

Ds Notes 072026

Kansas State Fair

If you are wanting to enter an item in the Kansas State Fair, go to this website: www.kansasstatefair.gov. Entry Deadline is August 1 Late Entry: August 2 (12:01 a.m.) to August 15 (11:59 p.m.) - \$5.00 late fee, per exhibitor. August 16 (12:01 a.m.) to August 19 (11:59 p.m.) - \$25.00 late fee, per exhibitor. No entries will be accepted after August 19 (11:59 p.m.)

The Hodgeman County Extension Office will deliver items on Thurs. August 27. The items need to be in the office by Wednesday, August 26th. There are some items we will not deliver. Please check at 620-357-8321.

Cut the cost of watering trees

As the temperatures climb into the 90s and above, most trees require more water, but more water means more costs. Kansas State University horticulture expert Matt McKernan says modifying soaker hoses can help homeowners save a few dollars.

“Soaker hoses are notorious for non-uniform watering,” McKernan said. “In other words, you often receive too much water from one part of the hose and not enough from the other part. This likely overwaters some trees, while leaving other trees needing more.”

Patchy water application may not affect smaller trees, as the soaker hose will circle the tree several times, but can affect larger trees. For more uniform watering, McKernan suggests hooking the beginning and end of the soaker hose to a y-adapter to equalize pressure and provide more uniform watering. The parts needed include only a y-adapter and a female-to-female connector.

“It is also helpful if the y-adapter has shut-off valves so the volume of flow can be controlled,” McKernan said. “Too high a flow rate can allow water to run off rather than soak.”

The position of the hose can also make a difference. On smaller trees, McKernan recommends the hose should be placed near the trunk and root ball of the tree. Ideally the hose can circle the tree several times, but will only water the soil that contains tree roots.

On larger trees, he said the soaker hose should be placed further away from the trunk and should circle the trunk at least half the distance to the drip line.

Water should be applied with a slow, low flow, McKernan said, allowing water plenty of time to absorb deeply without running off. Young trees planted within the last three to five years should be watered once a week during the summer whenever rainfall is lacking. Larger, more established trees will benefit from a deep watering every three to four weeks during periods of drought.

To check if the watering is effective, McKernan said the soil should be wet at least 12 inches deep. A metal rod or something similar can be used to check.

“Dry soil is much harder to push through than wet and your probe will stop when it hits dry soil,” he said. “How long it takes water to reach a 12 inch depth varies depending on the rate of water flow and soil type.”

As a test when first watering the tree, record the amount of time it takes to reach a 12-inch depth of dampness. The tree can then be watered for that amount of time in subsequent watering.

To provide even greater irrigation efficiency, consider replacing soaker hoses with drip irrigation,” McKernan said. “Look for drip tubing with pressure-regulated or pressure-compensating drip emitters. This style of drip tubing will deliver a fixed amount of water per emitter, regardless of the length of the tubing, the water pressure available, or the slope of the ground.”

He adds: “Although these products have an initial investment cost, they will improve irrigation efficiency and may help save water and money in the long run.”

VIDEO OF THE WEEK:

Regular scouting for insects in your garden is an important part of keeping your plants healthy during the growing season. Some insects can be beneficial, while others can create significant damage in a short period of time. *This week’s video provides tips for how to check your garden for insects*, and discusses how to identify potential insect activity in your garden: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-79_ssn3U2c

GARDEN CALENDAR:

- Harvest and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Look for cucumber, squash, tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, beets, eggplants, okra, and melons to be ready for harvest.
- Watch for foliar disease development on lower tomato leaves and treat with a fungicide if necessary.
- Cut fresh bouquets for enjoyment on hot summer days.
- Keep gardens well mulched.
- Be on the lookout for summer turfgrass diseases, such as brown patch.
- Fertilize warm season turfgrasses, such as Bermuda and Zoysia, with a high nitrogen fertilizer to encourage summer growth.
- Keep mower blades sharpened.
- Prune out diseased, dead, or hazardous limbs from trees. Be sure to look for damaged branches from previous storms.
- Water plants weekly by deeply soaking the soil. Use surface irrigation and avoid watering late at night to help reduce disease development.

