

Table 1. Annual rye-grass sensitivity to soil applied corn herbicides.

LOW RISK = Unlikely to observe a reduction in stand density or biomass produced		
Herbicide Name	Active Ingredient(s)	Evidence to Support Risk Level
Armezon + atrazine	topramazone + atrazine	BASF internal trials.
Banvel II or Marksman	dicamba or dicamba/atrazine	BASF internal trials.
Converge XT (20 ac/case rate)	isoxaflutole + atrazine	Little to no injury observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson and in Quebec by Dr. Gilles Leroux.
Engarde	rimsulfuorn + mesotrione	Little to no injury observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
Integrity (292 mL/ac)	saflufenacil/dimethenamid	Little to no injury observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson and in Quebec by Dr. Gilles Leroux.
MODERATE RISK = it's possible to experience a reduction in stand density or biomass produced		
Callisto	mesotrione	Injury and stand reduction observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
Prowl H2O	pendimethalin	Injury and stand reduction observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
HIGH RISK = You will likely experience a reduction in stand density or biomass produced		
Dual II Magnum	s-metolachlor/benoaxacor	Over 90% reduction in stand observed in a 2015 OMAFRA trial. A Michigan study by Tharp and Kells, 2000 observed a 96% stand reduction with metolachlor, the active ingredient in Dual II Magnum.
Focus	pyroxasulfone + carfentrazone	Significant stand reductions observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.
Lumax EZ	s-metolachlor/atrazine/mesotrione	Significant stand reductions observed in trials conducted in Ontario by Dr. Darren Robinson.

Compiled by Mike Cowbrough (OMAFRA) - April, 2016