivation soon after 7 days will be helpful. Repeat treatments may be required if regrowth occurs. If a herbicide is needed for broadleaf weed control, apply Poast Plus first and follow with broadleaf herbicide at least 1 day later. If broadleaf weeds form canopy over small grass, apply broadleaf herbicide, and wait 7 days before applying Poast Plus.
flumiclorac @ 0.027 lb/A	Volunteer cotton, velvetleaf, and other broadleaf weeds.	**Resource 0.86 EC** 6 oz/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate.	10 to 14 days after weed emergence. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.	Effective tank-mix partner with glyphosate for controlling volunteer Roundup Ready cotton. Do not apply more than 16 oz/year.
fluazifop @ 0.188 lb/A	Bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and annual grasses.	**Fusilade DX 2E** 0.75 pt/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate or 0.25% nonionic surfactant. Red rice may require repeat treatment. For spot treatment, use 2 qt Fusilade/100 gal. Add 1 gal crop oil or 1 qt nonionic surfactant/100 gal.	Before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. johnsongrass - 12" to 18" bermudagrass - 3" ht or 6" to 12" runner maximum red rice - 1st 7 days after emergence and before exceeds 2" **Timing for annual grass very critical.**	Apply only under conditions of active growth. Less effective than Poast Plus on annual grasses, more effective on bermudagrass and johnsongrass. Repeat if necessary. Thorough coverage required. Do not tank mix. Do not cultivate 7 days before or after treatment. However, cultivation soon after 7 days will be helpful. See label for details. Repeat treatment may be needed if regrowth occurs. No-till johnsongrass control will require 2 applications. If a herbicide is needed for broadleaf weed control, apply Fusilade first and follow at least 1 day later. If broadleaf weeds form canopy over small grass, apply broadleaf herbicide, and wait 7 days before applying Fusilade. Do not apply after bloom stage of soybeans.

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fluazifop/fenoxaprop @ 0.166 + 0.25 lb/A	Annual grasses, johnsongrass, and bermudagrass.	**Fusion 2.66 EC** 0.5 pt/A annual grasses 0.75 pt/A perennial grasses Add crop oil concentrate at 1% or 0.25% nonionic surfactant. See other comments on Fusilade above.	See above comments for Fusilade.	See above comments for Fusilade. Do not apply more than 24 fl oz/season.
quizalofop p-ethyl @ 0.031 to 0.063 lb/A	Annual grasses, bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and red rice.	**Assure II 0.8E** 5 oz/A volunteer corn and milo, 8 oz/A most annual grasses, 9 oz/A red rice. Repeat if needed. 10 oz/A rhizome johnsongrass and bermudagrass Add crop oil concentrate at 1% for ground application or 0.5% for aerial application or nonionic surfactant at 0.25%.	Before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. Johnsongrass - 10" to 24" Red rice - 1st 14 days after emergence or 1 to 4 leaf **Timing for annual grass and red rice is very critical.**	See above comments for Poast Plus and Fusilade on cultivation and tank mixing. Performance comparable to Poast Plus on annual grasses and Fusilade on rhizome johnsongrass. Better than either on small red rice.
clethodim @ 0.25 lb/A	Annual grasses, bermudagrass, and johnsongrass. **Red rice seedhead suppression.**	**Select 2E or Select Max 0.97 EC** 8 oz/A or 16 oz/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate.	Before annual grasses exceed 14 days after emergence. Johnsongrass - 12" to 24" Bermudagrass - 3" height or 6" runner length maximum For red rice seedhead suppression apply at internode elongation stage of red rice.	See above comments for Poast Plus and Fusilade on cultivation and tank mixing. Performance comparable to Assure II for annual grasses and johnsongrass.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON TANK MIXING POSTEMERGENCE GRASS AND BROADLEAF HERBICIDES.
