

**PERFORMANCE OF REFLEX (FOMESAFEN)
IN MISSOURI COTTON**
**Andy Kendig, Anthony Ohmes,
Robert Barham and Paula Ezell**
University of Missouri Delta Center
Portageville, MO

Abstract

Reflex was considered for potential use in cotton during its early development. However, in recent years Zeneca has expressed new interest in developing a cotton registration, and additional cotton research has been conducted since 1997. Reflex was tested in several typical small-plot weed science trials on a typical sandy loam cotton soil (Tiptonville fine sandy loam, 56% sand, 36% silt and 8% clay) and on a "watermelon type" sandy soil (Broseley sandy loam 72% sand, 10% silt and 8% clay). Soil applications have included pre plant incorporated (PPI) and preemergence surface (PRE) treatments at rates including 0.25, 0.375 and 0.5 lb ai/A. Control of ivy, entireleaf and pitted morningglory (*Ipomoea hederacea* and *Ipomoea lacunosa*) from projected use rates (0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A) has ranged from 33 to 85% (mean of 49%) from PPI applications and 75 to 90% (mean of 82%) from PRE applications. Common cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*) control from projected use rates has ranged from 20 to 29% (mean of 29%) PPI and from 75 to 94% (mean of 85%) PRE. Control of Palmer amaranth (*Amarantus palmeri*) and Smooth pigweed (*Amaranthus hybridus*) has generally been 90% or greater. Specifically, projected use rates provided 88 to 100% (mean of 94%) pigweed control PPI and 98 to 100% (mean of 100%) control PRE.

Projected use rates of Reflex caused 0 to 30% cotton injury (mean of 16%) PPI and 0 to 30% (mean of 11%) PRE. The high, 0.5 lb ai/A rate caused 0 and 13% (mean of 7%) injury PPI and 9 to 40% (mean of 19%) PRE. The highest injury was observed in 1997 on the Tiptonville fine sandy loam where 0.42 in. rainfall occurred two days after planting. However, in 1999 on the Broseley sandy loam a 0.32 in. rainfall occurred four days after planting and no Reflex-type symptoms were observed.

Reflex at 0.375 lb ai/A plus 2 lb ai/A of a surfactant-containing MSMA has been evaluated in post-directed trials. Roundup Ready cotton was planted with no preemergence herbicide. Two early over-the-top Roundup applications were used to kill early emerging weeds, and to allow later weed emergence with an adequate cotton-weed height differential. Cyanazine at 1 lb ai/A, Cobra (lactofen) at 0.2 lb ai/A and Goal (oxyfluorfen) at 0.25 lb ai/A (all mixed with 2 lb ai/A of surfactant-containing MSMA) were used as

standard comparisons. Reflex plus MSMA controlled crabgrass, Palmer amaranth, smooth pigweed, common cocklebur and ivy/entireleaf morningglory similar to control from the standards. Injury was less than 4% for all directed treatments.

Incorporated Reflex provided inadequate control of cocklebur and morningglory species while preemergence Reflex provided greater than 80% control of these weeds. Pigweed control was generally excellent. Commercially unacceptable injury occurred in one of four studies and tended to be higher from PRE applications; however, a high use rate on an extremely sandy soil with a 0.32 in. activating rain caused no noticeable symptoms. Post-directed Reflex applications performed similarly to cyanazine and to other diphenyl ether herbicides registered for post directed use in cotton.