



WSSA

WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Volume 40, No. 2
April, 2012

Newsletter



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It may have been a quiet week in Lake Wobegon (which is straight east of Fargo on the Minnesota side of the Red River), but it has not been for me or any other member of your WSSA board of directors. There are a lot of projects going on in our Society which is very good as a Society with little going on, will soon be a little society.

The annual meeting held in February on the Big Island of Hawaii was a great success. We had nearly 700 members and guests attending which is a high for

WSSA, at least in recent history. Highlights included the Monday evening reception with great food and entertainment, the three symposia held during the week, and the many papers and posters presented. A new event was the PUFF run (President's Uniform Fitness Forum) held Tuesday morning, which saw nearly 100 people participating in the sunrise walk/run. I hope we will be able to continue to do this if the venue allows. Another new event was the Thursday morning business breakfast which was patterned after the WSWS format. I was disappointed that more people did not attend and take advantage of the free full course breakfast, but hopefully attendance will grow in future meetings.

Jim Kells is already hard at work planning the 2013 annual meeting which will be a joint meeting with the Northeastern Weed Science Society next year in Baltimore. You will find his call for symposia ideas elsewhere in this newsletter. Also, Vice-President Joe DiTomaso surveyed the members that attended this year's annual meeting for feed-back on what went well and what could be improved. Joe and Jim are working together to further improve the WSSA annual meeting based on the results of this survey.

I was home from Hawaii for about a week before heading off to Washington, DC to attend the National Invasive Species Awareness Week. I met up with Immediate Past-President Mike Barrett and our Science Policy Advisor Lee Van Wychen at the Longworth office building on Monday where I spoke to a room full of congressional staffers and told them the success story of TEAM Leafy Spurge. My goal was to show them how federal dollars can be well spent to bring an invasive weed under control with the hope they will once again sponsor similar programs. Then on Tuesday, we met up with Past-President John Jachetta and EPA Liaison Jill Schroeder at the Department of the Interior for the opening session of NISAW. Then it was off to a meeting with folks from NIFA where we were

CONTINUED on pg 2 >>>

**CALL FOR SYMPOSIA
2013 GUIDELINES**
(details inside on pages 3-4)

IN THIS ISSUE

Call for Symposia	3	NAS Summit	6	Meeting Photo Highlights	8
NAIP Short Course	4	People and Places in the News . .	7	Important Addresses	11
Herb. Resistance Conference . . .	5	SWSS Weed Contest	7	Calendar of Events	12

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE CONTINUED from pg 1

joined by Lee and Past-President David Shaw. We told them of our concerns with the IR-4 program being combined with IPM in the next budget, invited them to be sure and have someone attend the resistance summit in May, and began the groundwork for creating a position similar to Jill's within NIFA (which was well received). Then it was a mad dash to the EPA building in Crystal City where we spent an hour with a room full of EPA folks.

The biggest change I noticed visiting Washington, DC now compared to when I was President of WSWS is that people in NIFA and EPA know about weed science in general and specifically WSSA and the regional societies' needs and concerns. Prior to having a science policy person in DC or a presence in EPA, the WSSA and regional society Presidents would visit Washington once a year and meet with staffers (often from their home state). The meetings were usually short, never repeated (as the Presidents change annually), and we never got much in return. Now with a continued presence and steady push, people in the power positions in these and other agencies know about weed science, its funding issues, resistance, invasive species concerns, etc. and we are making head-way like never before. I believe that the funding for the science policy advisor and EPA liaison is money well spent.

The next big WSSA event will be on May 10th when WSSA and the National Academy of Sciences will co-sponsor a scientific summit on the management of herbicide-resistant weeds. David Shaw was the lead person in organizing this summit and he, along with several other WSSA members, will deliver presentations or participate in panel discussions at the summit. Included in the program will be economists and sociologists to help explain why people have not adopted practices to reduce the occurrence of resistance and hopefully ideas on how to get them to begin that practice. In conjunction with the summit the WSSA board adopted the Executive Summary of the manuscript "Reducing the Risks of Herbicide Resistance: Best Management Practices and Recommendations," to be published in *Weed Science*, as its official position on the current best management practices and recommendations to reduce the risks of herbicide resistance. Please check the WSSA home page for further information on the Summit and the APHIS I and II reports.

The WSSA board has a busy agenda for the spring and summer. An updated version of the Herbicide Handbook is planned, but the delivery of the book is under discussion. Ann Legere is chairing a committee to evaluate the best way for the new edition to be distributed. Should WSSA continue the hard copy version, start an e-delivery system and/or an app version for smart phones? The Herbicide Handbook has always made money for the Society and it is a source of income we cannot afford to lose, so whatever the method of delivery, the revenue stream needs to remain. If you have ideas on how this can be done, please contact Ann at Anne.Legere@agr.gc.ca. She would value your input and if you like, add you to her committee.

We are also beginning the process of reviewing the contracts with Allen Press for 1) publication of our journals, 2) meeting management, and 3) association management. There are three sub-committees of the WSSA board reviewing the current contracts and they will make recommendations to the board on how best to proceed in the process. Also, after the Baltimore meeting, our contract with Hilton is complete and we are considering whether to renew with them, a different hotel chain, or negotiate annually with hotels in cities where we are planning to meet. WSSA will meet in Vancouver with the Canadian Weed Science Society in 2014. We have not chosen a site after that, but currently are thinking about meeting in a north-central city in 2015 and in the south in 2016. These are all important contracts and your input to me or any other board member is welcomed.

These are the highlights of what is going on in your society this spring. Please contact me with any concerns or ideas on these or any other matters you want WSSA to know about. It is a pleasure and honor to serve as your President and I look forward to hearing from you.