Tips For Harvesting Produce At The Peak Of Ripeness:

The home vegetable garden is an excellent source of the freshest, most flavorful, and nutritious produce. However, choosing fruits and vegetables at the “peak of perfection” can be difficult to determine for many gardeners. Timely, regular harvests are important to not only maximize the quality of your produce, but to spread out the harvest season and in some crops, improve the overall yields.

Although individual preferences on produce may vary, here are a few guidelines to help judge when fruits and vegetables have their best flavor, nutritional value and appearance for harvest:

Broccoli: Harvest broccoli while the florets in the terminal head are tight and a good green color. Do not let the flowers start to open or the yellow centers of the flowers start to show. Use a sharp knife to cut 4 to 5 inches down on the stem. Smaller side shoots will likely

develop after the main head is cut, and these shoots can continue to be harvested until hot weather causes them to become too strongly flavored or until a hard freeze kills the plant.

Cabbage: Harvest cabbage when heads are solid and dense. Press down on the center of the cabbage head with your thumb to evaluate firmness. The size of the head will likely vary with variety, soil fertility, and plant spacing.

Carrots: Most carrot varieties require 55 to 60 days from seeding to maturity. Harvest spring planted carrots when they are the desired diameter and before the onset of hot weather (July). After harvesting, wash roots, cut the tops to within ½ inch of the root top and store in plastic bags in a refrigerator until ready to use.

Garlic: In preparation for harvest, discontinue watering garlic when three to four of the lowermost leaves have turned brown. When the five lowermost leaves of the plant have yellowed and died it is time to harvest. Dig the whole plant with a spade or garden fork. Gently remove excess dirt and let bulbs dry down in a shady location with good air circulation for several days before storage.

Visit our *Harvest and Storage of Fruits and Vegetables* publication for more tips on determining how to harvest produce at the peak of perfection:

https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/harvest-and-storage-of-fruits-and-vegetables_MF661.pdf

Septoria Leaf Spot of Tomatoes:

Symptoms and Impact:

Septoria leaf spot is caused by the organism *Septoria lycopersici* and is a common fungal disease of tomatoes which can be found across the world. Like many fungal diseases it is most often spread by the movement of spores using wind or rain-splash. The disease primarily infects leaves but can also be found on the stems, petioles (leafstalks), and calyx (leaflike structures at the base of a flower) of tomatoes. Prolonged periods of humidity or leaf wetness and warm temperatures are favorable for infection and disease development. Circular lesions with dark brown edges and tan centers develop on the leaves, and it is common for the lesions to be surrounded by a yellow halo. Looking very closely may reveal small black specks scattered within the lesions which are the sites where spores are produced.

It is very common for Septoria to infect the lower leaves first and progress upwards through the rest of the plant. As infection of the leaves progresses, the whole leaf may turn yellow or wither and fall away. The impact of the disease can be variable and depends on how favorable environmental conditions have been for its development. Severe infections where environmental conditions are favorable for a long time can cause extreme defoliation and yield reduction. The disease often progresses over a season with symptoms and impact worsening as it infects more of the plant.

Management:

Septoria overwinters on debris of infected tomatoes or related solanaceous weeds. *Here are some common management strategies to mitigate disease risk:*

- Clean up plant debris in and around garden beds throughout the growing season. Do not allow debris to persist on the site over the winter; it should either be removed or incorporated into the soil right after harvest.
- Water in the morning and avoid watering directly onto the foliage when possible.
- Prune off symptomatic leaves in the bottom portion of the plant.

- Dense plantings or sites with limited airflow are more susceptible to disease development, so ensure plants are spaced appropriately.
- Avoid planting the same crop in the same spot for multiple years in a row. Make a plan to rotate crops between different locations each year.

Chemical controls are available for management of Septoria leaf spot. It is important to consider whether chemical control is necessary or cost effective. Cultural management is often sufficient for home gardens. Fungicides help prevent infection from occurring; they will not cure infection or damage that has already occurred on the plant. Fungicides only provide a limited window of protection which means that they must be reapplied every 7 to 14 days throughout the entire growing season.

Green June Beetles Are Active And May Be Damaging Fruit Crops:

Green June beetle (*Cotinis nitida*) adults are once again active, with their erratic flight, loud buzzing sound, and occasional bumps into people and objects. The adult beetles are $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in length and are velvety-green in color, usually tinged with yellow-brown coloration. Green stripes with yellow-orange margins extend lengthwise on the front wings. The underside of the body is distinctly shiny and metallic green or gold. Green June beetle adults are usually present from June through August in Kansas.

