



# MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY™ EXTENSION

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TO: Herbicide Applicators

FROM: Mississippi State Extension

The Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners recently circulated a memo to levee maintenance contractors urging vigilance during herbicide applications targeted at maintenance of levees. That correspondence recommended being aware of desirable vegetation (crops, trees, landscape) adjacent to herbicide-treated areas and cognizance of wind direction at the time of application.

Diversity in herbicide-resistant crop technologies has increased in 2025 across Mississippi with the vacatur of labels for dicamba products labeled for in-season use on dicamba-resistant (Xtend) varieties of cotton and soybean. More acres of varieties exhibiting 2,4-D resistance (Enlist) have been planted in 2025 than ever before. Varieties of Xtend and Enlist cotton cannot be differentiated upon visual inspection. This makes communication with neighbors and other practitioners of paramount importance. Off-target movement of herbicide products labeled for application to Enlist varieties of cotton and soybean will injure or kill varieties of those crops without the trait.

Most herbicides utilized in rice will injure or kill corn, cotton, and soybean. Off-target movement of some rice herbicide products such as Clincher or Ricestar HT are problematic for corn but not for cotton or soybean. Other rice herbicide products such as propanil will injure or kill all three of the other crops following an off-target herbicide event. Similar to herbicide-resistant technologies in cotton and soybean, rice varieties with different technologies (Provisia/MaxAce and Clearfield/FullPage) are also common in Mississippi with no cross resistance among the herbicide products labeled for use.

Given the diversity of crops and herbicide-resistant crop technologies in Mississippi, Mississippi State Extension advocates good herbicide stewardship, regardless of the herbicide product or herbicide-resistant crop technology of the intended target. Points to consider include being aware of what crops or vegetation are present in proximity to fields to be treated, making applications in times with favorable wind speeds (not too low nor too high) and appropriate wind directions, and utilizing spray equipment that is properly calibrated and outfitted with the correct spray nozzles. Lastly, always read and follow herbicide label directions. They are the law regarding use of individual herbicide products.