Rod Lym
President, WSSA

WSSA FUTURE MEETING SITES AND DATES

2013

**Baltimore, Maryland
February, 2013**

**Joint meeting of WSSA and
Northeastern Weed Science
Society**

**Jim Kells, 2013 Program Chair
E-mail: kells@msu.edu
Tel: 517-355-0271**

2014

**Vancouver, Canada
February, 2014**

**Joint meeting of WSSA and
Canadian Weed Science Society**

**WSSA HOME PAGE
ACCESSED AT:
www.wssa.net**

**THINK NEWSLETTER
Deadline for July issue
June 1, 2012**

WSSA NEWSLETTER

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CALL FOR SYMPOSIA

2013 Joint Annual Meeting of NEWSS and WSSA

53rd Annual Meeting of the Weed Science Society of America
Hilton Baltimore • Baltimore, Maryland
February 4–7, 2013

NEWSS and WSSA members are invited to submit proposals for symposia at the Joint Annual Meeting to be held at the Hilton Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland on February 4–7, 2013. As you prepare your proposal, realize that the Boards of Directors will have the difficult task of deciding which proposals to accept for the program. The NEWSS and WSSA boards will evaluate the proposed symposia based on how well they are justified, the target audience, and the completeness of the proposal agenda and budget. For a half-day symposium, the maximum allowable budget will be \$5000 of which up to \$1000 can be used for symposium publication costs. Full-day symposium likely will not be accepted at the 2013 meeting, because of room limitations presented by the number of oral papers that will need to be accommodated. Symposia organizers are strongly urged to consider publication of the symposium papers in one of the WSSA's journals. Publication of the symposium will be one of the factors considered in selecting symposia for the meeting. Organizers should make it clear to invited speakers that a publication is required if that is the organizers' intent. Please see the guidelines listed below for symposia funding from WSSA. Requests for travel support can be made for non-members only. Hilton room rates at the Baltimore Hilton will be \$197 plus tax. Please estimate travel and lodging costs for invited speakers. Symposium proposals can be e-mailed directly to Jim Kells (kells@msu.edu) and are due June 1, 2012. If you have any questions, feel free to email or call (517-355-0271 x1103).

SYMPOSIUM PROPOSAL

2013 Annual NEWSS and WSSA Meeting

Baltimore, MD

Title:

Organizers:

Contact Person: Phone: Email:

Justification and Objectives (approximately 300 words):

Target Audience:

Associated Section(s):

Length of Proposed Program:

Proposed Titles and Speakers:

Budget Requested: (Please specify to the extent possible the expenditure of the funds as opposed to submitting an overall amount. The more detailed the budget, the better the WSSA Board of Directors can evaluate the proposal.)

Outline of the Proposal Form:

GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSITION OF WSSA FUNDS FOR SYMPOSIA EXPENSES

Funds are available to support symposia approved by the NEWSS and WSSA Boards of Directors for the upcoming meeting. These funds can be used by the symposium organizers, working in conjunction with the Program Chair, for expenses incurred in securing speakers. The following guidelines are intended to help the symposia organizers and the Program Chairs in allocating available funds. For a half-day symposium, the maximum allowable budget will be \$5000 of which up to \$1000 can be used for symposium publication costs.

Although funds have been budgeted for the symposia, the goal is to spend the least amount necessary to obtain excellent symposia speakers. The funds will be allocated as necessary to partially cover travel expenses of speakers. Members of the NEWSS or WSSA who agree to present symposium papers **will not** be offered travel funds except in dire emergencies to be determined by the Program Chairs. An example of such a circumstance would be a NEWSS or WSSA member who is a renowned expert in the field of the symposium topic but who has no source of funds to attend the annual meeting in question.

No honoraria will be offered to any speaker. No more than three nights' lodging will be offered to non-member symposium speakers. All symposium speakers who are not members of NEWSS or WSSA will be offered free registration at the annual meeting and a free ticket to society events (other than tours) during that week. Funds for reimbursement of some, or all, travel expenses (travel, meals, and lodging) will be made available to non-member symposium speakers on the basis of need, availability of funds, and the value of the speakers to the program. Funds can only be used to pay for speaker travel expenses. If less than the maximum allowable funds (\$5000 and \$6000 for the half-day and full-day symposia, respectively) are used for speaker travel expenses, the difference cannot be used for other purposes.

Symposium organizers need to consider travel costs when considering invitations to speakers located far from the meeting site. Whereas international speakers who are experts in the field of the symposium topic might receive a

CONTINUED on pg 4 ►►

CALL FOR SYMPOSIA CONTINUED from pg 3

higher priority for expenses than domestic speakers, the cost of travel and needs of the individuals should be more important considerations. For example, a Canadian speaker traveling from Ontario to New York might incur lower costs and have a lesser need for funding than a California speaker also traveling to New York. Because of the limited budget for symposia expenses and the high cost of travel for many international speakers, symposium organizers should strongly weigh the value of international speakers unless other arrangements for funding their travel can be made.

Symposia chairs should contact their intended speakers and determine their financial needs for participation no later than May 1. This information should be incorporated into the budget for the proposed symposium. Symposium proposals must be submitted to the Program Chairs by June 1.

The NEWSS and WSSA Boards of Directors will evaluate the submitted proposals and decide which symposia will

be funded. The Program Chairs will inform the organizers of the symposia selected for funding. Symposium organizers that receive funding can then proceed with offers of funding to non-member speakers. In no event should symposium organizers make commitments for more funding from WSSA than is approved by the boards. Symposium organizers are free to seek additional or alternate funding sources if symposia budget limits are insufficient to cover all of the travel expenses for non-member speakers. Symposium organizers should seriously consider publication of symposium papers in *Weed Science*, *Weed Technology* or *Invasive Plant Science Management*.

