Applied Weed Control Technology & Turf Grass Management.

Dr Joe DeFrank Dept. of Tropical Plant and Soil Science CTAHR - UH, Manoa



Topics Covered-Applied Weed Control & Turf Management

- 1. Web based resources for weed ID
- 2. Web based resources for pest control recommendations
- 3. ID: Common turf weeds in HI
- 4. Control: grass & broadleaf weeds in HI turf.
- 5. Topical application for weed control



http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/deFrankJ/index.htm

WEED CONTROL IN HAWAII WITH DR. JOE DEFRANK

Professor of Weed Science - University of Hawaii Department of Tropical Plant and Soil Science



Weed Science 481-Fall 2011- Lecture notes and handouts

Weed ID Gallery - Economically Important weeds in vegetables, turf and potted ornamentals in Hawaii.

Streaming Media Content <

Plants for People: Beverage Crops, Fall 2011 with Dr. Skip Bittenbender

ASHS 2011 WORKSHOP: Propagation Techniques of Select Tropical Ornamentals, Specialty Crops, and Native Plants in Hawaii

TPSS 491/711 Digital Tools for Scientific Content Fall 2012



http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/deFrankJ/index.htm

Windows Internet Explorer will not play MPEG-4 video directly, you must install Quick Time for PC users, be prepared for a 3-5 minute downloading time prior to the start of the video content. Another option is to install browsers such as Foxfire or Goggle Chrome.

Improving Herbicide Performance in warm season turfgrass. Bermuda grass and weed response to tank mixes of Sencor, Revovler, Celsius and Tenacity. Also weed control in turf with new hand pulled weed wiper. (posted 01/17/14).

IPM for Yellow and Purple nutsedge in farms and turf grass. Lecture for Elsie Greco's Windward CC IPM-AG132. (posted 01/17/14)

Weed control in landscapes and turf - Landscape Conference (posted 08/14/13)

2012/2013 Weed Control in Hawaii's Turf - Research results, control concepts and non-chemical renovation of sport turf fields. (posted 06/07/2013)

Oahu-Pearl City Urban Gardeners, Master Gardener's Class on weed control: Resources for weed ID and control recommendations (posted 05/06/2013).

Maui Master Gardener's Class on weed control: Resources for weed ID and control recommendations (posted 03/18/2013).

Preplant control strategies for yellow nutsedge and other weeds in vegetable crops (posted 03/14/2013)

2012 Herbicide Evaluation on Hawaii Turf by Dr. Joe DeFrank (posted 01/24/13)

Landscape Management Conference, Haupuna Beach Hotel, Control of problem weeds in Big Island Landscapes by Dr. Joe DeFrank (posted 11/24/2012)

LICH Green Industry Conference and Trade Show selected presentations by Dr. Joe DeFrank and Rey Ito (posted 10/28/2012)

Web based resources for weed I.D. and control, problems weeds in warm season turf & Purple nutsedge control for gardens and ornamental nursery beds. (posted 10/16/2012)

Weed control recommendations-home turf, landscapes and gardens (posted 06/01/2012)

Weed control in Aiea ball field, Waipio Soccer Field issues and new rules for Aquatic weed control - CPS 12th Annual Seminar and Tradeshow (posted 05/22/2012)



Viewing tips for live seminar presentations – Open 2 browser windows 1- for video and 1 – for high resolution slides as pdf

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Web resources_2012 ×						
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Web Based Resources For Weed I.D. And Control, Problems	Weeds In Haw		ardens And Orname	ental Nursery E	Beds -	8:
		2012				-
On October 12, 2012, Dr. DeFrank made a presentation to participants of the participants are part of federal employee's positicide certification program requi control recommendations. Problem sedge and broadleaf weeds are described a biology of Purple Nutsedge and IPM practices used to control this important we	red of all pesticide h ind control recomme	andlers. This presentation covers Dr. DeFrank's selecte ndations for warm season turf are discussed. The prese	d web based resources for	Hawaii weed I.D. :	and B	
For more information on this presentation contact:						
Dr. Joe DeFrank						
email:defrenk@hawaii.edu.						
Phone: 808-956-5698.						
Suggested method to view streaming media and slideshow:						
1. Open two browser windows, one will be used to view the "talking head" and the other will be used to	o view the slide show imaging	ges as an Adobe pdf.				
 Click on the link to "view lecture", let the program download and start then hit pause. In the second window onen the off version of the silve show and once the first silve annears return 	to lecture colling the plane	2V				
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		ó	rnamental Nursery B	eds - 2012	•	
	On October 12, 2012, Dr. DeFrank made a presentation to participants of the "DOD Pesticide Applicator Recertification & PMPAR Training NAVFAC Pacific and HUJRSG" at Ford Island on Oahu. The participants are part of federal employee's pesticide certification program required of all pesticide handlers. This presentation covers Dr. DeFrank's selected web based resources for Hawaii weed I.D. and control recommendations. Problem sedge and broadleaf weeds are described and control recommendations for warm season turf are discussed. The presentation concludes with an in-depth description of the biology of Purple Nutsedge and IPM practices used to control this important weed with outlivation, systemic herbicitemic herbicited med weed mat.					
	Dr. Joe DeFrank					
	email:defrenk@hawaii.edu.					
	Phone: 808-956-5698.					
	Suggested method to view streaming media and slideshow:					
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2 items						-

