

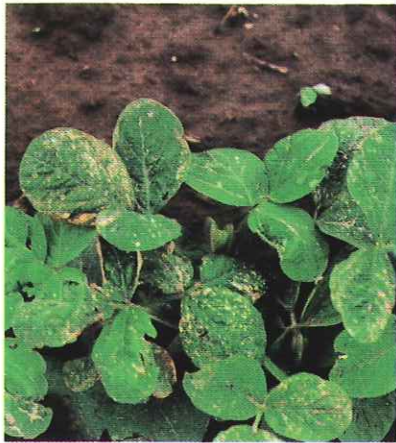
# SOYBEAN HERBICIDE INJURY II



1. Bentazon, postemergence



2. Dinoseb, postemergence



3. Acifluorfen, postemergence



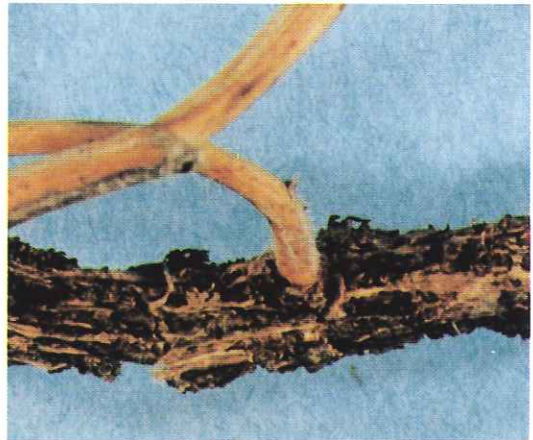
4. Naptalam, postemergence



5. 2,4-DB, postemergence



6. 2,4-D, postemergence drift



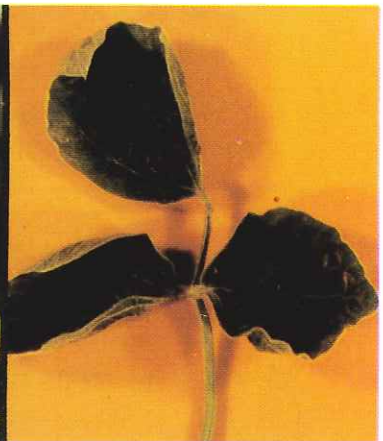
7. 2,4-D, "stem callus"



8. 2,4-D, "look-alike" injury



9. Dicamba, postemergence drift





## SOYBEAN HERBICIDE INJURY II

1. **Bentazon, postemergence.** — Soybeans usually have good tolerance to bentazon (Basagran). Under certain stress conditions, soybean leaves may show yellowing, bronzing, speckling, or burn. The addition of crop oils to the spray may increase the risk of injury.
2. **Dinoseb, postemergence.** — Dinoseb (Premerge 3), and Dinoseb plus naptalam (Dyanap, Kleen-Krop) are sometimes applied postemergence for broadleaf weed control. If injury occurs, dinoseb will usually cause a noticeable "contact-type" leaf burn, and naptalam may cause occasional symptoms of growth-regulator-type injury.
3. **Acifluorfen, postemergence.** — Acifluorfen (Blazer) is a diphenylether herbicide applied postemergence which may cause necrotic spotting or minor burn of leaf tissue contacted by the spray. Some leaf crinkling may also occur.
4. **Naptalam, postemergence.** — Excessive rates of naptalam (Alanap) applied to soybeans may cause growth-regulator-type injury denoted by possible stunting, leaf crinkling and roots that grow up instead of down (negative geotropism).
5. **2,4-DB, postemergence.** — 2,4-DB should be applied as a post-directed spray to minimize injury. Soybean foliage injured by 2,4-DB may show signs of general wilting, curved or cracked stems, proliferated growth (protrusions) on stems, and lodging.
6. **2,4-D, postemergence drift.** — 2,4-D applied postemergence to corn may injure nearby soybeans and other desirable broadleaf plants. Symptoms of injury include puckering of leaves, parallel veination or leaf strapping, distortion of stems and callus growth.
7. **2,4-D, "stem callus."** — Early season injury to soybeans from 2,4-D or misapplication of 2,4-DB may cause stem callus growth near the soil surface which can result in soybean lodging.
8. **2,4-D, "look-alike" injury.** — A puckered, thickened leaf may characterize several virus diseases that attack soybeans; however, if broadleaf weeds also show typical 2,4-D injury symptoms, then 2,4-D is likely the problem.
9. **Dicamba, postemergence drift.** — Dicamba (Banvel) postemergence applied to corn may injure nearby soybeans and other desirable broadleaf plants. Cupped leaves, significant leaf bud clustering, and leaf puckering can help to distinguish this from 2,4-D or 2,4-DB injury.

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Subject Matter: Joe Paul Downs, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Extension Agronomist, Review by Marshal D. McGlamery, Agronomy Dept., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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