Jim Kells, 2013 Program Co-Chair
WSSA President-Elect

Dwight Lingenfelter, 2013 Program Co-Chair
NEWSS President Elect

2012 NORTH AMERICAN INVASIVE PLANT ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE

UPDATE: January 31, 2012

A new feature, "Interviews with NAIPSC," has been added to the North American Invasive Plant Ecology and Management Short Course (NAIPSC) website (<http://ipscourse.unl.edu>). The NAIPSC has been conducting interviews with individuals who are familiar (or not so familiar) with invasive plants. Read about some of the NAIPSC instructors and their thoughts on invasive plants and similar topics. The first interview is with Steve Young, organizer, moderator, and an instructor for the NAIPSC, who shares his thinking behind the development of the NAIPSC and what makes an outstanding course. Be sure to check back regularly or follow the NAIPSC on Facebook or Twitter. The second annual NAIPSC will be held June 26-28, 2012 at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln West Central Research & Extension Center in North Platte, Nebraska.





Global Herbicide Resistance Challenge Conference

February 18–22, 2013 • Perth, Australia

INVITATION

Global food production is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st Century. Sustaining world food production requires reliable control of yield reducing crop weeds. Herbicides are the principal tool for crop weed control yet their sustainability is threatened by the evolution of herbicide resistant weed populations in many parts of the world. The latest chapter in resistance evolution is the widespread appearance of glyphosate resistant weeds threatening the success of glyphosate resistant crops. Crops with new herbicide resistance gene traits, new herbicides and non-chemical methods to manage weeds are being introduced to counter the weed/resistance threats.

The **Global Resistance Challenge 2013** conference offers a multidisciplinary forum focused on all aspects of herbicide resistance in crops and weeds and their impact on global food production. Scientific sessions will range from the molecular basis of herbicide resistance evolution through agro-ecology and agronomy to on-farm resistance management.

The **Global Resistance Challenge 2013** conference will provide a stage for young and established private and public sector researchers, crop consultants and others to present their work in front of a welcoming international audience in the beautiful portside city of **Fremantle, Perth, Western Australia**.

[The Australian Herbicide Resistance Initiative](http://www.herbicideresistanceinitiative.com.au), based at The University of Western Australia will host this conference. We welcome everyone who wishes to discover the latest advances in herbicide resistance to **Perth** in **February 2013**, to experience a magnificent Western Australian late summer.

Key Dates

Early Bird Registration Opens	April 1, 2012
Call for Abstract Submission	April 1, 2012
Abstract Submission Closes	July 31, 2012
Early Bird Registration Closes	July 31, 2012
Standard Registration Opens	August 1, 2012

www.herbicideresistanceconference.com.au

National Academy of Sciences presents

National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide-Resistant Weeds

Thursday, May 10, 2012 • George Washington University
Jack Morton Auditorium, 805 21st St. NW, Washington, DC

Steering Committee Statement of Task



Ragweed, Common. Courtesy of The Weed Science Society of America.

An NRC committee will organize a one-day, open national summit of weed scientists, agronomists, and ecologists, along with representatives of federal and state research and regulatory agencies, the crop protection industry, and agricultural producers, to consider a coordinated strategy for managing herbicide-resistant (HR) weeds in the United States. 🌱

The summit will use the findings and recommendations of the 2010 NRC report on The Impact of Genetically-Engineered Crops on Farm-level Sustainability in the United States and the conclusions of a Weed Science Society of America white paper (expected in early 2012) to focus the summit discussions on best

management practices to avoid, mitigate, and control the evolution and proliferation of herbicide-resistant (HR) weeds. 🌱

The committee will develop the agenda, select and invite speakers and discussants, and moderate the discussions. 🌱



Pigweed spp (seedling). Courtesy of The Weed Science Society of America.

Summit Registration

The National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide-Resistant Weeds will take place in George Washington University's Jack Morton Auditorium, 805 21st Street NW, Washington, DC on May 10, 2012, with reception to follow.

The St. Gregory Hotel is providing lodging at a special rate of \$249 for attendees of this event. If you are an attendee and wish to book a hotel room for your visit, please contact the St. Gregory at 1(800) 829-5034 and request the "NRC group rate." This rate is available for May 9th and 10th and valid for booking through April 9, 2012.

Register for A National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide-Resistant Weeds

Please fill out the form below and we will be in touch shortly.

First Name *

Last Name *

Organization *

Email Address *

This event is free and open to the public.

By registering, you agree to receive emails regarding this event.

Summit Website:

<http://nas-sites.org/hr-weeds-summit/>

Registration Link:

<http://nas-sites.org/hr-weeds-summit/sample-page/summit/>

PEOPLE & PLACES IN THE NEWS

Dr. Charles T. Bryson retired from USDA-ARS Crop Productions Systems Research Unit at Stoneville, Mississippi, on December 31, 2011, following 37 years of service.

Dr. Bryson started his ARS career as a technician in the Crop Science Research Unit at Starkville, Mississippi under Dr. Johnnie Jenkins. In 1982, Dr. Bryson accepted a position as a Research Botanist with the Southern Weed Science Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi. Today Dr. Bryson is recognized as an international authority on distribution, biology, ecology, and control of non-native invasive weeds, especially cogongrass, prickly nightshades, and sedges.

During his employment with ARS, Dr. Bryson authored 93 peer-reviewed publications; 55 book chapters, technical bulletins, and poplar press articles; senior edited two books and a DVD, *Weeds of the South*, *Weeds of the Midwestern United States and Central Canada*, and *Interactive Encyclopedia of North American Weeds*; and edited volume 7 of the Southern Weed Science *Weed ID Guide*. He served as board member, officer, or committee chair for the national, regional, and statewide weed societies, Mississippi Academy of Science, Mississippi Association of Biologists, and the Southeastern and Mississippi Exotic Pest Plant Councils. He helped organize and was a founding member of the Mississippi Weed Science Society, Mississippi Cogongrass Taskforce, and the Mississippi

Cooperative Weed Management Area. During his tenure with ARS, Dr. Bryson served on numerous Ph.D. and M.S. student committees in the departments of Biological Sciences and Plant and Soil Sciences at Mississippi State University.