Viewing tips for live seminar presentations – Open 2 browser windows 1- for video and 1 – for high resolution slides as pdf



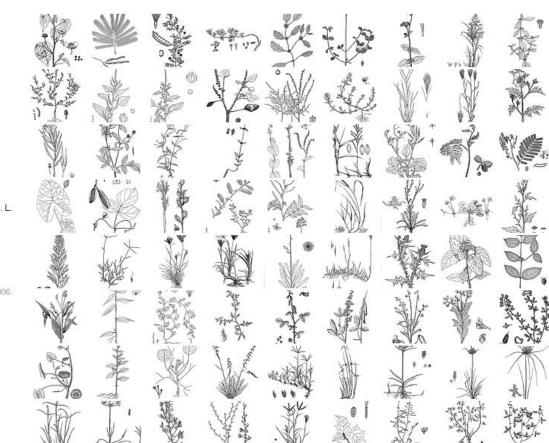
Web resources for weed control. On-line Handbook of Hawaiian Weeds

http://www.flickr.com/photos/uhmuseum/sets/72157616041949833/

University of Hawaii Museum > Collections > Joseph F. Rock Herbarium · Exhibits



Weeds of Hawaii



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Slideshow



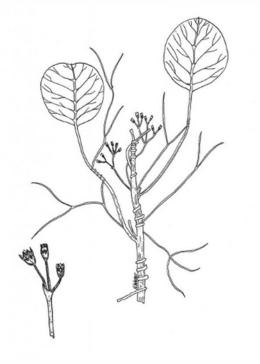
Handbook of Hawaiian Weeds. Edited by E. L. Haselwood and G. G. Motter (1966).

Published for Harold Lyon Arboretum by University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

227 photos | 1,585 views

items are from between 06 Jul 2006 & 03 Aug 2006.

http://www.flickr.com/photos/uhmuseum/sets/72157616041949833/



Cuscuta sandwichiana

DODDER

Description:

A slender twining parasite. Stems threadlike, leafless, usually yellowish or orange but sometimes tinged with red. Leaves reduced to minute scales. Flowers white, yellow, or orange, tiny, occur in massed clusters; calyx 5-lobed, cupped; corolla 5-lobed, 1/8 inch across, cut halfway down; stamens 5; styles 2, extended. Fruit a capsule, nearly spherical, 1/8 inch aimeter, indehiscent, 2-celled. Seeds 4, each 1/12 inch in diameter, brownish in color (20).

Propagation: By seed and creeping stems.

Habitat: Found in arid and moist regions at lower to middle elevations.

History: Endemic to Hawaii.

Notes: Declared noxious in Regulation 2. It attaches itself to other plants by suckers.

Comments and faves



Tropical Plant & Soil Sciences Department University of Hawaii at Manoa

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Web resources for weed control. Weeds of Hawaii Pastures URL: http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/invweed/weedsHi.html

