What You’ll Learn...

- Growers should be aware that previously applied herbicides have the potential to injure replanted cotton.
- Cotton can be replanted in fields previously treated with acetochlor and/or fomesafen herbicides, but crop injury could occur.
- The value of weed control provided by these products is generally greater than any cotton injury that may occur.
- Keeping weeds controlled after replanting should also be a priority.

Replant Concerns

Unfavorable weather conditions can damage or kill cotton seedlings, and replanting may be necessary. Herbicide applications made prior to replant should be considered along with plans to maintain weed control after replanting.

Warrant® Herbicide

Warrant Herbicide is a microencapsulated formulation of acetochlor and can be applied preplant, at-planting, preemergence, and postemergence in cotton. The recommended rate is 3 pints/acre and two applications can be made per season in cotton. The label for Warrant Herbicide states that cotton can be replanted immediately if the crop treated with this product is lost, but crop injury could occur. Conditions that do not favor adequate crop growth or cause stress (cold, wet soils), or under waterlogged conditions from excessive irrigation or rainfall, are usually the cause of crop injury with preplant or preemergence use of this product. However, very good crop safety is generally observed with the use of Warrant Herbicide in cotton.

Warrant® Ultra Herbicide

Warrant Ultra Herbicide is a capsule suspension formulation of microencapsulated acetochlor with fomesafen. The product can be applied preplant, at-planting, preemergence, or post-directed in cotton, but only once in a growing season. Warrant Ultra Herbicide may only be applied at-planting or preemergence to cotton grown in sandy or coarse textured soils. In heavier or medium to fine textured soils, the product may be applied preplant up to 21 days prior to planting cotton. There also needs to be a minimum of 0.5 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation before planting. Cotton plants are tolerant to preplant or preemergence applications of Warrant Ultra Herbicide when applied at labeled rates and application use directions. Cotton can be replanted in fields previously treated with Warrant Ultra Herbicide either immediately or after a month, depending on the soil texture.

Fomesafen, a diphenylether herbicide, can cause stunting, foliar necrosis, and possibly some stand loss. The amount of rainfall or irrigation that occurs from planting through emergence can be related to the injury that may occur. Although some crinkling or spotting of cotton foliage or stunting may occur, cotton plants usually outgrow these effects and develop normally. Generally, the value of fomesafen for effective weed control is greater than any crop injury that may occur.

Keep Weeds Controlled after Replanting

Keeping weeds controlled after replanting should be a priority. Within a few weeks after application, Warrant Herbicide and Warrant Ultra Herbicide will begin to lose their effectiveness for preemergence weed control. If Warrant Herbicide was previously applied, Warrant Herbicide or Warrant Ultra Herbicide could be applied again after replanting for residual weed control. If Warrant Ultra Herbicide was previously applied, only one application of Warrant Herbicide can be applied after replanting, and no more applications of Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied. Overlapping residual herbicides throughout the season should be used to maintain weed control and for resistance management.

Source: