

Weed Management in Texas Cotton



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GENERAL PRACTICES

A key component in successful cotton production is the effective management of weeds. The cotton plant is not particularly competitive with many weed species, especially early in the season. Research has shown that even light infestations of weeds during this period of time can significantly impact cotton yields. Weeds can also create difficulties during harvest and negatively impact lint quality due to staining and increased foreign material in the lint. This publication describes key points to consider when managing weeds in cotton as well as current recommendations for control.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

Herbicide resistant weeds are naturally occurring biotypes of a species with the inherited ability to survive and reproduce despite exposure to a herbicide that previously was effective for controlling the species. The term biotype describes plants within a weed species that may look exactly alike but have biological traits uncommon to the population as a whole. The development of resistance is accelerated when weed control measures rely heavily upon chemical control and without including cultural, mechanical, and biological weed control measures. There are currently 246 species (143 dicots and 103 monocots) of herbicide resistant weeds globally ([Heep, 2015](#)). Of which, herbicide resistant weeds identified in Texas include perennial ryegrass (ALS inhibitors), barnyardgrass (PSII inhibitor), [Palmer amaranth](#) (PS II inhibitors and EPSP synthase inhibitors), kochia (ALS inhibitors), johnsongrass (ALS inhibitors), and [tall or common waterhemp](#) (EPSP synthase inhibitors) ([Heap, 2015](#)). Of these herbicide resistant weed cases, the glyphosate resistant *Amaranthus spp.* (Palmer amaranth and common waterhemp) are the most troublesome in Texas cotton due to the widespread reliance upon glyphosate alone for weed management. These weeds are capable of producing in excess of 500,000 seed per female plant and can spread rapidly throughout a region once established. Below are a few key points to consider for managing these herbicide resistant weeds.

Prevention and Management of Resistant Weeds

a. *Diversify crop production practices*

Crop rotation is one of the most significant components of effective weed management in cotton. In addition to helping with nematode and disease management, crop rotations allow the use of additional herbicide mechanisms of action.

b. *Cultivation*

Once a mainstay of weed management in cotton, cultivation has declined significantly with the commercialization of glyphosate and glufosinate tolerant cotton varieties. However, with the rise of glyphosate resistant weeds in cotton production, cultivation is once again a viable weed management tool in many operations.

c. *Use the recommended rate, timing of application, and spray volume.*

When applying any herbicide, be sure to use the full labeled rate of that product and apply at the proper time. Many postemergence herbicides are only effective when applied to very small weeds. If applied too late or at too low an application rate, weed escapes can be expected. The efficacy of non-systemic herbicides, such as glufosinate (Liberty), is highly dependent upon obtaining thorough spray coverage as is stated on the product label. Good spray coverage is achieved by applying the recommended carrier volume and using the appropriate spray nozzle.

d. *Avoid using a single mechanism of action in your herbicide program*

Herbicide mechanism of action describes the way that a herbicide controls susceptible weed species. Currently, there are 12 herbicide mechanisms of action available for use in cotton (Table 1). It is important to target problematic weed species with at least two different mechanisms of action, and to change herbicide programs from year to year (Figure 1). The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) has devised a numbering system for classifying herbicide mechanisms of action into groups. Often, these group numbers can be found on product labels. All herbicide recommendations in this publication will include the WSSA group number(s) for each herbicide. Use of the WSSA numbering system should be a simpler approach for understanding the herbicide mechanism of action.

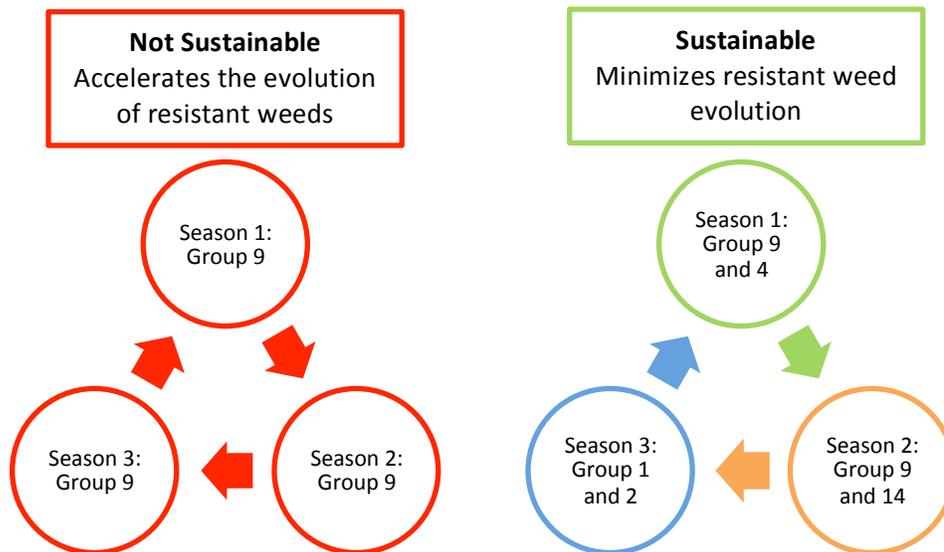


Figure 1. Example of the sustainability of utilizing multiple herbicide sites of action and rotating these from season to season (adapted and modified from wssa.net).

Table 1. Mechanism of action of herbicides labelled for use in cotton

Mechanism of Action	WSSA Group #	Representative products
ACCCase inhibitors	1	Assure II, Fusilade DX, Poast Plus, Select Max
ALS inhibitors	2	Envoke, Express, FirstShot, Harmony, LeadOff, Staple
Microtubule assembly inhibitors	3	Prowl, Treflan
Synthetic auxins	4	2,4-D, Clarity
Photosystem II inhibitors	5	Caparol,
	7	Cotoran, Direx, Karmex, Linex
EPSP synthase inhibitors	9	Roundup (glyphosate)
Glutamine synthetase inhibitors	10	Liberty
Carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors	12	Brake FX
	13	Command
PPG oxidase inhibitors	14	Aim, Cobra, ET, Goal, Reflex, Resource, Sharpen, Valor
VLCFA inhibitors	15	Dual Magnum, Warrant, Zidua, Outlook
Unknown	17	MSMA
Photosystem I inhibitors	22	Gramoxone SL

e. *Keep records of weed populations and herbicide application*

Good record keeping helps to plan an effective prevention program for herbicide resistant weeds. It also helps to avoid using the same herbicide mechanism of action each year. If a herbicide program failed to control a weed or weeds, that program should be avoided in the field where the failure(s) were observed. Repeated applications of the same herbicide will only serve to increase herbicide resistant weeds.

f. *Scout herbicide failures following spraying*

Weeds which survive a herbicide application may be the result of application errors and are not necessarily resistant weeds. Herbicide failure can be caused by poor spray coverage, incorrect timing of applications, “washing-off” of postemergence herbicides by rainfall, or adverse environmental conditions such as poor soil moisture, low humidity, or extreme temperatures. When weed control failures occur, check to see if spatial patterns exist in the field. If surviving weeds are present in “streaks” across the field, this may be the result of an application error. If the distribution of surviving weeds is scattered or “patchy”, this may indicate the presence of a herbicide resistant biotype. If resistant weeds are suspected, it can be confirmed by collecting seeds of the suspected resistant weeds and having a legitimate screening trial conducted on them to determine resistance. A few “red flags” of herbicide resistant weeds are: (1) if the same herbicide has been repeatedly applied in the same field, (2) the same weed species are repeatedly found surviving in the same location of the field, and (3) if dead (susceptible) plants can be found at the same location as the surviving weeds and these dead plants were at the same stage of growth at application.