During the day, adult beetles fly like “dive bombers” over lawns, looking for a mate. They produce a loud buzzing sound as they fly, resembling that of a bumble bee. They also have a very erratic flight pattern, usually flying wildly two to three feet above the ground and flying into nearby objects and structures. Combined with their large physical size, and frequent sizable population numbers that appear all at once, these beetles can seem quite intimidating, although they are harmless to humans.

Adults emerge in late-June, and males fly around lawns for several weeks mid-summer. Females are typically located in the lawn, emitting a pheromone that attracts males. Eventually these pheromones cause beetles to often cluster together and mate on the surface of the soil or turfgrass.

Mated females lay a cluster of 10 to 30 eggs into moist soil that contains an abundance of organic matter. Eggs hatch in about 2 weeks in early August and the young larvae feed near the soil surface. The larvae feed primarily on organic matter, including thatch and grass clippings - preferring soils that are excessively moist. Larvae (grubs) are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (early instars) to 2 inches (later instars) in length, and most notably, move by crawling on their back. The green June beetle has a one-year life cycle and overwinters as a mature larva (grub).

While grubs usually cause minimal damage to turfgrass when compared to most grubs, adults may be damaging to fruit crops, especially when adult beetles are present in large numbers. Adult green June beetles feed primarily on ripening fruits, including apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes, apples, pears, grapes, figs, blackberries, and raspberries. Beetles may feed on plant leaves but rarely do so.

Row cover fabrics and fruit bagging can be used to protect small plantings, by preventing green June beetles from accessing ripening fruit. When covering or bagging is impractical, insecticides can also be used.

Neem based products can be used as a repellent, especially when beetle populations are small. Neem based products will typically only be effective for 1-3 days after application and

will need to be reapplied frequently. Neem products can often be used very close to harvest, however, with most products having a zero or one day waiting period to harvest.

Several other general insecticides can also be effective against green June beetle damage to fruit. Products with active ingredients such as malathion or acetamiprid can discourage beetle feeding. Be sure to note the waiting period after application and before harvesting is usually longer with these products, so be sure to read and follow label directions carefully for your specific fruit.

Visit our *Green June Beetle - Insect Pest of Turfgrass* publication for more information on the green June beetle and their lifecycle: https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/green-june-beetle-insect-pest-of-turfgrass_MF3600.pdf

Deadheading Daylily Flowers:

Daylilies are a popular perennial plant in Kansas. They are tough, resilient, and have the reputation for surviving anywhere, making them a popular landscape plant. They also have very few pest and disease issues. In addition, their diversity in size, flower color, and blooming periods only make daylilies that much more of a desirable plant for many gardeners.

Over the past few weeks, daylilies in Kansas have been in full bloom, looking magnificent. While individual daylily blooms only last for one day (as their common name suggests), each flower stalk (scape) typically produces multiple buds, which open in a staggered pattern that allows individual plants to bloom continuously for weeks. Depending on the cultivar, daylilies can bloom from May through late September in Kansas.

While daylilies require minimal care to grow in the landscape one timely maintenance activity now, can help boost plant health - deadheading. Deadheading is the process of removing spent flowerheads from the plant, in order to prevent successfully pollinated flowers from producing seed. Like with most flowering plants, producing seeds requires large amounts of energy from daylily plants. The energy needed for seed production, consequently, takes away from root and shoot development needed to ensure good flowering the following year. Removing seed pods after flowering will prevent seed production and keep seedling plants from coming up in the landscape.

Deadheading can also improve the aesthetic appeal of the daylily plant. After flowers bloom, they quickly wither and turn into mush. These mushy, spent blooms may occasionally dry onto other unopened buds on the scape, preventing them from fully opening. This can further detract from the beauty of the plant.

Deadheading daylilies is easy but time consuming. All that is necessary is to snap off or pinch off seed pods that form on the end of the floral scape. This can easily be done without tools, and with only your fingers. Be sure to know the difference between flower buds and newly developing seed pods, however, as these can often times look quite similar.