Dr. Bryson and his wife, Nancy, moved to Starkville, MS.



Dr. Jim Parochetti spent over 33 years helping to build strong weed science, pesticide safety, IR-4 minor use pesticide, and related agronomic and horticulture production programs with land-grant universities as a USDA staff member with the Extension Service, CSREES, and NIFA. He joined the USDA after serving as an associate professor in research and extension at the University of Maryland where he worked on effective agronomic pest management and protection programs for crop producers. He received several USDA Secretary's Honor Awards for Excellence during his federal tenure.

In addition to his 33 years of Federal Service for USDA, Jim had a 12-year appointment at the University of Maryland in extension and research in Agronomy, totaling 45 years of Federal service.

SWSS Weed Contest 2012

The 2012 SWSS Weed Contest will be hosted by the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, Arkansas on August 1, 2012. For questions or to enter the contest or volunteer, please contact:

Tom Eubank
Chair of the Weed Contest Committee
TEubank@drec.msstate.edu

The purpose of the Southern Weed Contest is to provide an educational experience from which undergraduate and graduate students in southern universities can broaden their applied skills in Weed Science. The contest provides an opportunity for Weed Science students to be exposed to weed scientists from other universities and industry, apply what they have learned using a contest to measure their capabilities, as well as to socialize.

For your convenience and interest, a complete list of rules, regulations and guidelines may be found at the end of this newsletter.

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THINK NEWSLETTER
Deadline for July issue
June 1, 2012

2012 WSSA Meeting and Awards Banquet Highlights



Hilton Waikoloa Village



Passing of the gavel from Michael Barrett to incoming WSSA president Rod Lym



Michael Barrett giving the President's Message at the awards banquet



Michael Barrett congratulating Jay Ferrell Jay accepted the Outstanding Teacher Award on behalf of Greg Macdonald.



Michael Barrett congratulating Prasanta Bhowmik, the Outstanding Research Award winner



Michael Barrett congratulating Sam Wortman, the Outstanding Graduate Student Award winner

2012 Highlights continued...



Michael Barrett congratulating Stanley Culpepper, the Outstanding Extension winner



Michael Barrett with Pat Tramel and Adam Davis, co-authors of the Outstanding Weed Science paper



Michael Barrett with Shawn Askew, Outstanding Early Career Weed Scientist award winner



Michael Barrett with Dale Shaner, WSSA Fellow award recipient



Michael Barrett thanking Jason Norsworthy for his dedicated service as an Associate for Weed Technology. Jason currently is serving as Editor of Weed Technology.



Michael Barrett thanking Neil Harker for his dedicated service as Editor of Weed Technology. Neil has turned the reins as editor over to Jason Norsworthy.

2012 Highlights continued...



Michael Barrett congratulating Jeff Derr,
recipient of WSSA Fellow award



Michael Barrett congratulating John Jachetta,
recipient of WSSA Fellow award



Michael Barrett congratulating Phil Stahlman,
recipient of WSSA Fellow award



Michael Barrett congratulating Drs. Carol and Jerry Baskin
for their dedicated service and
as Honorary WSSA member award recipients



"Special" entertainment at the Awards reception



David what is saying? David Vitolo getting instructions
at the dancing competition portion of the awards reception.

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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	CONTACT
May 10, 2012	National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide-Resistant Weeds	Jack Morton Auditorium George Washington University 805 21st Street NW Washington, DC	http://nas-sites.org/hr-weeds-summit/
July 22–25, 2012	Aquatic Plant Management Society (APMS) Annual Meeting	Salt Lake City, Utah	www.apms.org
June 26–28, 2012	Second Annual NAIPSC	University of Nebraska-Lincoln West Central Research and Extension Center North Platte, Nebraska	
August 1, 2012	SWSS Weed Contest	University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Arkansas	Email: TEubank@drec.msstate.edu
February 4–7, 2013	Joint NEWSS and WSSA Annual Meeting	Hilton Baltimore Baltimore, Maryland	Jim Kells Tel: 517-355-0271 Email: kells@msu.edu
February 18–22, 2013	Global Herbicide Resistance Challenge Conference	Perth, Australia	www.herbicideresistanceconference.com.au
February, 2014	Joint WSSA and Canadian Weed Science Society Annual Meeting	Vancouver, Canada	

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Regarding: WSSA annual meeting

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Regarding: Reviewer questions

SWSS WEED CONTEST
Fayetteville, AR, August 1, 2012
RULES, REGULATIONS, AND GUIDELINES

Purpose:

The purpose of the Southern Weed Contest is to provide an educational experience from which undergraduate and graduate students in Southern Universities can broaden their applied skills in Weed Science. The contest provides an opportunity for Weed Science students be exposed to weed scientists from other universities and industry, apply what they have learned using a contest to measure their capabilities, as well as to socialize. It is hopeful that the contest will increase the visibility of Weed Science and intensify the interest level of those participating in the discipline of Weed Science.

Eligibility:

Any undergraduate or graduate student currently enrolled and pursuing a B.S., M.S., or Ph.D. degree is eligible to participate. Each graduate team will consist of three or four members, composed of (a) graduate, (b) undergraduate, or (c) a combination of graduate and undergraduate students. If undergraduates are part of a graduate team, those students are subject to the same guidelines as the graduate students. If a university does not have sufficient students for a team, up to two students may enter as individuals. Universities are allowed to enter multiple teams. All students will compete using the same contest material. A team may also bring three alternates. Alternate scores will only count toward individual awards. Team scores will be determined from averaging the individual's scores from each team member, unless a three-person team is entered. Then the three highest individuals will be averaged. A maximum of two coaches per team can attend the contest. Students will be allowed to participate in the contest five times as a team member or alternate; however, the student can only participate as a team member three times. Undergraduate participation will not count against the five-time rule. **All teams must enter the contest by May 1, 2012.** Names of team members and alternates must be provided by July 1, 2012.

Awards:

TEAM-The highest average team score from all events will determine the overall contest winner. A traveling "**Broken Hoe**" trophy will be presented to the overall winner and will rotate yearly. The first place team will receive a check for \$500 and each member and coach will receive an engraved plaque. The second and third place teams will receive checks of \$300 and \$200, respectively. Each will also receive an engraved plaque as described above.

INDIVIDUAL-The highest combined score from all events, except team sprayer calibration, will determine the overall-winning individual. The top 10 individuals will be recognized and awarded a plaque. The winning individual will receive a check for \$400. Individuals finishing second, third, fourth, and fifth will receive checks from \$250, \$100, \$75, and \$50, respectively. The high individual in Weed Identification, Crop Response to Herbicides, Sprayer Calibration Problem Set, and Crop/Weed Situation and Recommendations will be recognized and awarded a plaque. If at least four undergraduate students participate in the contest, the top three individual scores will be recognized with first, second, and third place plaques and checks for \$200, \$100, and \$50, respectively.

Events:

The contest will consist of four major events plus a mystery event. Inclement weather may delay the contest; however, it will continue as soon as conditions permit.

While contestants are briefed on contest details during breakfast, coaches will be taken to the contest site to review all aspects of the contest. Coaches will be split into six groups, and each group will thoroughly review one of the six phases of the contest: weed identification, herbicide identification, sprayer calibration, math problem set, field problem solving, and mystery event. The coaches will then be taken to a neutral site for breakfast. No contact or electronic contact with contestants will be allowed until all events have been completed. A committee meeting will also be conducted, if needed, either the day before the contest or on the day of the contest.

1. Weed Identification (100 points)

From the contest weed identification list of 135 weeds and 122 weed seeds/tubers, the host will pick a total of 50 weeds and/or weed seeds to be identified. Plants will be grown in a field weed nursery or pots and may be in any stage of growth or development within reason. A complete weed identification list is provided with the correct spelling of each species (Table 1). Students will be responsible for the correct WSSA common and scientific name and spelling (Weed Science Composite List of Weeds - 2011). **Undergraduate students will only use the common names.** The fall preceding the contest the host should evaluate its weed seed supply and obtain additional seeds/tubers if needed so that an excellent representation of the weed species can be selected for identification. **It is important to utilize as many plant species as possible.** The plants will be grown in sufficient numbers so that adequate samples are available so that 30 to 70 contestants can have specimens for identification. The contestants will be allowed ample time to identify each specimen. The percentage of samples will range from 50 to 80% weeds and from 50 to 20%

seeds. Uncontaminated weed seed and plant samples are essential for effective identification. **So make sure samples are pure.** The contestant's score will be figured as follows: 2 points for each correctly identified species (1 point for common name and 1 point for scientific name with 0.5 points for Genus and 0.5 points for species) x 50 = 100 points. **If names are not spelled correctly or capitalized correctly, they are wrong. Likewise, answers must be in the correct column.** Teams will not be supplied weed seed for study, but rather rely on their own training resources. However, teams are encouraged to expand/improve their training resources through contacts with other weed scientists. This approach may better reflect individual and team preparation for the contest.

2. Calibration (100 points)

This event consists of two sections: an individual written test worth 50 points and a team sprayer calibration event worth 50 points.

The individual written test will cover problems and factual information about sprayer and seed treatment calibration of all types; the written portion will be scored as an individual and team event (50 points per person). The host should take particular care to insure all banded application and skip-row calibration problems are stated clearly. Individual team members and alternates will be given a maximum of 1 hour to complete the written exam. **The host will not provide calculators and students will be required to bring their own. Any make or model is acceptable, but programmable calculators are not allowed.** The three or four individual team member scores will be added and divided by the number of individuals on the team to give the number of points out of 50 for the team score.

In the team section, the host will provide a hands-on calibration activity that focuses on team, rather than individual performance. Students should have practical calibration knowledge for air blast sprayers, tractor sprayers, backpack sprayers, granular applicators, greenhouse spray chambers, etc. **Differences in time for the competition will count no more than 40% of the overall score. Accuracy of calibration is critical.**

To determine final team score for the calibration event, the number of points scored out of 50 obtained in the team event will be added to the average score of the three or four high team members from the individual calibration problems for a maximum possible of 100 points.

Reference material for the individual problems will be Chapter 23 of Applied Weed Science by Ross and Lembi (2009); Circular 1192 - Equipment and Calibration; Low-Pressure Sprayers, and Circular 1240 - Equipment and Calibration: Granular Applicators, both by Bode and Pearson (University of Illinois); Roth, L.O. and H.L. Fields, eds. 1991. Introduction to Agricultural Engineering: A Problem Solving

Approach, Second Edition, New York: Chapman and Hall; Aerial Application Handbook for Applicators by Dennis K. Kuhlman, Kansas State University; Research Methods in Weed Science, 3rd ed. SWSS 1986; Physiology of Herbicide Action. M.D. Devine, S. O. Duke, and C. Fedtke, 1993; Herbicide Handbook. WSSA 9th ed. 2007, and various unit conversions.

3. Crop Response to Herbicides (100 points)

This is an area of extreme difficulty for the students. **Thus, the host must have available a sprinkler irrigation system so that residual herbicides will be activated and weeds and crops maintained in an active growth stage for postemergence treatments.** A list of possible crops and herbicides with rate and method of application are provided in Table 2. The test must contain at least 6 crops and 6 weeds and will be planted and treated with a wide range of preemergence and postemergence herbicides from the list. Each herbicide plot will contain a 1X rate of the unknown herbicide. It is suggested that the test be planted 4 to 5 weeks prior to the contest, with postemergence herbicides being applied 10 to 14 days prior to the contest. Each contestant will be required to identify the unknown herbicides by WSSA-approved chemical family and common name by observation of crop and weed responses. Both names will be given equal credit; in other words missing family or common name will be half right. Put the letter for the correct family listed above, and follow it with the correctly spelled common name. For the aryloxyphenoxy or cyclohexane family, the host may choose the specific product. There should be from 10 to 15 plots. Herbicide plots may be duplicated and check plots can be utilized. It would be of great benefit to the students if they could be led back through the plots following the event. **Students will not be allowed to pull any portion of the plants in the plots. If plants are pulled, the student will lose the points for that plot.**

4. Crop/weed Situation and Recommendations (100 points)

Contestants will be required within 15 minutes to determine and evaluate a crop/weed situation and recommend the most effective legal remedy to the problem. **Each contestant will have two field problems to solve.** Recommendations must comply with the label of each herbicide recommended. Students should give consideration to such factors as stage of growth, crop tolerance, climatological factors, agricultural spraying procedures, weed control, economics, and impact upon the environment. The host will determine the best answer considering all alternatives for a situation, although several possible answers may be correct. The latest Federal (Section 3) or State (Section 24C) labels of the product constitutes legal control. The event will be conducted as a "role-play" situation and the potential problem will be in one of the crops on the problem-solving sheet. Also, the potential herbicide and weed problem will involve only the listed herbicides and weeds on the

predetermined problem-solving sheet. The contestant will be asked to assume the role of a chemical company representative, state extension specialist, or independent crop consultant when dealing with the farmer and scored as follows:

5 points - proper approach to farmer

20 points - understanding and solving problem

12.5 points - recommendations for this year's crop

12.5 points - recommendations for next year's crop

Each team will be divided at random into two groups in order to handle one of two different problem situations. Following completion of the first problem, the groups will switch problems and repeat the procedure. **Each participant will evaluate the same two problems.** Alternates and other individuals will be equally divided between the two groups. The assigned judge and farmer will independently score each participant from a predetermined scoring sheet with assigned points for each statement, compare scores, and adjust if necessary. **Prior to the contest, judges and farmers will be tested to insure that the scorers will give equivalent scores within each individual field problem.** Each field problem will be worth 50 points and to obtain the participants score, the two scores will be added for a maximum of 100 points.

5. **Mystery Event** (15 to 20 points)

This team or individual event will be an agronomic related problem and the contestants will not be advised of the area to study prior to the contest. The mystery event will count toward the team score and individual scores.

Each phase of the contest will be scored equally (100 pts. each) except for the mystery event (15 or 20 pts) for a total of 415 or 420 points per team. Examples are:

A. All teams with four individuals.

Events											
		Field Problem				Calibration					
Super University	ID	Crop/Weed Response	1	2	Avg.	Team	Ind.	Myst.	Score	Ind.	Team Placing
John Doe	86	60	25	19	44	--	45	5	240	9	
Bill Smith	80	65	47	31	78	--	35	5	263	5	
Jane Doe	95	75	35	25	60	--	45	0	275	1	
Roy James	63	50	43	43	86	--	45	3	247	7	
Total	324.0	250.0	--	--	268	--	170	13			
Team Avg.	81.0	62.5	--	--	67	40	42.5	3.25			
Team											3
Total	296.25										
Alternates											
Pat Ray	80	60	31	20	51	--	45	5	241	8	
Jim Jones	65	45	27	18	45	--	50	0	205	20	

B. Mixed three and four individual teams (if teams with three individuals attend).

Events											
		Field Problem				Calibration					
Super University	ID	Crop/Weed Response	1	2	Avg.	Team	Ind.	Myst.	Score	Ind.	Team Placing
John Doe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	240	9	
Bill Smith	80	65	47	31	78	--	35	5	263	5	
Jane Doe	95	75	35	25	60	--	45	0	275	1	
Roy James	63	50	43	43	86	--	45	3	247	7	
Total	238.0	190.0	--	--	224	--	125	8			
Team Avg.	79.33	63.33	--	--	74.6	40	41.67	2.67			
Team											3
Total	301.67										
Alternates											
Pat Ray	80	60	31	20	51	--	45	5	241	8	
Jim Jones	65	45	27	18	45	--	50	0	205	20	

Alternates and low individuals of four member teams will not be scored as part of a team, but can win individual prizes.

Contest Committee:

All coaches and individuals within academia, research, and industry, as well as potential contest hosts are invited to serve on the committee. On the morning of the contest, prior to contestants entering the events, individuals from the host location and all committee members will review each event and last minute corrections will be made and be the authority for all questions relating to the contest. If questions arise that cannot be resolved through interpretation of the standing rules or cannot be resolved through communication with the committee chairman or members of the committee, the contest host has the authority to make the final decision in the best interest of the contest.

Expenses:

Each university will provide its own transportation to and from the contest and cover all expenses incurred during travel. The host will provide meals the evening before and the day of the contest. The weed contest committee will provide the prize money and the plaques.

Location:

The Southern Weed Contest will be held at any facility within the Southern Weed Science Region with the capability of providing all the designated events.

Dishonesty:

All coaches are charged with ensuring that teams abide by rules of the contest, and that no team gains an unfair advantage. This includes, but is not limited to, cheating. Cheating is defined as a dishonest violation of rules as determined by the coaches attending the contest. A committee made up of all coaches attending the contest will deal with acts related to cheating. A team and/or individual that does not abide by the rules of the contest will be disqualified and will automatically receive last place at the contest. Teams are not allowed to visit contest site 30 days prior to contest without permission of host. **All contestants' cell phones, iPads, or computers will be collected by team coaches and bagged by individual name when arriving at the contest site on the morning of the event.**

Score Sheets:

The host will provide the original score sheets back to the coaches as soon as possible after the contest. Score sheets must be completed according to directions. **Answers that are not placed in the correct blank will be counted wrong.**

Table 1. 2012 SWSS WEED CONTEST WEED LIST

Genus	Species	Common name
<i>Abutilon</i>	<i>theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Acalypha</i>	<i>ostryifolia</i>	hophornbeam copperleaf
<i>Acanthospermum</i>	<i>hispidum</i>	bristly starbur
<i>Aeschynomene</i>	<i>virginica</i>	northern jointvetch
<i>Allium</i>	<i>vineale</i>	wild garlic
<i>Alternanthera</i>	<i>philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>blitoides</i>	prostrate pigweed
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>blitum</i>	livid amaranth
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>palmeri</i>	Palmer amaranth
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>retroflexus</i>	redroot pigweed
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>spinous</i>	spiny amaranth
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>tuberculatus</i>	tall waterhemp
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>trifida</i>	giant ragweed
<i>Ammannia</i>	<i>robusta</i>	purple ammannia
<i>Ampelamus</i>	<i>albidus</i>	honeyvine milkweed
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>virginicus</i>	broomsedge
<i>Anoda</i>	<i>cristata</i>	spurred anoda
<i>Apocynum</i>	<i>cannabinum</i>	hemp dogbane
<i>Campsis</i>	<i>radicans</i>	trumpetcreeper
<i>Cardiospermum</i>	<i>halicacabum</i>	balloonvine
<i>Carduus</i>	<i>nutans</i>	musk thistle
<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>melo</i>	smellmelon
<i>Cenchrus</i>	<i>echinatus</i>	southern sandbur
<i>Ceratophyllum</i>	<i>demersum</i>	coontail
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculate</i>	partridgepea
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>humistrata</i>	prostrate spurge
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>maculate</i>	spotted spurge
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i>	nodding spurge
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>	common lambsquarters
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	bull thistle
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	spreading dayflower

<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	showy crotalaria
<i>Croton</i>	<i>capitatus</i>	woolly croton
<i>Croton</i>	<i>glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	tropic croton
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>campestris</i>	field dodder
<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>	bermudagrass
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>rotundus</i>	purple nutsedge
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>iria</i>	rice flatsedge
<i>Dactyloctenium</i>	<i>aegyptium</i>	crowfootgrass
<i>Datura</i>	<i>stramonium</i>	jimsonweed
<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>tortuosum</i>	Florida beggarweed
<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>ischaemum</i>	smooth crabgrass
<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>sanguinalis</i>	large crabgrass
<i>Diodia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Virginia buttonweed
<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>colona</i>	junglerice
<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass
<i>Eclipta</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	eclipta
<i>Eichornia</i>	<i>crassipes</i>	waterhyacinth
<i>Egeria</i>	<i>densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Eleusine</i>	<i>indica</i>	goosegrass
<i>Eriochloa</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	southwestern cupgrass
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	wild poinsettia
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>capillifolium</i>	dogfennel
<i>Fatoua</i>	<i>villosa</i>	mulberry weed
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>carolinianum</i>	Carolina geranium
<i>Glechoma</i>	<i>hederacea</i>	ground ivy
<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>annus</i>	common sunflower
<i>Heteranthera</i>	<i>limosa</i>	ducksalad
<i>Heteranthera</i>	<i>reniformis</i>	roundleaf mudplantain
<i>Hydrilla</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	cogongrass
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	red morningglory
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>hederacea</i>	ivyleaf morningglory

<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>lacunosa</i>	pitted morningglory
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pandurata</i>	bigroot morningglory
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	tall morningglory
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>quamoclit</i>	cypressvine morningglory
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>turbinata</i>	purple moonflower
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>wrightii</i>	palmleaf morningglory
<i>Jacquemontia</i>	<i>tamnifolia</i>	smallflower morningglory
Kyllinga	<i>brevifolia</i>	green kyllinga
<i>Lamium</i>	<i>amplexicaule</i>	henbit
Lemna	<i>minor</i>	common duckweed
<i>Leptochloa</i>	<i>panicoides</i>	Amazon sprangletop
<i>Leptochloa</i>	<i>fascicularis</i>	bearded sprangletop
<i>Lespedeza</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza
<i>Lolium</i>	<i>arundinaceum</i>	tall fescue
<i>Lolium</i>	<i>perenne</i> ssp. <i>multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass
Lonicera	<i>japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Malva</i>	<i>neglecta</i>	common mallow
<i>Matricaria</i>	<i>discoidea</i>	pineapple-weed
<i>Melochia</i>	<i>corchorifolia</i>	redweed
<i>Mollugo</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	carpetweed
<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>laciniata</i>	cuttleaf evening-primrose
<i>Oryza</i>	<i>sativa</i>	red rice
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>stricta</i>	common woodsorrel
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>dichotomiflorum</i>	fall panicum
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>repens</i>	torpedograss
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>texanum</i>	Texas panicum
<i>Paspalum</i>	<i>dilatatum</i>	dallisgrass
<i>Physalis</i>	<i>angulata</i>	cutleaf groundcherry
<i>Physalis</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	clammy groundcheery
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i>	common pokeweed
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	blackseed plantain
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	buckhorn plantain
<i>Poa</i>	<i>annua</i>	annual bluegrass
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>aviculare</i>	prostrate knotweed
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>pensylvanicum</i>	Pennsylvania smartweed