	HOME NREM CTAHR UH
Info for Homeowners	Weeds of Hawaii
Info for Conservation	Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas; An Identification and Management Guide by P. Motooka, L. Castro, D. Nelson, G.
Info for Farmers	Nagai, and L. Ching. ©2003, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa.
Info for Ranchers	Available <u>for sale</u> from CTAHR, this book includes a quick visual key
Weeds of Hawaii	to help quickly identify weedy trees, shrubs, vines, herbs and grasses found in Hawaii. Individual fact sheets from the publication are available below (.pdf).
Videos	<u>Abrus precatorius</u> , Precatory bean, black-eyed susan, bead vine, rosary pea
Links	 <u>Acacia confusa</u>, Formosa koa, small Philppine acacia, yanangi (Belau) Acacia formazione I/u, buieneka
	<u>Acacia farnesiana</u> , Klu, huisache Acacia mearnsii, Black wattle
ontact CTAHR	Ageratina adenophora, Maui pamakani
cientists	Ageratum conyzoides, Tropic ageratu
	Agenatum conversion ropic destata Amaranthus spinosus, Spiny amaranth, pigweed
Dr. James Leary	Andropogon virginicus, Broomsedge
	Ardisia elliptica, Shoebutton ardisia
Dr. Joe DeFrank	Arthrostema ciliatum, Arthrostema
	Asclepias physocarpa, Balloon plant
Dr. Ted Radovich	Asystasia gangetica, Chinese violet, coromandel
	Axonopus fissifolius, Narrowleaved carpetgrass
	Bambusa vulgaris, Feathery bamboo, common bamboo
	Batis maritima, Pickle weed, akulikulikai
	Bidens pilosa, Hairy beggartick, Spanish needle
	Blechnum occidentale, Blechnum fern
	Bocconia frutescens, Bocconia, plume poppy, tree poppy
	Boerhavia coccinea, Red spiderling
	Brachiaria mutica, Paragrass, californiagrass, panicumgrass, buffalograss
	Buddleia asiatica, Dog tail, huelo ilio
	Buddleia madagascariensis, Smoke bush
	 <u>Caesalpinia decapetala</u>, Catsclaw, popoki, wait-a-bit, Mysore thorn, puakelekino
	 <u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u>, Ironwood, Australian pine, horsetail casuarina, coast she-oak, whistling pine, horsetail beefwood, Australian oak, swamp oak, toa (Samoa)
	<u>Cenchrus ciliaris</u> , Buffelgrass
	Cenchrus echinatus, Common sandbur

Buddleia asiatica

Dog tail, huelo 'īlio

Buddleia asiatica Lour.

Family: Buddleiaceae

Description: Shrub to 20 ft tall. Young stems hairy. Leaves opposite, alternate higher on the stem, 2–12 inches long by 3 inches wide, margins finely serrate. Flowers small, white or lavender, or greenish, in drooping tail-like inflorescence. Fruits are dry capsules, 0.2 inches long. Seeds tiny, winged on both ends. Genus named in honor of Rev. Adam Buddle, 17th–18th century English vicar and botanist⁽⁷⁰⁾; *asiatica*, of Asia⁽⁶⁹⁾.

Distribution: Native to south Asia, Taiwan, and Malaysia. Very common in mesic to wet pastures, forests, roadsides, and waste areas of O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, and Hawai'i up to 4000 ft elevation. Collected on O'ahu in 1908⁽⁷⁰⁾.

Environmental impact: Invades disturbed areas of forests.



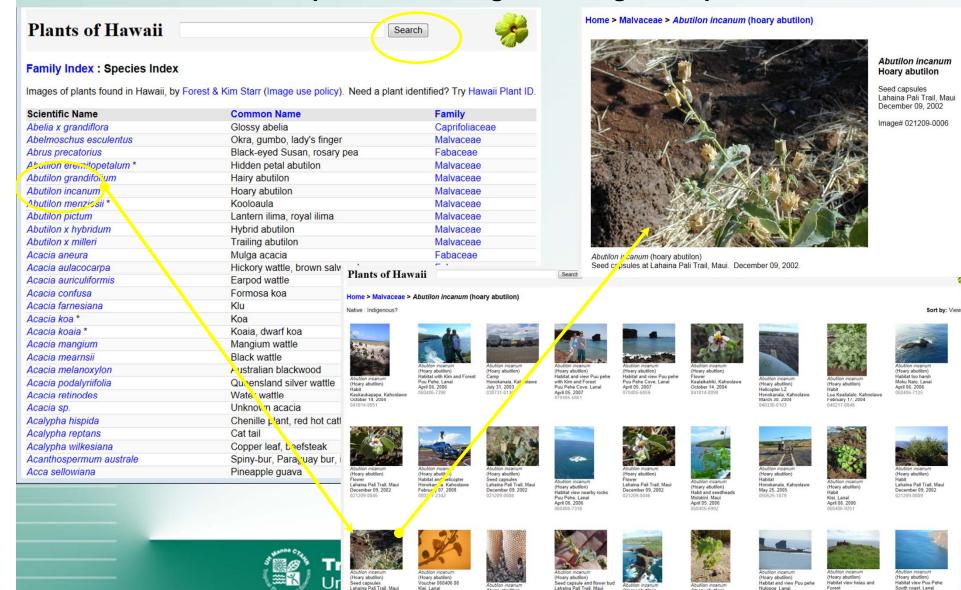
Management: Sensitive to glyphosate and hormonetype herbicides. Very sensitive to triclopyr ester applied to basal bark (10% product in oil) and triclopyr amine in foliar application at 2% product in water.