The flower stalks (scapes) can be cut back once all flower buds have finished blooming. Scapes can also be allowed to persist until the end of the growing season, which may be preferable for both plant health and ease of maintenance. Allowing scapes to persist provides them time to dry down naturally, returning any potential energy or nutrients back to plant roots. This also simplifies maintenance, as scapes can easily be pulled from the plant once dried. Either approach results in a healthy plant, but the choice will depend on the aesthetic requirements of the garden.

While new flowers bloom every day, deadheading daylilies a few times throughout their flowering period should be sufficient to limit energy spent on seed production. With some varieties, deadheading may also encourage repeat blooms from the plant.

Visit our *Daylily - Garden Center Guide* to learn more about growing daylilies in Kansas: https://hnr.k-state.edu/extension/horticulture-resource-center/publications/publications/turf-ornamentals/flower-publications/Daylilies_Garden_Center_Pub.pdf

Bermudagrass Control:

Bermudagrass is a tough, drought tolerant turfgrass that can make a beautiful, low maintenance lawn. Like all plants, however, when it grows out of place, or in places we do not want it to grow, bermudagrass can become a weed.

With its spreading roots, both aboveground (stolons) and belowground (rhizomes), bermudagrass can invade and root in flowerbeds, cool season lawns, vegetable gardens, and other undesirable locations. To make control even more difficult, each node (growing point) along the stolon or rhizome that breaks off when tilling, digging, or hand pulling can root and become a new plant.

In cool season lawns, increasing the mowing height may help suppress bermudagrass growth. When mowing heights of tall fescue and other cool season lawns are raised to a mowing height of around 4 inches, bermuda growth can become significantly suppressed due to lack of light and increased turfgrass competition.

In flowerbeds and gardens, a sturdy edging can also suppress the spread of bermudagrass. Edging materials need to be continuous, not allowing openings or holes for underground roots to grow through, and installed at least three inches deep underground. Frequent string trimmer use will also be necessary during the growing season to prevent Bermudagrass from growing up and over the top of the edging.

In flowerbeds or vegetable gardens, black plastic mulch can be used to suppress established bermudagrass by blocking sunlight for 6–8 weeks during the summer months. Clear plastic mulches can also be used in areas of full sun to solarize the soil, using the sun's heat to kill bermudagrass plants and seeds during periods of high solar radiation. For best results, mow and water the area before applying plastic, ensure it remains intact without holes, and extend coverage beyond the infested area.

Most commonly, chemical controls are used to eliminate unwanted bermudagrass infestations. Chemical controls will be most effective when applied while the bermudagrass is actively growing (May through August). This also allows bermudagrass to be eliminated from lawns in time for cool season turfgrasses to be replanted in the fall.

For most situations, using a non-selective herbicide with the active ingredient glyphosate will be the most effective option for eliminating unwanted Bermudagrass. Beginning in the middle of July (or whenever bermudagrass is actively growing), apply glyphosate using at least a 2% solution). Wait two weeks for dieback to occur and remove dead bermudagrass foliage. In the lawn, scalp the area by mowing as low as possible and removing clippings. This will prevent dead grass from covering any bermuda that starts to recover. Water the bare area and wait another two to three weeks to see what bermudagrass resprouts. Reapply a glyphosate-based herbicide to any green bermudagrass that has returned. Depending on the infestation, one

or more additional herbicide applications may still be necessary. Wait two more weeks and decide whether to spray again or continue with planting. For Tall Fescue and Kentucky Bluegrass lawns, this is usually within the ideal timeframe to reseed.

To further increase the effectiveness of chemical controls, water areas well where undesired bermudagrass is growing two to three days before application to reduce drought stress on the plant and increase herbicide absorption. Also avoid mowing the lawn within 3 days before or after herbicide treatments.

While it is possible to selectively control bermudagrass growing in a cool season lawn, options for homeowners are limited. Products with the active ingredient triclopyr are most common, and provide suppression, rather than complete control in most cases. Additional research has been completed on other products (primarily commercial products), that can help selectively suppress bermudagrass growing in other types of turfgrass. For more information, visit this publication from the Virginia Cooperative Extension service:

https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/spes/SPES-350/SPES-350.pdf.

Matthew McKernan, Consumer Horticulture Extension Associate, Colton Stefanski, Assistant Diagnostician - K-State Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab

In the Garden: Why is my crop not producing fruit?

It's common for vegetables like squash, cucumbers and melons to produce flowers but no fruit, said Kansas State University horticulture expert Matt McKernan.

