HatchTrak℠

Intermittent rains, cooling and warming trends have made burndown applications in the region tricky thus far in 2021. Years of research has proven that auxin and glyphosate applications do best during prolonged periods of warm weather, but when inconsistent weed emergence takes place, it increases the need for a strong residual chemistry that also has aggressive contact control and synergy with systemic foliar options.

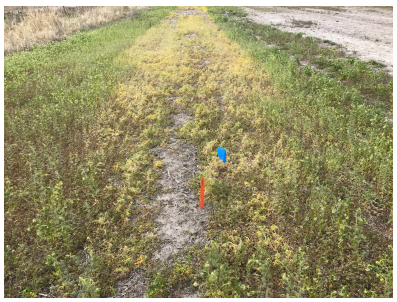
ANTHEM FLEX HERBICIDE

- Contact and residual
- Corn or soybean PRE programs
- Use rate: 2.75 – 5.5 fl. oz./A
- Readily tank-mixes with other chemistries

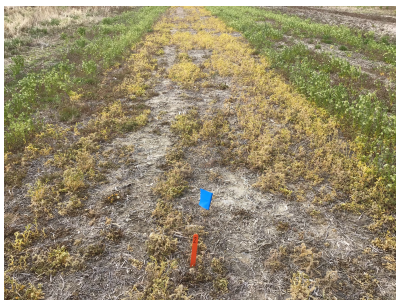
Anthem® Flex herbicide combines the proven residual performance of pyroxausulfone with the burndown power of Aim® EC herbicide. Together they form an easy to use, low use rate premix that can provide the backbone to any PRE herbicide program in corn or soybeans

AIM EC HERBICIDE

- Contact control irrespective of weather
- Burndown, PRE, harvest aid, and POST (see label)
- Use rate: 1 fl. oz./A
- Readily tank-mixes with other chemistries



Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide 22 fl. oz./A + 2,4-D LV4 1 pt./A + COC 1% v/v



Aim EC herbicide 1 fl. oz./A added to the tank

Aim EC herbicide is composed of carfentrazone-ethyl, a dominant contact compound in the mode of action Group 14. Aim EC herbicide provides consistency to management programs that struggle during periods of cool weather which we often face in the spring. A spring burndown trial in Bostwick, NE showed the benefits that carfentrazone-ethyl can bring to systemic burndown programs in just 11 days of sub-60°F weather. Layering this treatment with a proven residual herbicide can rescue an otherwise very weedy situation.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

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HatchTrak℠

WHY CHOOSE ANTHEM® FLEX HERBICIDE OVER OTHER GROUP 15 HERBICIDES?

Not all Group 15 herbicides are equal:

- Pyroxasulfone has low solubility and is not tightly bound to the soil.
- Half-life is ~50% longer than dimethenamid or *s*-metolachlor.
- Lower resistance ratios compared to other Group 15 herbicides in Illinois and Arkansas.
- Low active ingredient rate is needed for control: 0.13 lb. ai. pyroxasulfone vs. 1.25 lbs. *s*-metolachlor.

Herbicide	H_2O Solubility	K_d value Sorption Coeff.	Approx. Half-life (Days)
Pyroxasulfone (Anthem® Flex herbicide)	3	1.72	**34**
Dimethenamid. – P (Outlook® herbicide)	1450	2.28	**20**
s-Metolachlor (Dual Magnum® herbicide)	530	4.01	**22**

"*Low K_d reduces the amount of rainfall needed to move herbicide into soil and may allow better performance under drier conditions. Conversely, a herbicide with a high K_d can be expected to perform better in years with above average rainfall since less herbicide is leached out.* ***However, the differences in K_d are small enough that, under most conditions, differences in performance will not be due to the availability of the herbicide within the soil profile. Rather, differences in rates applied, or differences in specific conditions found between fields where products are used probably will be responsible for most differences in performance of Group 15 herbicides."***

Bob Hartzler – Iowa State University, March 15, 2013.