EVALUATION OF TAVIUM IN A COTTON HERBICIDE PROGRAM

J.W. Beesinger
J.K. Norsworthy
R.B. Farr
G.L. Priess
M.C. Castner
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, AR

Abstract

Tavium, a premix of S-metolachlor and dicamba produced by Syngenta, was developed in order to control broadleaf and grassy weeds in cotton and soybean. The combination of the two modes of action are intended to be a step in the right direction for resistance management and long-term weed control. With dicamba assuming the role of a postemergence herbicide and S-metolachlor as a preemergence, Tavium has the potential to control a broader spectrum of weeds and maintain residual control for longer than dicamba alone. A single factor, random complete block design experiment was conducted in Crawfordsville, Arkansas to determine the amount of control and length of residual achieved by Tavium in comparison with dicamba alone. Treatments containing Tavium achieved an average of >97% control of Palmer amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*), better than dicamba alone with an average of 85% at 21 days after treatment. Residual control of Tavium lasted on average 16 days longer than dicamba alone before falling below a threshold of 95%. These results lead to the conclusion that Tavium has the ability to drastically improve cotton herbicide programs and help producers control the most troublesome weed in mid-South cotton and soybean.