Results from tank mixing these herbicides has been variable among locations, years and persons conducting the studies. As a general statement, under optimum growing conditions and weed sizes, antagonism from Ultra Blazer, Reflex, and Cobra has been very slight or not at all. When tank mixing with Basagran, increase the grass herbicide rate by 50%. Do not tank mix the grass herbicide with Scepter, Classic or Pursuit. Not all combinations are labeled. Refer to label. To eliminate any possibility of antagonism (loss of grass activity), apply grass herbicide first followed by the broadleaf herbicide 1 or more days later.

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SOYBEANS	**SEE HERBICIDE RESISTANCE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 11 AND 12.**			
Postemergence – Overtop [cont.]	**Labeled Rates – See previous statement on tank mixes of grass and broadleaf herbicides.**			
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A (two applications)	Emerged annual grasses, johnsongrass, red rice, cocklebur, sicklepod, pigweed morningglories, prickly sida, velvetleaf, eclipta, spurge, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch, and smartweed. **See rating table for other species.**	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)** Repeat application 2 pt/A each application. See instructions at right for timing of application.	Make first application when soybeans and weeds are 10 to 14 days after emergence and repeat in 7 to 14 days. On the timing of the second application, University of Arkansas research has shown that a 14 DAE application followed by a second application 7 days later is the standard to which other programs must be compared. However, there can be exceptions depending upon environmental conditions. If repeating the application for control of regrowth on tough weeds such as morningglory, nutsedge or hemp sesbania, repeat in 7 to 10 days after the first. If applying for a second flush of weeds, repeat when second flush weeds are 10 to 14 days old.	**For use on Roundup Ready varieties only.** Research to date has shown much more consistent results with split applications compared to single treatments. The second application improves control of the more tolerant weeds, such as morningglory, hemp sesbania and prickly sida, and provides control of second flush weeds. When the recommended timing of both applications is strictly adhered to in research, there has been little difference in control from 16 oz/A compared to 32 oz/A each. However if the timing is missed, increase the rates. Soil moisture is very critical for activity. If no soil applied herbicides are used and the soybeans do not form a dense canopy, a third application may be required. Cultivation is recommended if soybeans are planted in wide rows.
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A	Emerged annual grasses, red rice, johnsongrass, cocklebur, pigweeds, sicklepod, common ragweed, and spurge. Weak on entireleaf and pitted morningglory, prickly sida, and hemp sesbania. **See rating table for other species.**	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)** 2.0 pt/A.	14 days after soybean emergence. For rhizome johnsongrass: 12" to 15" johnsongrass.	**For use on Roundup Ready varieties only.** This treatment is primarily intended for use where a soil-applied herbicide has been used to control difficult species such as the morningglories, hemp sesbania (coffeebean) and prickly sida (teaweed). It is neither as effective on these species nor as broad spectrum as the split application recommended above. Repeat the treatment if reinfestation occurs before canopy closure. Cultivation is recommended if soybeans are planted in wide rows.
glyphosate + metolachlor @ 0.7 to 0.84 + 0.94 to 1.12 lb/A	Same as above plus residual grass and pigweed control.	**Sequence 5.25 F** 2.5 to 3.5 pt/A.	Cracking to third trifoliate.	Same as above.
glyphosate + chlorimuron @ 1 + 0.005 lb/A	Same as above with increased control of hemp sesbania, morningglories, and yellow nutsedge.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Classic 25 DF** 2 pt/A + 0.33 oz/A.	After first trifoliate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	**For use on Roundup Ready soybeans only.**
metolachlor @ 0.9 lb/A	Control of grass and small-seeded broadleaf weeds.	**Dual Magnum 7.62 EC** 1 pt/A.	Up to third trifoliate.	Residual pigweed and grass control. No post activity.
S-metolachlor + fomesafen @ 1.09 + 0.24 lb/A	Early post broadleaf with residual grass and broadleaf control. Apply to 2- to 3-inch pigweed.	**Prefix** 2 pt/A.	Up to V2 stage.	Temporary injury will occur.