<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>persicaria</i>	ladysthumb
<i>Portulaca</i>	<i>oleracea</i>	common purslane
<i>Proboscidea</i>	<i>louisianica</i>	devil's claw
<i>Pueraria</i>	<i>montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Raphanus</i>	<i>raphanistrum</i>	wild radish
<i>Richardia</i>	<i>scabra</i>	Florida pusley
Rumex	obtusifolius	broadleaf dock
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>crispus</i>	curly dock
<i>Senna</i>	<i>obtusifolia</i>	sicklepod
<i>Senna</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	coffee senna
<i>Sesbania</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	hemp sesbania
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>faberi</i>	giant foxtail
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>pumila</i>	yellow foxtail
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>viridis</i>	green foxtail
<i>Sida</i>	<i>rhombofolia</i>	arrowleaf sida
<i>Sida</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	prickly sida
<i>Sinapis</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	wild mustard
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>carolinense</i>	horsenettle
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>ptychanthum</i>	eastern black nightshade
<i>Soliva</i>	<i>sessilis</i>	lawn burweed
<i>Sorghum</i>	<i>halepense</i>	johnsongrass
Spirodela	polyrhiza	giant duckweed
<i>Stachys</i>	<i>floridana</i>	Florida betony
<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>media</i>	common chickweed
<i>Taraxacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	dandelion
<i>Tribulus</i>	<i>terrestris</i>	puncturevine
<i>Urochloa</i>	<i>platyphylla</i>	broadleaf signalgrass
<i>Urochloa</i>	<i>texana</i>	Texas millet
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	common mullein
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>sativa</i>	common vetch
<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i>	common cocklebur

* **Bold -- plants only**

**Table 2. 2012 SOUTHERN WEED CONTEST
CROP AND WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES**

Crops*		Weeds	
1. cotton	6. southern pea	1. broadleaf signalgrass	7. Palmer amaranth
2. field corn	7. soybean	2. ivyleaf morningglory	8. pitted morningglory
3. grain sorghum	8. sunflower	3. giant foxtail	9. prickly sida
4. peanut	9. squash/zucchini	4. hemp sesbania	10. seedling johnsongrass
5. rice	10. sweet sorghum	5. large crabgrass	11. velvetleaf
		6. barnyardgrass	12. sicklepod

*At least 6 crops and 6 weeds must be included

Potential Herbicide Families and Herbicides	
Acetamide 1. propanil (4.0 lb ai/A POST)	Organic arsenical 16. MSMA (2.0 lb ai/A POST) + NIS
Aryl triazinone 2. carfentrazone (0.023 lb ai/A POST) + COC	Oxazole 17. pyroxasulfone (0.106 lb ai/A PRE)
Benzoate 3. pyriothiac (0.0475 lb ai/A PRE) 4. pyriothiac (0.064 lb ai/A POST) + NIS	Phenoxy 18. 2,4-D (0.375 lb ae/A POST) 19. 2, 4-DB (0.25 lb ae/A POST)
Benzoic acid 5. dicamba (0.25 lb ai/A POST)	Phenylphthalimide 20. flumioxazin (0.096 lb ai/A PRE)
Benzothiadiazole 6. bentazon (1.0 lb ai/A POST) + COC	Phosphinic acid 21. glufosinate (0.4 lb ai/A POST)
Bipyridylum 7. paraquat (0.5 lb ai/A POST) + NIS	Pyridinecarboxylic acid 22. triclopyr (0.38 lb ae/A POST) + NIS
Chloroacetamide 8. S-metolachlor (1.25 lb ai/A PRE)	Quinoline carboxylic acid 23. quinclorac (0.75 lb ai/A POST) + MSO
Cyclohexanedione 9. sethoxydim (0.187 lb ai/A POST) + COC	Substituted urea 24. diuron (0.5 lb ai/A PRE) 25. fluometuron (1.0 lb ai/A PRE)
Dinitroaniline 10. pendimethalin (1.0 lb ai/A PRE)	Pyridazine 26. dithiopyr (0.5 lb ai/A PRE)
Diphenylether 11. fomesafen (0.25 lb ai/A PRE)	Sulfonylurea 27. halosulfuron (0.031 lb ai/A POST) + NIS 28. chlorimuron (0.008 lb ai/A POST) + COC 29. nicosulfuron (0.031 lb ai/A POST) + COC 30. trifloxysulfuron (0.004 lb ai/A POST) + NIS
Glycine 13. glyphosate (0.77 lb ae/A POST) + NIS	Triazine 31. atrazine (2.0 lb ai/A PRE) 32. metribuzin (0.375 lb ai/A PRE)
Imidazolinone 14. imazethapyr (0.063 lb ai/A POST) + NIS	Triazolone 33. sulfentrazone (0.125 lb ai/A PRE)
Isoxazolidinone 15. clomazone (0.375 lb ai/A PRE)	Triketone 34. mesotrione (0.094 lb ai/A POST) + COC 35. tembotrione (0.082 lb ai/A POST) + MSO

**COC = crop oil concentrate at 1% (v/v); NIS = nonionic surfactant at 0.25% (v/v); MSO = methylated seed oil. The soil type at this location will be a Taloka silt loam (1.0-1.2% O.M., CEC = 15.6 - 21.6, pH 6.2)

PROBLEM SOLVING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential Crops:

Bell pepper
Cotton
Field corn
Grain sorghum
Pumpkin
Rice
Soybean
Sunflower
Turf (bermudagrass)

Weeds:

Any weed from the 2012 weed identification list.

Herbicides:

Any herbicide labeled in the crops listed above.

Scoring:

The 'farmer' and a judge will independently score each contestant from predetermined scoring sheet.

Role:

Each contestant will be assuming the role of a chemical company representative, independent crop consultant, or state extension specialist.