For management strategies for glyphosate resistant pigweeds, please refer to the AgriLife Extension publication, [‘4-step Program for Managing Glyphosate Resistant Pigweeds in Texas Cotton’](#).

CULTURAL CONTROL

Field Selection

Growth of cotton seedlings is slow because of the perennial nature of cotton, which devotes much of its energy into root development rather than shoot growth. The first 10 weeks after planting is the critical time of weed management until cotton seedlings become competitive against weeds (Buchanan and Burns, 1970). Weed management becomes easier if a clean field with little weed infestation is selected. It is important to know the field characteristics such as soil test results, fertility, insect/disease management history, and weed population and infestation level. Understanding the field characteristics improves efficacy and efficiency of weed management programs.

Prevention

Weed management should be conducted not only within the field, but also around the fields, ditch banks, and fence lines. The weeds around the field can produce prolific amounts of seeds and spread the infestation into the field. It also provides refuge for insects, diseases, and nematodes. It is important to thoroughly clean equipment and clothes to prevent the transport of weed seeds into other fields, especially in the case of pigweed (or carelessweed).

Seedbed Preparation

It is beneficial to take advantage of rain or apply irrigation to allow for weed germination before seedbed preparation. Seedbed preparation should be conducted after controlling the weed seedlings. Cotton requires a moist and firm seedbed with good seed-to-soil contact. Proper seedbed preparation allows cotton seeds to germinate rapidly, resulting uniform seedling emergence. A uniform cotton stand is more competitive against weed infestation.

Row Direction

Row direction can influence the amount of sunlight available to weeds. When rows are arranged in a north-south direction, there may be greater shading of the middles. However, importance should be placed on the other preventative measures as row direction is dependent upon other management factors, such as the available length of row, slopes, and equipment.

Row Spacing

Canopy closure occurs earlier with narrower rows (< 15 in) and solid planting as compared to wider rows (> 40 in) and skip row patterns. Narrower row spacing provides higher weed suppression as compared to the wider row spacing due to the greater canopy coverage; however, narrow row spacing requires more resources such as soil moisture and nutrients than wide row spacing. Row spacing should be properly adjusted to the available resources to ensure maximum plant growth and production.

Quality Seed

Use of weed-free seeds is essential to reduce introduction of new weed species and weed infestation in the planting row. High quality seeds also provide advantages such as seedling disease resistance, high germination percentage, reduced risk for replanting, rapid and uniform seedling emergence, and easier decision making for weed, insect, and disease control. All these advantages help to produce a competitive cotton stand against weed infestation.

Variety Selection

Unlike wheat seeds, cotton seeds cannot be saved for the following years due to the patented herbicide tolerant and insect protection traits of recent cotton varieties unless conventional seeds are used. Over 90 % of Texas cotton producers purchase certified seeds each year with single and double stacked herbicide tolerant traits. It is critical that producers know problematic weeds in their fields so that the appropriate herbicide tolerant varieties may be selected.

Planting Date

Cotton planting is best determined by soil temperature since adequate soil and air temperature improves growth rate and seedling vigor, producing a competitive cotton stand against weed infestations. Favorable soil conditions for cotton seed germination include high soil oxygen concentration, adequate soil moisture, and soil temperatures above 64°F ([Boman and Lemon, 2005](#)). Optimum planting date can be determined by measuring the soil temperature at 8-inch depth every day until the 10-day average temperature becomes 65°F. Cotton planted early with low soil temperature extends the growing season; however, this also increases risk of stand establishment failure by slow growth, weak seedling vigor, and weak competitiveness against weeds.

Seeding Rate

Planted seeds and seedlings are exposed to a severe environment, where often only a fraction of planted seed will become mature plants ([Gwathmey et al., 2010](#)). Cotton planted at too low a seeding rate increases the risk for non-uniform or thin stands, resulting in yield loss and reduced harvest efficiency. Cotton planted at too high a seeding rate increases competition among cotton plants for water, nutrients, and sunlight, resulting in low seedling vigor. Proper seeding rate adjusted to the field condition produces a vigorous and uniform stand. Good seedling establishment is critical for successful weed management.

Crop Rotation

Crop rotation will help reduce target weed populations gradually. Each crop has its own planting and growing windows, life-cycle, rooting depth, leaf orientation, and nutrient and moisture requirements. These cultural, biological, and seasonal differences modify the favorable conditions for weeds created under continuous cotton production, thus negatively influencing the growth and reproduction of some weed species. Crop rotation also allows for rotating herbicides to target problematic weed species. In addition, crop rotation has been observed to have a positive effect on lint yield. Cotton lint yield was 18 to 44% higher in the cotton-sorghum rotation system than the continuous cotton system when evaluated at Halfway, Texas. The positive effect of the rotation on lint yield was even more pronounced in the water stressed environment of an 8-year study conducted by Texas AgriLife Research ([Bordovsky et al., 2011](#)).

Field Scouting

Pre-, mid-, and post-season field scouting is highly recommended to keep records of weed species and infestation level. Refer to a publication prepared by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, [Weed Identification: Using Plant Structures as a Key](#), for help when scouting fields for problematic weeds.

PREPLANT BURNDOWN

A key component to effective weed management is to start with a clean field. This can be achieved by normal tillage operations and herbicide incorporations in conventionally tilled fields, or through the use of preplant burndown herbicides. Many herbicide options are available for controlling emerged weeds prior to planting as well as providing residual control of weeds until planting. Always be aware of plant back (crop rotation) restrictions to avoid crop damage. Refer to Table 2 for current recommendations for preplant burndown herbicides.

WEED MANAGEMENT AT PLANTING

Often, the most competitive weeds are those that emerge before or at the same time as the crop. This is particularly true in cotton, which tends to have a slower growth rate as a seedling as compared to other crops. These early-season weeds are very effective at competing for the same consumable resources such as water, nutrients, and sunlight that the cotton seedling needs for healthy growth. If these weeds are not controlled, significant yield losses can be expected. With effective early season weed control, the yield potential of the crop is protected. Thus, it is important to apply residual herbicides (herbicides with soil activity) just prior to, or at planting. These herbicides will control weeds before they emerge, reducing the need for postemergence herbicides later in the season. It is important to note that rainfall, irrigation, or mechanical incorporation is needed with these residual herbicides to move them into the soil and activate them. Refer to Tables 3 and 4 for recommendations for preplant incorporated (PPI) and preemergence (PRE) herbicides.

POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Weeds that emerge during the season must be controlled either by cultivation or chemical means. Several herbicide options exist for postemergence (POST) weed control. When applying POST herbicides, it is vital to apply them at the proper timing, as many POST herbicides will only be effective if applied to very small weeds. This is especially true for the pigweeds or carelessweeds. In addition to POST herbicides, there are many herbicides available for over-the-top or directed spray applications that will provide residual control of weeds. Post directed applications take advantage of the effectiveness of a particular herbicide on weeds that might be injurious to the crop. Directional or hooded spray applications accomplish this practice in addition to providing residual control, depending on the herbicide. Ideally, POST herbicides will be applied in a tank mix with a residual partner to control emerged weeds as well as to provide extended residual control. For emerged grass weeds, several highly effective control options exist with the graminicide (grass-specific herbicides) such as Assure, Fusilade, Poast, and Select. When applying these grass-specific herbicides, avoid tank mixtures with Liberty 280 SL, which have been shown to result in reduced grass control. Additionally, tank mixes of the grass herbicides and Staple or Envoke should also be avoided. Refer to Tables 5, 6, and 7 for current recommendations for postemergence over-the-top, post-directed, hooded, and wick or wiper applied herbicides.

POST-HARVEST WEED MANAGEMENT

After harvest, there can be a substantial amount of time left for weed growth and development before temperatures drop to a level unfavorable for warm season weed growth, particularly in south Texas. Thus, weed control strategies must be implemented to prevent the production of additional weed seed that will become problems during the next season. In conventionally tilled fields, tillage operations provide good control of emerged annual weeds; however this disturbance also brings new seeds up to the soil surface. In the absence of tillage, herbicides must be used for weed control. Similar to chemical weed management strategies during the growing season, herbicide programs after harvest should include both postemergence and preemergence herbicides to control weeds already present and provide residual weed control later into the year. In addition, the post-harvest period provides an excellent opportunity to reduce populations of perennial weeds that might be present at this time. Application of postemergence systemic herbicides at this time can greatly enhance translocation of the herbicide to the root system of perennial plants, improving chances for their elimination. When choosing a residual herbicide to apply after harvest, pay close attention to any plant-back restrictions on the product label.

Table 2. Preplant burndown herbicide options

Weeds Controlled	Product, Rate/A, Active Ingredient	Group #	Time to Apply	Notes
Selected broadleaf weeds, refer to label	Aim EC up to 2.0 fl oz (carfentrazone-ethyl)	14	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	For best performance, apply to actively growing weeds less than 4 inches tall or rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter. May be tank mixed with glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, 2,4-D, or dicamba.
Henbit, seedling dock	Caparol 4L 1.2 – 1.6 pt (prometryn)	5	Fall or winter, preemergence or postemergence to small weeds	Use in Gulf Coast and Blacklands only. For best results, apply before weed emergence. If henbit has emerged but is less than 4 to 6 inches tall, add a surfactant or emulsifiable oil. For winter weed control only; additional herbicides will be needed for spring and summer weed control.
Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds	Clarity 8.0 fl oz (dicamba)	4	Fall or winter when weeds are 2 – 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 in. across	Do not apply in regions that average less than 25 in. precipitation annually. Plant cotton only after a minimum of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation and 21 days after application.
Many annual grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to label for weed-specific rates	Direx 4L 0.8 – 1.6 qt (diuron)	7	Preemergence or postemergence to weeds less than 2 in tall, 15 to 45 days prior to planting	If applying to emerged weeds, add a nonionic surfactant. Complete any planned tillage prior to application, as tillage operations immediately after application may cause crop injury.
Horseweed, henbit, shepherd's purse	Envoke 0.10 oz (trifloxysulfuron)	2	Early preplant	Currently labelled in Texas only for areas east of I-35 for preplant uses. For other regions, refer to the label for specific restrictions. Apply alone or in tank mixtures for residual control or suppression, at least 90 days prior to planting cotton.

Table 2 continued. preplant burndown herbicide options

Selected broadleaf weeds, refer to label	ETX 0.3 – 1.25 fl oz (pyraflufen ethyl)	14	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons water /A by ground and 5 gallons water /A aerially. For better results, add 1.0 to 2.0 % crop oil concentrate to spray solution. Use the higher COC rate for larger labelled weeds or in low moisture conditions.
Annual broadleaf weeds	Express 0.25 oz (tribenuron)	2	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	Apply when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Allow 14 days after application before planting cotton. Stressful conditions may weaken cotton and result in crop injury.
Many grass and broadleaf weeds	Flexstar GT 3.0 – 4.5 pt (fomesafen + glyphosate)	14, 9	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	Only labelled for use in Texas for areas east of U.S. Highway 77 and north of State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County. Do not apply to medium or fine textured soils as crop injury may occur. Moisture is required to activate this herbicide for residual activity.
Annual broadleaf weeds	FirstShot SG 0.5 – 0.8 oz (thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl)	2	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	Allow 14 days after application before planting cotton. On light textured soils, allow 21 days before planting. May be tank-mixed with other herbicides to control additional weeds.
Many species, refer to label	Glyphosate products rates vary; refer to label (glyphosate)	9	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	Allow at least 2 weeks after application before tillage. Where glyphosate resistant weeds are present, add a tank mix partner to control emerged weeds and provide residual control. Never store, mix, or spray in galvanized or unlined steel tanks (except stainless steel).
Selected broadleaf weeds, refer to label	Goal 2XL 1.0 – 2.0 pt (oxyfluorfen)	14	Preemergence or postemergence to weeds	Some residual control may be expected. Apply to weed seedlings not exceeding four true leaves. Fallow beds should be worked thoroughly to a minimum depth of 2.5 inches before planting. Do not apply within 7 days of planting

Table 2 continued. Preplant burndown herbicide options

Emerged annual weeds and topkill suppression of perennials	Gramoxone SL 2.5 – 4.0 pt (paraquat)	22	Postemergence to weeds 1 to 6 inches tall, prior to planting	Before planting, prepare land to allow maximum weed and grass emergence before treatment. Plant with minimal soil disturbance. No residual control with this herbicide. Apply in at least 10 gal water /A by ground plus 1.0 qt nonionic surfactant per 100 gal spray solution or 1 gal crop oil concentrate per 100 gal spray solution. At lower spray volumes, use a drift control or spray deposition adjuvant. Check label for tank mix options.
Annual broadleaf weeds	Harmony 0.3 – 0.5 oz (thifensulfuron)	2	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	May be tank mixed with 2,4-D or glyphosate herbicides for increased control. Allow at least 7 days after application before planting cotton, tank mixtures with other herbicides may increase the time needed before planting. Stressful conditions may weaken cotton and result in crop injury.
Many annual broadleaf weeds, refer to label	LeadOff 1.5 – 2.0 oz (thifensulfuron-methyl + rimsulfuron)	2	Preemergence or postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	For 1.5 oz rate, allow at least 30 days before planting cotton. For rates of 1.5 to 2.0 oz, allow 60 days before planting. Add a nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Multiple tank mix partners are available, refer to label for more information.
Many annual broadleaf and grass weeds; refer to label	Liberty 280 SL 22 – 43 fl oz (glufosinate)	10	Postemergence to weeds in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting, or before emergence of cotton	Spray coverage is critical for performance, apply in at least 15 gal water /A by ground or 10 gal water /A aerially. Season total applications may not exceed 72 or 87 fl oz/A, depending on initial application rate. Make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset with warm, humid conditions for improved performance. Make sequential applications 10 to 14 days apart as needed.

