

## HERBICIDE CHALLENGES WHEN REPLANTING FOLLOWING BAD WEATHER

Crop disasters like hail, flash floods, and tornadoes can happen any time. When it strikes, replanting options may be needed.

After weather disasters strike, replanting a grain crop may be nearly impossible due to herbicide carryover or the late planting date. As a result, annual emergency forage crops might be your only choice.

Unfortunately, previous herbicide use may cause even more problems with forages. Many pre-emerge herbicides for corn and milo will injure teff, pearl millet and foxtail millet. But, sudangrass, forage sorghum, and sorghum-sudan hybrids will tolerate moderate levels of atrazine; and safened seed can be used if several other herbicides have been applied. These sorghums also tolerate most herbicides labeled for use with grain sorghum. Another possible emergency forage crop is short-season corn as silage or as late season pasture, especially if corn herbicides eliminate other possibilities.

Soybean herbicides that have residual soil activity can cause even bigger problems for replanting to forages. All summer grasses are sensitive to most soybean herbicides. Sunflowers for silage and replanted soybeans for hay or silage are among the few alternatives compatible with soybean herbicide carryover.

Even when you find out that an annual forage will grow, sometimes you may not be allowed to feed it legally. Many row crop herbicides have specific restrictions or at least lack approval for use with forages. So check out your options closely and carefully before making your selection.

Nobody likes to replant, but if you must, select a forage that is compatible with your herbicides and livestock.

Dr. Bruce Anderson, Extension Forage Specialist  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
314 Keim Hall—East Campus  
Lincoln NE 68583-0915  
402-4742-2577  
[banderson1@unl.edu](mailto:banderson1@unl.edu)