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glyphosate + cloransulam-methyl @ 1.0 + 0.008 to 0.016 lb/A	Same as glyphosate above but increased control of morningglories, horseweed, and giant ragweed.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + FirstRate 84DG** 2 pt/A + 0.15 to 0.3 oz/A FirstRate. Add 0.25% nonionic surfactant.	After first trifoliate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	**For use on Roundup Ready soybeans only.**
glyphosate + fomesafen or *S*-metolachlor + fomesafen @ 1.0 + 0.235 lb/A or 1.09 + 0.24 lb/A	Same as glyphosate above but increased control of morningglories, giant ragweed, and Palmer pigweed.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Flexstar or Prefix** 2 pt/A + 16 oz/A or 2 pt/A.	After first trifoliate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	**For use on Roundup Ready soybeans only.**
glyphosate + fomesafen @ 1.0 + 0.24 lb/A.	Same as glyphosate above but increased control of morningglories, giant ragweed, and Palmer pigweed (use full rate of Flexstar).	**Flexstar GT 3.5** 3 pt/A.	After first trifoliate leaf expanded. Small weeds.	**For use on Roundup Ready soybeans only.**
Postemergence–Liberty Link Soybean				
University data has shown that a solid residual program applied after planting, followed by a timely application of Ignite, is the best program approach to weed control in Liberty Link soybeans. This is especially true for glyphosate-resistant pigweed programs.				
glufosinate @ 0.53 fb. 0.53 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds. Will control glyphosate-resistant weeds.	**Ignite 280 SL** 29 oz/A fb. 29 oz/A. (A single application of 36 oz/A is labeled.) Do not exceed 65 oz/year.	7 to 10 days after soybean emergence. 2- to 3-inch weeds. Followed by sequential application 10 to 14 days later. Do not apply past bloom.	Do not apply to non Liberty Link soybeans. **The Liberty Link soybean system works best in combination with a well planned residual herbicide applied at burndown or at planting.**
glufosinate + *S*-metolachlor @ 0.53 lb/A + 0.95 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds. Will control glyphosate-resistant weeds. Adds residual control of grass and small-seeded broadleaves.	**Ignite 280 SL + Dual Magnum 7.62 EC** 29 oz/A + 1 pt/A fb. 29 oz/A.	2- to 3-inch weeds. Up to third trifoliate. Follow with a second Ignite application as needed.	Good option where no residual was used at burndown or at planting. Expect some leaf burn.
glufosinate + *S*-metolachlor + fomesafen @ 0.53 + 1.09 lb/A + 0.24 lb/A	Grass and broadleaf weeds. Will control glyphosate-resistant weeds. Adds residual control of grass and small-seeded broadleaves.	**Ignite 280 SL + Prefix 5.3 EC** 29 oz/A + 2.0 pt/A fb 29 oz/A.	2- to 3-inch weeds. Up to third trifoliate. Follow with a second Ignite application as needed.	Rainfall needed for activation.
Postemergence–STS/RR Soybean				
glyphosate + chlorimuron/ thifensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.013 to 0.02 lb/A	Hemp sesbania, morningglory and yellow nutsedge + some residual.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Synchrony XP** 2.0 pt/A + 0.75 to 1.125 oz/A.	After first trifoliate leaf.	Apply only to STS/RR soybean varieties. Use Sequence or add Dual for residual grass component.
glyphosate + halosulfuron + thifensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.31 + 0.004 lb/A	Same as above with enhanced nutsedge and smartweed control.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Permit Plus** 2.0 pt/A + 0.75 oz/A.	From 21 days prior to planting up to 88 days prior to harvest.	Apply only to STS/RR soybean varieties. Use Sequence or add Dual for residual grass component.