Table 2 continued. Preplant burndown herbicide options

Annual broadleaf weeds	Resource 2.0 – 4.0 fl oz (flumiclorac)	14	Postemergence to weeds, prior to cotton emergence	Apply to actively growing weeds at the proper stages of growth as indicated in the product label. May be combined with 2,4-D or glyphosate herbicides. Apply with 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. Most effective when applied under sunny conditions and temperatures above 70°F.
Annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds, as well as sedges; refer to label	Sequence 2.0 – 3.5 pt (glyphosate + S-metolachlor)	9, 15	Postemergence to weeds	Do not apply to sand or loamy sand soils. Maximum of 2.5 pt/A on sandy soils and 3.5 pt/A on medium and fine soils. If heavy rainfall occurs immediately after planting, crop injury may occur, especially where poor drainage occurs or the seed slit has not been properly closed.
Selected broadleaf weeds, refer to label	Sharpen 1.0 fl oz (saflufenacil)	14	Postemergence to actively growing weeds	For maximum efficacy, use the recommended adjuvants, including MSO + AMS or MSO + UAN. Allow 42 days after application before planting cotton. In areas with less than 25 inches of annual rainfall, allow 42 days before planting and 1 in of rainfall or irrigation . Do not apply to sandy soils with less than 1.5% organic matter. Commonly used as a tank mix partner with glyphosate to broaden weed spectrum in West Texas.
Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds	2,4-D (6 lb ai/gal) 0.66 to 2.66 pt (2,4-D)	4	Postemergence to weeds, prior to planting	Allow at least 30 days after application and at least 1 in rainfall or irrigation within a 24-hr period before planting cotton.
Selected weeds, see label	Valor SX, Rowel 2.0 – 4.0 oz (fall burndown) 1.0 – 2.0 oz (spring burndown) (flumioxazin)	14	Preemergence or postemergence to weeds, prior to planting.	If weeds are emerged, include a tank mix partner. In conventional tillage, allow at least 30 days and 1 inch rainfall or overhead irrigation between application and planting. In strip-till or no-till, allow at least 14 days and 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation between application and planting. Include a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil with spray solution.

Table 3. Preplant-incorporated herbicide options

Weeds Controlled	Product, Rate/A, Active Ingredient	Group #	Time to Apply	Notes
Many annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Prowl 3.3 EC 1.2 – 4.8 pt (pendimethalin)	3	Immediately before planting or up to 140 days prior to planting	Incorporate as soon as possible and no later than 7 days after application. For incorporation, use an implement capable of uniform incorporation 1 to 2 inches deep. Two-pass incorporation will give more consistent results.
Many annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Prowl H ₂ O 1.0 – 4.0 pt (pendimethalin)	3	Up to 60 days before planting	Incorporate uniformly into the upper 1 to 2 inches of the soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical incorporation. Two-pass incorporation will give more consistent results. Do not apply to soils with more than 3% organic matter.
Many annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Treflan (4 lb ai /gal) 1.0 – 2.5 pt (trifluralin)	3	Anytime from Oct 15 until planting	Incorporate with a double disk, power incorporator, field cultivator, rolling cultivator, or bed conditioner. The first incorporation should occur within 24 hours after application. Make a second pass with ground driven equipment. Rolling cultivators and bed conditioners should only be used on course to medium textured soils. Ground may be left flat or bedded over winter. If land is left flat, take care during spring bedding operations to prevent turning up untreated soil. Do not apply in the fall to soils that are wet, in poor condition, or subject to flooding. In Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Waller, and Wharton Counties, rates of 1.5 to 3.0 pt/A can be used. Do not use on any crop grown in Pecos or Reeves counties.

Table 3 continued. Preplant-incorporated herbicide options

Many annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Treflan TR-10 5.0 – 12.5 lb (conventional tillage) 5.0 – 20.0 lb (conservation tillage) (trifluralin)	3	Fall or spring until planting	Two-pass incorporation required, with the first pass occurring within 24 hours after application. For better results, delay the second incorporation at least 5 days after the first and run equipment in a different direction than the first incorporation. Do not use on any crop grown in Pecos or Reeves Counties.
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Table 4. Preemergence herbicide options

Weeds Controlled	Product, Rate/A, Active Ingredient	Group #	Time to Apply	Notes
Many annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Brake FX (fluridone + fluometuron)	12, 7	Preemergence	Do not use on sandy, loamy sand, or fine sandy loam soils in West Texas. Do not apply more than 2 lbs of fluometuron per acre from all sources. Do not apply more than 42 fl oz/A of Brake FX per year. Do not apply in conjunction with organophosphate insecticides.
Many annual broadleaf weeds and some annual grasses, refer to label for weed-specific rates	Caparol 4L 1.6 – 4.8 pt (prometryn)	5	Preemergence	Do not use on sand or loamy sand. Rainfall or irrigation is required after application to obtain good weed control. Avoid broadcast applications to cotton planted in furrows more than 2 in deep. Band applications should not be wider than the bottom of the furrows. Cotton may be replanted through treated soil, but do not re-apply product. Do not use in glandless cotton varieties to avoid crop injury.
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	Command 1.33 – 2.66 pt (clomazone)	13	Preemergence	Disulfoton or phorate organophosphate insecticides must be applied in-furrow with the seed at planting with at least 0.75 lb ai as a crop safener, or crop injury will occur. Injury may occur on sandy soils. Off-site movement of Command can cause foliar whitening of some plants. Avoid spraying within 300 ft of desirable plants
Many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, refer to label for weed-specific rates	Cotoran 4L 2.0 – 4.0 pt (fluometuron)	7	Preemergence, at planting, or after a preplant incorporated application of Prowl or Treflan	Activity may be delayed or reduced during dry weather. Do not plant crops other than cotton within 6 months of the last application. Do not use on sand, loamy sand, or fine sandy loam soils nor on cotton planted in furrows. Do not feed foliage from treated fields or gin trash to livestock. A suspensibility agent may be necessary.