Web resources for weed control.

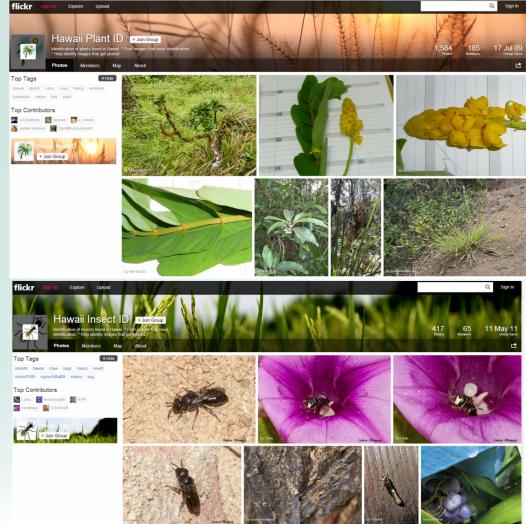
Plants of Hawaii – by Forest & Kim Starr

URL: http://www.hear.org/starr/images/?o=plants



Web resources for weed control.

Hawaii Plant & Insect ID, join and submit photos, explore gallery Plant ID =http://www.flickr.com/groups/hawaiiplantid/ Insect ID = http://www.flickr.com/groups/hawaii-insect-id/





Free to join

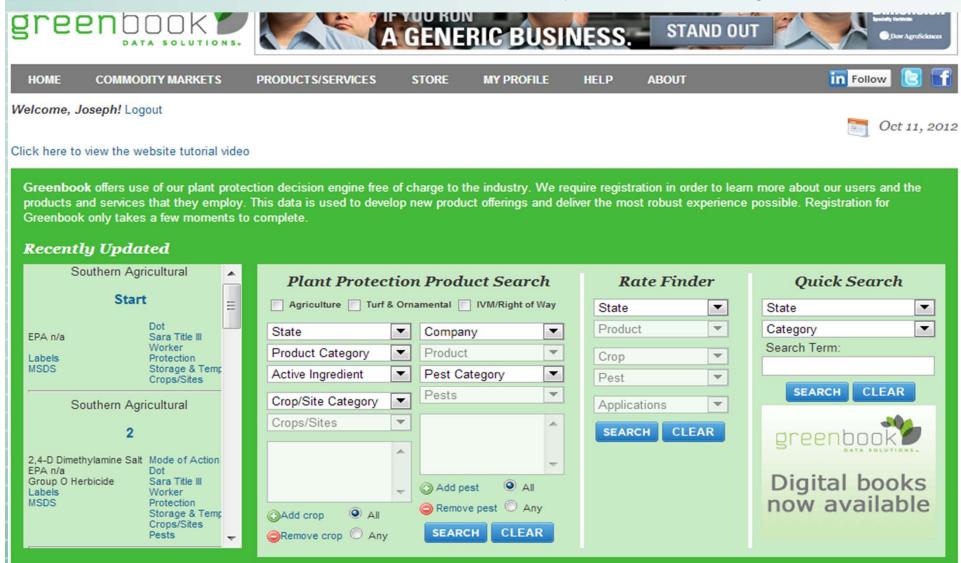
and submit

images for

ID

Web resources for weed control.

Greenbook.com for herbicide labels and safety info (http://www.greenbook.net/)