"Most squash, cucumbers and melons have separate male and female flowers on each plant," McKernan said. "Female flowers have a swollen area beneath the petals while male flowers have a narrow base. Usually, predominately male flowers appear first in the growing season, with the number of female flowers increasing after a few weeks of flowers."

McKernan suggests checking garden plants to see if both flower types are present. If male and female flowers are present, observe the area for pollinators.

"If few to no pollinators are present, vegetables with separate male and female flowers may not produce fruit due to lack of pollination," McKernan said.

To pollinate the flowers, use a paintbrush to transfer pollen from a male flower to the stigma of the female flower. McKernan recommends marking that flower and making note of whether it is the only one that sets fruit. If this is the case, the problem is likely a lack of pollinators.

He added that pollinator activity can be inhibited by weather.

"Pollinators are less active on cold or rainy days. The use of insecticides can also harm pollinators. If pesticides are used in the garden, apply them in the evening when pollinators are less active and the flowers have closed for the day," McKernan said.

Additionally, high temperatures can cause vegetables to drop their blossoms prematurely.

"Tomatoes will stop producing fruit in temperatures above 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Production will resume once temperatures decrease," he said.

McKernan said it is important to ensure plants are receiving adequate water during this time.

“Applying nitrogen promotes vigorous vegetative growth. However, excessive amounts can inhibit flower and fruit production. Follow fertilizer recommendations to avoid this,” he said.

“It is also very important to provide adequate sunlight and consistent moisture to vegetable plants,” McKernan added. “Too much shade can limit flower production, and dry soils also can lead to blossom drop. Over watering and under watering can both lead to root damage, limiting water uptake needed for good fruit set. Monitor soil moisture closely, especially when vegetables are grown in containers.”

Protecting sweet corn from raccoons

Raccoon populations in Kansas and the Great Plains have been increasing over the last 40 years, and as they become more abundant, the problems they cause around the home garden also rise.

Ever-so-clever, it seems as though raccoons harvest sweet corn right before it is to be picked. Kansas State University wildlife expert Drew Ricketts says fencing may be the best way to prevent raccoons from stealing the year’s harvest.

Electric Fencing

To install electric fencing, use two or more wires, the first about five inches above the ground and the second four inches above the first (or nine inches above ground). Raccoons must not be able to crawl under, go between or go over the wires without being shocked.

Fence posts and insulators used for electric fences are necessary for this application.

“Electrified net fencing, such as poultry netting, is a convenient option that may be purchased in ready-to-use kits with fencing and posts already assembled,” Ricketts said.

Electric net fencing has the added benefit of excluding smaller species, such as rabbits that also may cause problems in vegetable gardens.

“Install fencing before the corn is close to being ripe. Once raccoons get a taste of the corn, they are more difficult to discourage,” Ricketts said.

He encourages weed control around the wire to prevent weeds from grounding the fence.

Kennel Fencing

Kennel fencing can also be an alternative to exclude raccoons.

“Make sure that the panels are tied together well enough that raccoons can’t squeeze through corners,” Ricketts said.

A covering over the top may be needed if the raccoons figure out how to climb the panels.

Welded garden fence can work well for this.

Wheat Streak Mosaic Management: Pay Attention to Wheat-Free Windows

Wheat streak mosaic complex was active in Kansas again during the 2026 season. Delayed harvest and frequent rainfall have led to high levels of volunteer across the state. Now is a critical time to plan for wheat streak complex mitigation. In this article, we discuss key actions producers can take as they head into 2026 planting.

Overview of Wheat Streak Mosaic Complex

Wheat streak mosaic complex consists of a complex of three viruses: *wheat streak mosaic virus*, *Triticum mosaic virus*, and *High Plains wheat mosaic virus*. When two or more

of these viruses are present in the same field, yield losses can be synergistic. As a reminder, the wheat streak mosaic complex of viruses is vectored by the tiny wheat curl mite (*Aceira tosichella*). We know that mite populations in the state were high again at the close of the 2026 season. Research has reported that up to 500 curl mites can be found on a single healthy wheat head, which can conservatively translate to more than 1 billion mites per acre at the end of the year.