Table 4 continued. Preemergence herbicide options

Many annual grasses and some small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum 1.0 – 1.33 pt (S-metolachlor)	15	Preplant incorporated or preemergence	Do not apply to sand or loamy sand soils. Do not apply to furrow-planted cotton. Apply preemergence or incorporate no more than 1 inch deep before, at, or after planting. Plant cotton at least 1 inch deep on fine soils and 1.5 inch deep on medium or coarse soils. For best control of yellow nutsedge, apply preplant incorporated. Do not use in Gaines county, TX.
Many annual grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to label for weed-specific rates	Direx 4L 0.8 – 2.2 qt (diuron) or Karmex 80 DF 1.0 – 2.75 lb (diuron)	7	Preemergence	Use on sandy loam or heavier soils. Do not apply to sand or loamy sand soils. Cotton may be replanted through the treated band, or rework beds before replanting. Do not use on soils containing less than 1.0% organic matter. Do not use as a preplant or preemergence treatment where soil-applied organophosphate insecticides are used because of the potential for severe crop injury.
Many grass and broadleaf weeds	Flexstar GT 3.0 – 4.5 pt (fomesafen + glyphosate)	9, 14	Preemergence	Only labelled for use in Texas for areas east of U.S. Highway 77 and north of State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County. Do not apply to medium or fine textured soils as crop injury may occur. Moisture is required to activate this herbicide for residual activity. The glyphosate component of this product will control emerged weeds.
Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Prowl H ₂ O 1.0 – 4.0 pt (pendimethalin)	3	Preemergence	Apply at planting or up to 2 days after planting

Table 4 continued. Preemergence herbicide options

				Apply only to coarse textured soils, as crop injury may occur on medium and fine soils. Only labelled for use in Texas for areas east of U.S. Highway 77 and north of State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County.
Annual broadleaf weeds, suppression of some annual grasses	Reflex 1.0 – 1.5 pt (fomesafen)	14	Preemergence	FIFRA Section 24(c) label: May be used west of Hwy 277 from Wichita Falls to Anson, and north of Hwy 180 to the NM and OK state lines. Includes Fisher, Scurry, Borden, and Dawson counties. Apply 1.0 pt/A to overhead broadcast sprinkler irrigated cotton only . A minimum of 13 inches of irrigation must be applied through August 31. Rotational restrictions are 15 to 24 months for wheat, and more than 36 months for sorghum.
Grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Sequence 2.5 – 3.5 pt (S-metolachlor + glyphosate)	9, 15	Preplant or preemergence	Do not apply on sand or loamy soils. Do not exceed 2.5 pt/A on sandy loam soils, or 3.5 pt/A on medium and fine soils. Do not apply in Gaines County. If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur, especially where water stands or where the seeding slit was not properly closed.
Selected broadleaf weeds, see label for weed-specific rates	Staple LX 1.3 – 2.1 fl oz (pyrithiobac)	2	Preemergence	Do not apply to sandy or loamy sand soils. Can be combined with diuron, fluometuron, or prometryn for a broader spectrum of weed control, see the label for more information. Do not apply preemergence aerially.
Many annual grasses and some small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Warrant 1.25 – 2.0 qt/A (acetochlor)	15	Preemergence	See label for appropriate rate based on soil texture. Broadcast apply and do not incorporate. Crop injury may occur under cool conditions and saturated soils. Do not exceed 4 qt/A for the season.

Table 5. Postemergence over-the-top herbicide options

Weeds Controlled	Product, Rate/A, Active Ingredient	Group #	Time to Apply	Notes
Annual and perennial grasses including barnyardgrass, bermudagrass, large crabgrass, johnsongrass, junglerice, and Texas millet	Assure II 5.0 – 12.0 fl oz (quizalofop)	1	Postemergence to actively growing grasses	Applications must include either 1% v/v crop oil concentrate or 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant. Do not cultivate treated grasses 7 days prior to application or 7 days after application. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Use a minimum of 10 gal water /A under non-arid conditions, and 15 gal water /A under arid conditions.
Selected annual broadleaf weeds including Palmer amaranth, common cocklebur, Venice mallow, morningglory, lanceleaf sage	Cotoran 4L 2.0 – 4.0 pt (fluometuron)	7	Postemergence when cotton is at least 3 in. tall and weeds are less than 2 in.	Include up to 0.50 % v/v surfactant to improve activity. Do not feed foliage or gin trash to livestock. May be combined with MSMA or DSMA for enhanced weed control to cotton from 3 in. tall to first bloom. West Texas: Do not use on sandy, loamy sand, or fine sandy loam soils. Do not use on furrow-planted cotton.
Many grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Dual II Magnum 1.0 – 1.33 pt (S-metolachlor)	15	Postemergence to cotton, before weeds emerge	Over-the-top applications must be made no later than 100 days before harvest. Will need mechanical incorporation, rainfall, or overhead irrigation for activation. Do not use in Gaines County, TX
Selective control of grasses, sedges, and broadleaf weeds including Palmer amaranth and annual morningglory (red, ivyleaf)	Envoke 0.10 – 0.15 oz (trifloxysulfuron)	2	Postemergence when cotton has reached at least 5 true leaves	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. For over-the-top applications, do not tank mix with any other herbicide, fertilizer, or additive other than NIS as unacceptable crop injury may occur. Refer to label for region specific recommendations for Texas.

Table 5 continued. Postemergence over-the-top herbicide options

Many annual and perennial grass weeds, including barnyardgrass, bermudagrass, large crabgrass, johnsongrass, junglerice, and Texas millet	Fusilade DX 6.0 – 24 fl oz (fluazifop)	1	Postemergence to actively growing grasses, refer to label for specific size requirements	Do not apply more than 48 fl oz/A per season. Do not apply after boll set. Do not harvest within 90 days of application. Do not cultivate from 7 days before to 7 days after application. Cultivation 2 to 3 weeks after application may provide enhanced grass control.
Many annual and perennial grass weeds, including barnyardgrass, bermudagrass, large crabgrass, johnsongrass, junglerice, and Texas millet	Fusion 6.0 – 24.0 fl oz (fluazifop + fenoxaprop)	1	Postemergence to actively growing grasses	For areas east of I-35, use rates of 6.0 – 12 fl oz. For areas west of I-35, rates are 8.0 – 24 fl oz. Do not apply more than 24 fl oz/A per season. Do not apply to cotton after boll set. Do not harvest within 90 days of application. For more region-specific instructions, refer to product label.
Many grasses and broadleaf weeds	Liberty 280 SL 22 – 43 fl oz (glufosinate)	10	Postemergence over-the-top to glufosinate-tolerant cotton	Use only on glufosinate-tolerant cotton. Consult label for weed-specific rates and tank mix combinations. Efficacy is increased with actively growing weeds. Apply in a total spray volume of at least 10 gal/A, 15 to 20 gal/A may be needed with dense weed/crop canopies. If a single application exceeds 29 fl oz/A, the seasonal use may not exceed 72 fl oz/A, otherwise the seasonal maximum is 87 fl oz/A. The addition of ammonium sulfate may improve weed control. West Texas: small weeds, 43 fl oz/A, and favorable environmental conditions are recommended.
Many grasses and broadleaf weeds	Glyphosate products rates vary, refer to label (glyphosate)	9	Postemergence to actively growing weeds	Use only on glyphosate-tolerant cotton. Where glyphosate resistant weeds are present, add a tank mix partner to control emerged weeds and provide residual control. Never store, mix, or spray in galvanized or unlined steel tanks (except stainless steel).

