



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

### **Hardin County Extension News Release**

For Further Information Contact:

Mark Badertscher

Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator

Phone – 419-767-6037

E-Mail – [badertscher.4@osu.edu](mailto:badertscher.4@osu.edu)

For Immediate Release – October 28, 2021

## **Waterhemp Control Improved in 2021**

*By Mark Badertscher*

*Hardin County* – Each year before soybean harvest, county Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educators conduct a county weed survey. The purpose of this survey is to determine the type and amount of weeds that are infesting farm fields. Another reason is to develop an understanding of which weeds are becoming resistant to herbicides used by farmers. Once these determinations are made, weed scientists at The Ohio State University develop weed control programs which are then shared with local county Extension Educators to make recommendations for local farmers. The goal of these recommendations is to help farmers gain control of these weeds so that their yield-limiting impact is reduced, increasing production and profitability for the farmer.

Hardin County's weed survey was conducted September 27 by driving a standard route around the county. Stops were made every mile at each crossroad, checking the soybean fields from the road. Data on the type of weeds found and the degree of infestations were documented. This information was then summarized on a spreadsheet that was sent to the University. Details from this survey will be used as part of the pesticide recertification training January through March around the West Central Ohio Region.

A total of 95 fields were surveyed in Hardin County this fall. Waterhemp was found to be a problem in 23% of these fields, giant foxtail/grasses (23%), giant ragweed (22%), volunteer corn (21%), redroot pigweed (8%), marestalk (6%), and common lambsquarter (1%). The highest degree of infestation in individual fields was redroot pigweed, giant foxtail/grasses, waterhemp, giant ragweed, volunteer corn, marestalk, and common lambsquarter. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the 95 soybean fields surveyed were found to be weed-free which was an improvement over 2020. This year's increase of weed-free fields and lower degree of

infestations as compared to last year can be attributed to better use of advanced weed control programs and cooperative weather for timing of herbicide applications. Fields were evaluated as weed-free, occasional (occasional individual weeds), large patches (patch of 8 or more weeds scattered in field), or widespread (numerous patches or individual weeds across the field) for each weed species in the field.

Local farmers have made progress identifying and managing waterhemp in county soybean fields this year. Last year this weed was in 35% of soybean fields, and it has decreased to 23% this year. It was in 19% of the county soybean fields checked in 2019, 12% of the county soybean fields checked in 2018, while only being found in 4% of the soybean fields checked in 2017. The level of waterhemp infestation found in county soybean fields this year has also decreased compared to last year. This weed is a concern because it produces a minimum of hundreds of thousands of seeds per plant, germinates throughout most of the season, and requires greater herbicide costs to properly manage. If farmers find waterhemp in a field, they really should be treating it like Palmer amaranth and do not allow seed to spread. Ideally, these plants need to be prevented from producing seed with a comprehensive weed control program or remove escaped waterhemp plants before they produce seed.

Waterhemp plants now contain viable seed that can easily be spread across a field. Combines will spread this weed seed within a field or from field to field, so it is best to avoid patches during harvest or wait to harvest these fields last, thoroughly cleaning out the combine. Because the seeds are so small, it is difficult to remove all of them. Fields that have waterhemp infestations will require a strict pre-emergence and post-emergence program with additional residual herbicides during each application. Farmers will then need to rotate herbicide chemistries and modes of action yearly because of the extreme ability of this weed to become resistant to herbicides. If no action is taken in these infested areas, this weed will quickly take over a field, further increasing herbicide costs and limiting yield with the likelihood of spreading this weed to new fields.