Wheat curl mites can only survive ~4 days without a living host, so when the wheat crop dries down, mites will work their way to the top of plants and assume an “upright posture” to help them disperse by wind. Curl mites don’t fly, and they walk very slowly, so dispersal by wind is their only way to move from field to field. The period when mites are migrating off the mature wheat crop has been referred to as the “mite rain” period, as billions of mites are showering down in the landscape. When conditions are very windy, mites can be passively dispersed more than 10 miles. The highest risk place for curl mites to survive the summer is volunteer wheat that is present at or around harvest.

Conditions that favor grain shattering, such as preharvest hail or harvest delays due to windy storms (as in much of the 2026 Kansas wheat harvest), can increase the presence of preharvest volunteers. If mites are allowed to survive on this volunteer wheat or alternative hosts until the fall-established wheat crop is planted, there is a high likelihood of another outbreak in 2027. As a reminder, there are no recommended insecticides for wheat curl mite management.

Volunteer Control Will Be Essential in 2026

There are two critical periods for volunteer control: *immediately after harvest and prior to fall planting*. Volunteer wheat *present at harvest* is the perfect place for populations of curl mites to migrate as the crop dries down. In addition to hosting curl mite, volunteer wheat also hosts aphids (transmit barley yellow dwarf virus) and hessian fly. Controlling this volunteer wheat as soon as possible will help dilute the mite populations heading into the remaining summer months. The second most critical window is pre-planting, as mites present at this time will migrate directly to the 2027 crop.

Our updated recommendation for volunteer wheat control includes regional recommendations for *wheat-free windows*. These windows include a period of 30 days prior to the start of the optimal winter wheat planting window by zone in Kansas. As the wheat curl mite is a community pest, coordinated breaks in volunteer wheat will have the highest likelihood of lowering local and statewide mite levels moving into our 2026 optimal planting date periods. Volunteer wheat that emerges after the fall crop is already established poses a lower risk as a green bridge and can be thought of in a similar way as the fall crop. Fall wheat planted early during *wheat-free windows* risks bridging wheat curl mite to the fall-established crop.

Hodgeman County *wheat-free windows* dates are August 15 – September 15.

Important considerations for achieving success with wheat-free windows:

- All volunteer wheat should be terminated and completely dead prior to the start of your regional *wheat-free window*.
- Where possible, the fall wheat crop should not be planted until the end of the *wheat-free window*.

- Other winter cereals (such as rye and triticale) should not be planted during this period as they can serve as a “bridge” for the curl mites to fall-established wheat
- A regional “break” in the volunteer wheat green bridge will allow for wheat curl mites to die off prior to the start of the optimal wheat planting window.
- Volunteer wheat that emerges after this period is of less concern, as it will be emerging at a similar time as the fall-established winter wheat crop.
- Success depends on coordinated efforts within communities.

Revisiting Herbicide Recommendations for Volunteer Wheat Management

The time it takes for wheat to die off after an herbicide application will influence the number of mites that persist and the ability of those mites to migrate off the slowly dying wheat. Research conducted at K-State demonstrates differences in mite die-off time between glyphosate (day 10) and paraquat (day 3).

Glyphosate is the most recommended herbicide for volunteer wheat control in wheat stubble. While it is a very cost-effective option, it has a drawback in terms of managing the risk of wheat streak mosaic complex. As an amino acid inhibiting herbicide, glyphosate takes up to two weeks to kill plants, which means wheat curl mite populations will continue to build on glyphosate-treated volunteer wheat. Furthermore, the mites will have sufficient time to migrate to the tops of plants and assume a “dispersal posture” after a glyphosate application. Herbicides that act more rapidly, such as paraquat, are more effective at managing the wheat curl mite populations. Another option to increase the rate of desiccation would be to include saflufenacil (Sharpen) or tiafenacil (Reviton) in the glyphosate application.

Adding an herbicide with residual activity will also be helpful. Products that will control or suppress volunteer wheat include atrazine, metribuzin, and sulfentrazone (Spartan). In addition to providing residual activity, atrazine and metribuzin can be used to enhance paraquat activity.

Tillage has also been shown to kill curl mites through the death of the green bridge host and could be considered as an option for volunteer management in cropping systems where that is appropriate. Kelsey Andersen Onofre, Extension Wheat Pathologist; Sarah Lancaster, Extension Weed Science Specialist; Anthony Zukoff, Extension Entomology; Romulo Lollato, Extension Wheat and Forages Specialist; Jeanne Falk Jones, Multi-County Agronomist