Table 5 continued. Postemergence over-the-top herbicide options

Selected grasses, broadleaf weeds, and sedges. Refer to label	MSMA 6 2.66 pt (MSMA)	17	Postemergence over-the-top when cotton is 3 to 6 inches high or up to early first square stage	One application of 2 pounds ai/A is allowed per season, except when salvage operation is needed. A second application of 2 pounds ai/A is allowed for salvage operations 1 to 3 weeks after the first application. Do not feed treated foliage to livestock. Some burning and reddish discoloration of foliage may occur.
Many annual grass and broadleaf weeds including Palmer amaranth and common waterhemp. Also controls rice flatsedge and yellow nutsedge.	Outlook Up to 21 fl oz (dimethenamid-P)	15	Postemergence to cotton from 1 st true leaf to mid-bloom, before weeds emerge	Do not apply on coarse soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter, and where groundwater is less than 30 feet deep. Do not apply more than 21 fl oz. No preharvest interval. Outlook may cause temporary injury to cotton if high rainfall and saturated conditions occur during early seedling development.
Many annual and perennial grass weeds, including barnyardgrass, bermudagrass, large crabgrass, johnsongrass, junglerice, and Texas millet	Poast 0.75 – 3.75 pt (sethoxydim)	1	Postemergence to actively growing grasses	Do not apply more than 11.25 pt/A per season. Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after application. Cultivation no sooner than 7 days after application may improve season-long control. Refer to label for weed-specific use rates.
Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Prowl H ₂ O 1.0 – 2.0 pt (pendimethalin)	3	Postemergence to cotton, before weeds emerge	Only apply over-the-top to cotton between the 4- and 8-leaf stages of growth. Applications may cause temporary injury to cotton. Postemergence applications will be most effective when rainfall or overhead irrigation is received after application. May be tank mixed with glyphosate on glyphosate-tolerant cotton, and with glufosinate on glufosinate-tolerant cotton.
Many annual and perennial grass weeds, including barnyardgrass, bermudagrass, large crabgrass, johnsongrass, junglerice, and Texas millet	Select 2EC 6.0 – 16.0 fl oz (clethodim) or Select Max 9 – 32 fl oz (clethodim)	1	Postemergence to actively growing grasses	Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v. Do not apply a broadleaf herbicide within one day after application of Select or reduced grass control may result. Do not cultivate treated grasses 7 days before or after application.

Table 5 continued. Postemergence over-the-top herbicide options

Broad spectrum of annual and perennial weeds, preemergence activity on grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Sequence 2.5 – 2.75 pt (glyphosate + S- metolachlor)	9, 15	Postemergence up to 10 leaf stage	Use only on glyphosate-tolerant cotton. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 days of application, residual control may be reduced. Do not exceed 2.5 pt/A on cotton with less than 5 leaves. Do not harvest within 100 days of application. Do not include ammonium sulfate. Do not use in Gaines County.
Many annual broadleaf weeds including Palmer amaranth and annual morningglory, see label for weed-specific rates	Staple LX 2.6 – 3.8 fl oz (pyrithiobac)	2	Postemergence to most weeds when they are 1 -2 inches tall, refer to label	Use a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25 – 0.5% v/v, or a crop oil concentrate at 1.0 – 2.0% v/v. For areas west of Highway 83 on sand or loamy sand soils with less than 1.0% organic matter, limit applications to one in-season application of a band of no more than one-third the row width. If replanting cotton is necessary, plant outside the treated band.
Preemergence activity on annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Warrant 1.25 – 2.0 qt (acetochlor)	15	Postemergence to cotton, before weeds emerge and cotton reaches first bloom	Optimum timing and rate is 2- to 3-leaf cotton prior to weed emergence at 1.5 qt/A. For emerged weeds, add a postemergence herbicide. If no rainfall or irrigation occurs within 10 days, shallow incorporation will be necessary. Do not mix with fertilizer, as severe crop injury may occur.

Table 6. Post-directed or hooded herbicide options

Weeds Controlled	Product, Rate/A, Active Ingredient	Group #	Time to Apply	Notes
Common lambsquarters, ivyleaf and pitted morningglory, redroot pigweed, velvetleaf, and common waterhemp	Anthem Flex 2.73 – 3.80 fl oz (pyroxasulfone + carfentrazone)	14, 15	Postemergence as a directed spray to cotton from 6 in. tall to first bloom, or apply at layby.	Apply to common waterhemp less than 2 in. tall, morningglory up to 3 leaves, and lambsquarters up to 3 in. tall. For other labelled weeds, apply before they reach 4 in. in height. The use of an adjuvant is recommended for consistent control.
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, devil’s claw, common lambsquarters, morningglory, pie melon, and pigweeds	Caparol 4L 1.6 – 3.2 pt (prometryn)	5	Postemergence as a directed spray when cotton is at least 12 in. tall and weeds are less than 2 in. tall	In the High Plains, 1.6 to 2.4 pt/A is sufficient. Do not treat cotton that is stressed due to drought, cultivator damage, or fertilizer applications. When applying to emerged weeds, add 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution. Do not use in the Rio Grande Valley.
Many annual broadleaf weeds, including Palmer amaranth, devil’s claw	Cobra 12.5 fl oz (lactofen)	14	Postemergence directed to cotton over 6 to 8 in. tall, or apply at layby.	The addition of 2 pt nonionic surfactant or 0.5 to 1.0 pt crop oil concentrate per 100 gal of spray solution consistently enhanced weed control. Refer to label for specific application instructions for individual weed species.
Many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, refer to label for weed-specific rates	Direx 4L 0.4 – 0.6 qt (diuron) or Karmex 80DF 0.25 – 0.5 lb (diuron)	7	Postemergence directed after cotton is 6 to 12 in. tall, as needed up to 2 applications	Spray young, actively growing weeds less than 2 in. tall. Provides residual control of many weeds. Add a surfactant to spray solution. See label for weed and rate specifics.
Selected annual grasses and broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, morningglory, pigweed, smellmelon	Envoke 0.10 – 0.25 oz (trifloxysulfuron)	2	Postemergence directed to cotton over 6 in. tall	Add nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 0.5 to 1.0% v/v. Do not harvest for 60 days after application. Refer to label for region specific recommendations for Texas.