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SOYBEANS				
Postemergence-directed				
2,4-DB @ 0.2 lb/A	Common cocklebur, morningglory.	**Butyrac, Butoxone** 0.8 pt/A of 2 lb/gal 2,4-DB (Butyrac 200) or 1 pt/A of 1.75 lb/gal 2,4-DB.	Direct spray to soybeans at V4 (8-inch) stage and repeat 5 to 7 days later.	Apply directed spray treatment no higher than 1/3 up the soybean stem. Cover weeds thoroughly. ROOT ROT OR POOR GROWING CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE APPLICATION MAY RESULT IN SOYBEAN INJURY. USE SAME PRECAUTIONS IN APPLYING 2,4-DB AS ARE USED IN APPLYING 2,4-D. AVOID DRIFT. DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 60 DAYS OF HARVEST.
NOTE–Many producers are reluctant to apply 2,4-DB with directed spray equipment used in cotton. This can be done successfully and many producers do so. The following procedure has been shown to be effective in cleaning 2,4-DB from a sprayer system. (1) Replace any cracked or badly worn hoses. (2) Flush system completely with detergent water; drain.		(3) Flush system with ammonia solution (1 quart ammonia per 25 gallons water); drain. (4) Fill system with above concentration ammonia solution; let stand overnight. (5) Drain system next day; flush with excess water. (6) Flush system the day before next use. (7) Clean outside of equipment and nozzle assemblies in above manner.		
Preharvest				
paraquat @ 0.25 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage and soybean defoliation.	**Paraquat (3 lb/gal formulations)** 1.0 pt/A. Add surfactant (p. 3).	When 1/2 of soybean leaves have dropped and the other 1/2 are yellow.	For indeterminate soybeans, apply when 65% of pods are brown and remaining pods are turning yellow. Do not pasture livestock within 15 days of treatment and remove 30 days before slaughter.
sodium chlorate @ 6 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage and soybean defoliation.	**Sodium Chlorate** Several brands and trade names available. 2 gal/A of 3 lb/gal or 1 gal/A of 6 lb/gal.	When 1/2 of soybean leaves have dropped and the other 1/2 are yellow.	See label for details. More dependent on environmental conditions for activity than paraquat.
paraquat + sodium chlorate @ 0.167 to 3 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage and soybean defoliation.	**Paraquat (3 lb/gal formulations)** 0.67 pt/A + **sodium chlorate** 3 lb ai/A (1 gal of 3 lb/gal or 0.5 gal of 6 lb/gal). Add a surfactant.	When 1/2 of soybean leaves have dropped and the other 1/2 are yellow.	For indeterminate soybeans, apply when 65% of pods are brown and remaining pods are turning yellow. See label for details. More dependent on environmental conditions for activity than paraquat.
glyphosate @ 1 lb/A	Desiccation of green weed foliage.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)** 2 pt/A.	After soybean pods have lost all green color.	See label for details. Much slower than paraquat.
carfentrazone @ 0.025 lb/A	Desiccation of morningglory foliage.	**Aim 2EC** 1.5 oz/A. Add 0.25% nonionic surfactant or 0.5% crop oil concentrate.	After soybean pods have lost all green color. 3-day pre-harvest interval.	Excellent coverage is required.

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Spot Treatment				
2,4-DB	Common cocklebur	**Butyrac, Butoxone, etc.** 1/2 gal in 100 gal water.	Spot treat individual weeds.	Spray terminal area and upper leaves of cocklebur. Spray in manner similar to boom spraying with 20 gpa nozzle output.
glyphosate	Bermudagrass.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)** 1 to 2 gal per 100 gal water. Add surfactant.	Spot treat emerged weeds before pod set of soybeans.	More effective on large, actively growing weeds.
clethodim	Johnsongrass.	**Select 2 EC** or **Select Max 0.97 EC** 8 or 16 oz/A + 1% COC/A.	Spot treat emerged weeds before pod set of soybeans.	If field treated with glyphosate previously, this is the preferred spot treatment.
Postemergence johnsongrass emerged above canopy				
glyphosate wipe-on	Johnsongrass.	**Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)** 33% solution in ropewick or other wipe-on applicator.	After there is sufficient height difference between crop and weed.	Use in conjunction with other good johnsongrass control practices.