Table 6 continued. Post-directed or hooded herbicide options

Annual broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, lambsquarters, morningglory, pigweed	Fierce 3 oz (flumioxazin + pyroxasulfone)	14, 15	Postemergence through hooded or shielded sprayers after cotton is 6 in. tall, or at layby after cotton is 16 in. tall.	Apply to actively growing weeds at the proper stage of growth as indicated on the label. May be combined with MSMA, diuron, or glyphosate. Most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, devil's claw, lambsquarters, morningglory, pie melon, pigweed	Goal 2XL 1.0 – 2.0 pt (oxyfluorfen)	14	Postemergence directed to cotton 6 to 8 in. tall	For optimal control, apply 2.0 pt/A to actively growing weeds with no more than 4 true leaves. Weeds at the 2 to 3 leaf stage can usually be controlled at the 1.0 pt/A rate. Do not use hollow cone nozzles.
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, lambsquarters, pigweed, smellmelon	Layby Pro 1.0 – 2.4 pt (linuron + diuron)	7	Postemergence directed to cotton at least 8 in. tall	For cotton 8 to 15 in. tall, apply rates of 1.0 to 1.5 pt/A. For cotton taller than 15 in., rates as high as 2.4 pt/A may be applied, depending on soil texture.
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, devil's claw, lambsquarters, morningglory, pie melon, pigweed	Linex 4L 1.0 – 3.0 pt (linuron)	7	Postemergence directed to cotton at least 12 in. tall	Rates vary based up on the height of cotton, refer to label for more instructions. Add 1.0 pt surfactant for each 25 gal of spray solution.
Selected grasses, broadleaf weeds, and sedges. Refer to label	MSMA 6 2.66 pt (MSMA)	17	Postemergence directed to cotton between 3 in. tall and first bloom.	Apply at 40 gal water/A. If regrowth occurs, a second application may be made 1 to 3 weeks after the first. Do not apply after first bloom. Do not feed treated foliage to livestock.
Preemergence control of many annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds, postemergence control of broadleaf and some grass weeds	Prefix 2.0 – 2.33 pt (S-metolachlor + fomesafen)	14, 15	Postemergence directed to cotton at least 6 in. tall	Apply to broadleaf weeds with 2 to 4 true leaves in a minimum of 10 gal water/A. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.50% v/v or a crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v. Do not add liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In Texas, only use in areas east of U.S. Highway 77 and north of State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County.

Table 6 continued. Post-directed or hooded herbicide options

Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Prowl H2O 1.0 – 4.0 pt (pendimethalin)	3	Postemergence directed to cotton after layby	Rate of 1 to 3 pt/A on conventional or minimal tillage, 2 to 4 pt/A on no-till. Check label for maximum labelled rates based upon soil texture.
Annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds	Glyphosate products rates varied, refer to label (glyphosate)	9	Postemergence using hooded sprayers to non-glyphosate tolerant cotton	Apply in 20 to 30 gal water/A. Extreme care must be taken to prevent contact of glyphosate with foliage of non-glyphosate tolerant cotton.
Annual broadleaf weeds, suppression of some annual grasses	Reflex 1.0 – 1.5 pt (fomesafen)	14	Postemergence directed to cotton from 6 to 12 inches tall, or as a layby to cotton with at least 4 inches of bark on stem	Apply only to coarse textured soils, as crop injury may occur on medium and fine soils. Only labelled for use in Texas for areas east of U.S. Highway 77 and north of State Road 239, including all of Calhoun County. FIFRA Section 24(c) label: May be used west of Hwy 277 from Wichita Falls to Anson, and north of Hwy 180 to the NM and OK state lines. Includes Fisher, Scurry, Borden, and Dawson counties. Apply 1.0 pt/A in at least 10 gal/A spray solution. Applications may be made up to July 10. Include 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant or 1.0% v/v crop oil concentrate. Rotational restrictions are 24 months for wheat, and more than 36 months for sorghum.
Sedges and broadleaf weeds	Sandea 0.66 – 1.33 oz (halosulfuron)	2	Postemergence using hooded sprayer any time after cotton emergence until row closure by cotton	Provides both preemergence and postemergence weed control of susceptible species. For control of emerged weeds, treat when actively growing and 1 – 3 in. in height. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.50% v/v. Do not apply more than 1.33 oz per season.

Table 6 continued. Post-directed or hooded herbicide options

Selected broadleaf weeds, grasses, sedges	Suprend 1.0 – 1.5 lb (prometryn + trifloxysulfuron)	2, 5	Postemergence directed to cotton at least 6 in. tall	For use in picker and Pima cotton varieties only. Do not apply in the Rio Grande Valley. Do not apply within 60 days of cotton harvest. Do not exceed 2.7 lb/A Suprend per season.
Annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds	Treflan 4EC 1.0 – 2.0 pt (trifluralin)	3	Postemergence directed to cotton from 4 leaf stage to layby	Soil incorporate using one pass of a sweep-type cultivator or a properly adjusted rolling cultivator. Do not harvest within 90 days of application.
Many annual broadleaf weeds	Valor SX 1.0 – 2.0 oz (flumioxazin)	14	Postemergence directed through hooded or shielded sprayers, or directed spray at layby	For hooded or shielded sprayer applications, apply only to cotton that is at least 6 in. tall. Layby applications may be made after cotton reaches 16 in. height. Only use a nonionic surfactant. Crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils may result in severe crop injury.
Annual grasses, sedges, and annual broadleaf weeds	Zidua 0.75 – 2.1 oz (pyroxasulfone)	15	Postemergence directed to cotton between 5 leaf stage and first bloom	Some cotton injury may be observed when Zidua is applied under stressful conditions. Will only control weeds emerging after application. Do not use on coarse textured soils.

Table 7. Wick or wiper applied herbicide options

Weeds Controlled	Product, Rate/A, Active Ingredient	Group #	Time to Apply	Notes
Many annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds	Roundup WeatherMAX 33-75% solution (glyphosate)	9	When weeds are at least 6 in. above the cotton crop.	Do not wipe any closer than 2 in. above the cotton crop. As weed density increases, reduce speed. Wiping a second time in the opposite direction may improve control. Do not use wiper when weeds are wet. Oversaturation of wiper may cause dripping which will injure the crop. Concentration used is highly dependent on the wick or wiper device chosen, consult manufacturer.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF COMMON WEEDS

Balloonvine

Cardiospermum halicacabum

Annual vine sprawling and trailing. Leaves alternate, usually twice alternately compound. Leaflets toothed and lobed. Flowers about 4 mm long with 4 petals. Fruits inflated (balloon-like).



Barnyardgrass

Echinochloa crus-galli

Annual summer grass. Leaf sheath and blade hairless with no ligule or auricles. Stems flattened. Spikelets 3 to 4 mm long.



Bindweed, field

Convolvulus arvensis

Perennial trailing vine with deep root. Gray-green pubescence. Simple, alternate leaves, usually lanceolate in shape. Flowers typically white with five fused petals.



Browntop panicum

Urochloa fasciculatum

Annual summer grass. Spreading or erect growth forms possible. Ligules of hairs approximately 1 mm long. Panicles with appressed branches.



Common cocklebur

Xanthium strumarium

Summer annual. Smooth, waxy cotyledons lanceolate in shape. Alternate leaves triangular or ovate in shape with a rough, sandpaper texture.



Common sunflower

Helianthus annuus

Summer annual. Ovate cotyledons. Alternate simple leaves with rough texture and hairs. Leaves with serrate margins tapered to a point.



Cutleaf groundcherry

Physalis angulate

Summer annual. Mostly without hairs. Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate with toothed margins. Pale yellow flowers 5-sided. Stem angled in cross-section and hollow.



Devil's claw

Proboscidea louisianica

Low, bushy summer annual. Odiferous and covered with glandular hairs. Leaves alternate or opposite and mostly ovate in shape. Yellow five-lobed flowers. Fruit a fleshy curved pod, splitting into two "claws" after desiccation.



Hophornbeam copperleaf

Acalypha ostryifolia

Erect annual, freely branched. Long-petioled leaves, nearly glabrous. Leaves alternate with finely toothed margins.



Horseweed

Conyza canadensis

Winter or summer annual. Smooth, spatulate cotyledons. Early leaves with entire margins, later leaves crowded around the stem with entire or toothed margins and often hairy.

**Ivyleaf morningglory**

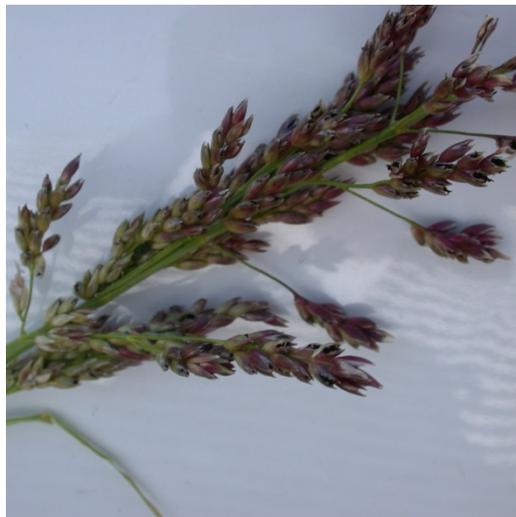
Ipomoea hederacea

Annual twining vine with pubescent stems. Leaves typically 3-lobed, occasionally without lobes. Funnel-shaped flowers (corolla), typically light blue with white or yellow centers.

**Johnsongrass**

Sorghum halepense

Perennial grass. Leaf sheath and blade hairless with no auricles. Large membranous ligules with jagged margins. Oval, shiny seed. May also reproduce via rhizomes.



Junglerice

Echinochloa colona

Summer annual grass. Very similar in appearance to *E. crus-galli* (barnyardgrass). Leaves may exhibit several purple bands across them.

**Kochia**

Kochia scoparia

Summer annual. Narrow, oblong cotyledons with many soft, fine hairs. Leaves alternate and simple with many hairs, and without petioles.

**Lanceleaf Sage**

Salvia reflexa

Slightly hairy annual reaching 1 to 1.5 ft tall. Opposite leaves lanceolate with toothed or entire margins and short petioles. Stems square in cross-section. Flowers with blue to white petals.



Nutsedge, yellow
Cyperus esculentus

Perennial, colonial sedge. Stems triangular in cross-section. Leaves arranged in ranks of three and gradually form a pointed tip. Rhizomes sometimes with tubers forming at the ends.



Nutsedge, purple
Cyperus rotundus

Perennial, colonial sedge. Stems triangular in cross-section. Leaves arranged in ranks of three and form a more rounded tip than *C. esculentus* (yellow nutsedge). Rhizomes may form chains of tubers along their length.



Palmer amaranth
Amaranthus palmeri

Dioecious summer annual. Cotyledons linear and without hairs. Leaves mostly glabrous. Petioles often longer than leaf blades. Faint white chevron markings may be present on leaves.



Parthenium ragweed

Parthenium hysterophorus

Annual broadleaf resembling the appearance of western ragweed. Seedling forms a basal rosette, which later grows to 0.5 – 1.5 m tall. Stems longitudinally grooved with stiff hairs. Later leaves are alternate and deeply divided. Flowers are white and form in numerous clusters.

**Puncturevine**

Tribulus terrestris

Prostrate annual broadleaf. Leaves pinnately compound and opposite. Leaflets pubescent at the midvein and margins above, densely pubescent below. Flowers with 5 yellow petals. Fruit is a spiny capsule.

**Purslane, common**

Portulaca oleracea

Sprawling summer annual. Cotyledons linear and without hairs. Opposite leaves which are smooth and spatulate. Leaves and stems are succulent.



Prostrate Spurge

Chamaesyce prostrata

Sprawling, prostrate annual. Leaf blades broadly elliptic, with short or no petioles, and arranged opposite. Leaves folding together at night or under poor conditions. Broken tissue exudes a milky sap.



Russian Thistle, tumbleweed

Salsola iberica

Bushy annual. Stems may have red-purple streaks. Leaves are filiform. Flowers lack petals and are subtended by a pair of spiny bracts. The plant dries and breaks off at the base in the fall, forming a round “tumbleweed.”



Sharppod morningglory

Ipomoea trichocarpa

Perennial vine with twining, climbing stems. Leaves alternate with pubescence, typically 3-lobed or heart-shaped (chordate). Flowers usually red to red-purple with a dark red center.



Silverleaf Nightshade
Solanum eleagnifolium

Perennial broadleaf. Stems and leaves have a silver appearance due to many stellate hairs. Stems may be densely prickly. Leaves are linear. Flowers blue-purple, occasionally white.



Texas Blueweed
Helianthus ciliaris

Perennial with slender rhizomes. Stems and leaves with a blue-green cast. Leaves are mostly opposite, lanceolate, with short petioles. Ray flowers yellow, disk flowers reddish-bronze.



Texas panicum
Urochloa texana

Annual grass, spreading to erect in growth habit. Ligules of hairs approximately 1 mm long. Broad, hairy leaves. Panicles with appressed branches. Similar in appearance to *U. fasciculata* (browntop panicum), except for slightly shorter pubescence on leaves.



Waterhemp, common

Amaranthus rudis

Summer annual. Linear cotyledons. Leaves narrowly ovate to lanceolate, alternate, and waxy in appearance. Plant without hairs. Petioles may be shorter than leaves.



Woollyleaf Bursage

Ambrosia grayi

Perennial reaching 6 to 24 inches tall. Pinnately lobed leaves, opposite in arrangement, with a gray cast due to dense pubescence. Fruit becomes a bur after maturity.



Velvetleaf

Abutilon theophrasti

Summer annual. Each cotyledon differs in shape; one is ovate, while the other is chordate (heart-shaped). Both cotyledons with entire margins and covered in short hairs. Stems are densely hairy. Leaves chordate, and alternate with soft, velvety hairy surfaces.



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