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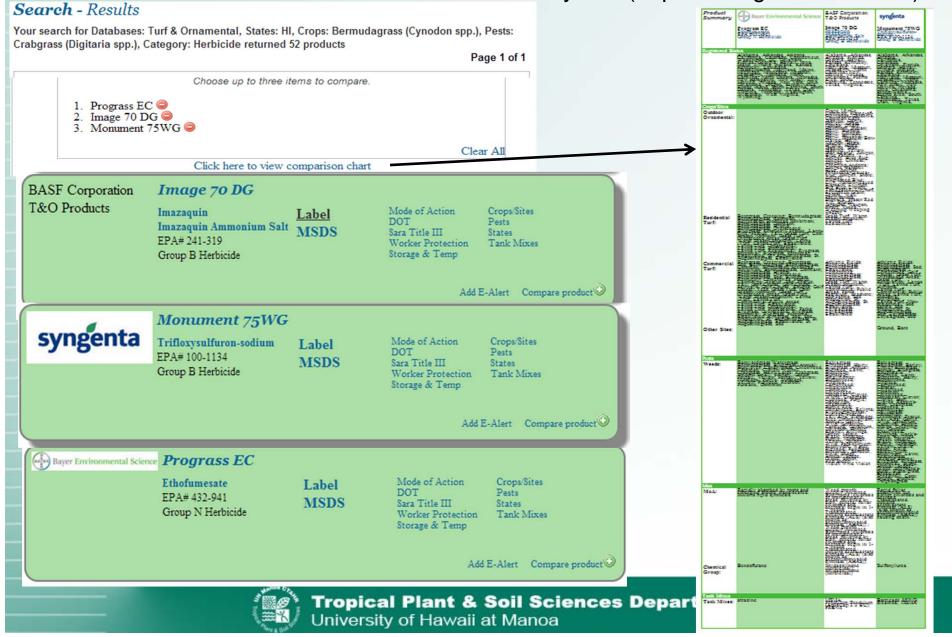
Greenbook offers use of our plant protection decision engine free of charge to the industry. We require registration in order to learn more about our users and the products and services that they employ. This data is used to develop new product offerings and deliver the most robust experience possible. Registration for Greenbook only takes a few moments to complete.

Recently Updated





Greenbook.com for herbicide labels and safety info (http://www.greenbook.net/)



Product Summary	Bayer Environmental Science	BASF Corporation T&O Products	syngenta
	Prograss EC Ethofumesate EPA #432-941 Group N Herbicide	Image 70 DG Imazaquin Imazaquin Ammonium Salt EPA #241-319 Group B Herbicide	Monument 75WG Trifloxysulfuron-sodium EPA #100-1134 Group B Herbicide
Registered States			
	Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Washington, DC, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming,	Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,	Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia,
Crops/Sites			
Residential Turf:	Bentgrass, Creeping; Bermudagrass; Bermudagrass, Common, Suppression/Seedhead Inhibition; Bermudagrass, Dormant; Bermudagrass, Hybrid; Bermudagrass, Overseeded; Bluegrass, Kentucky; Fescue, Lawn-type; Fescue, Tall; Grass/Turf, Cool Season/Northern; Grass/Turf, Overseeded Areas; Grass/Turf, Warm Season/Southern; Lawns/Turf; Lawns/Turf, Established; Lawns/Turf, Ornamental; Lawns/Turf, Professional; Lawns/Turf, Residential; Ryegrass, Perennial; Ryegrass, Perennial, Established; St. Augustinegrass; St. Augustinegrass, Established	Grass/Turf, Warm Season/Southern; Lawns/Turf, Residential	
Commercial Turf:	Bentgrass, Creeping; Bentgrass, Sod; Bermudagrass; Bermudagrass, Common, Suppression/Seedhead Inhibition; Bermudagrass, Dormant; Bermudagrass, Hybrid; Bermudagrass, Overseeded; Bermudagrass, Sod; Bluegrass, Kentucky; Cemeteries; Fescue, Lawn-type; Fescue, Sod; Fescue, Tall; Golf Course; Golf Course, Fairways; Golf Course, Roughs; Golf Course; Tees; Grass/Turf, Cool Season/Northern; Grass/Turf, Overseeded Areas; Grass/Turf, Warm Season/Southern; Lawns/Turf; Lawns/Turf, Commercial/Public Areas; Lawns/Turf, Established; Lawns/Turf, Ornamental; Lawns/Turf, Professional; Parks; Ryegrass, Overseeded; Ryegrass, Perennial; Ryegrass, Perennial, Established; Ryegrass, Sod; Sod Production; St. Augustinegrass; St. Augustinegrass, Established; St. Augustinegrass, Sod	Athletic Fields; Bermudagrass; Bermudagrass, Established; Cemeteries; Centipedegrass; Centipedegrass; Established; Grass/Turf, Warm Season/Southern; Lawns/Turf, Commercial/Public Areas; Parks; Paspalum, Seashore; Sod Farms; Sod Production; St. Augustinegrass; St. Augustinegrass; Established; Zoysiagrass; Zoysiagrass, Established	Athletic Fields; Bermudagrass; Bermudagrass; Sod; Buffalograss; Cemeteries; Golf Course; Grass/Turf, Overseeded Areas; Grass/Turf, Renovation; Lawns/Turf; Lawns/Turf, Airports; Lawns/Turf, Commercial/Public Areas; Lawns/Turf, Industrial Buildings; Lawns/Turf, Non-residential; Sod Farms; Sod Production; St. Augustinegrass, Sod; Zoysiagrass; Zoysiagrass, Sod

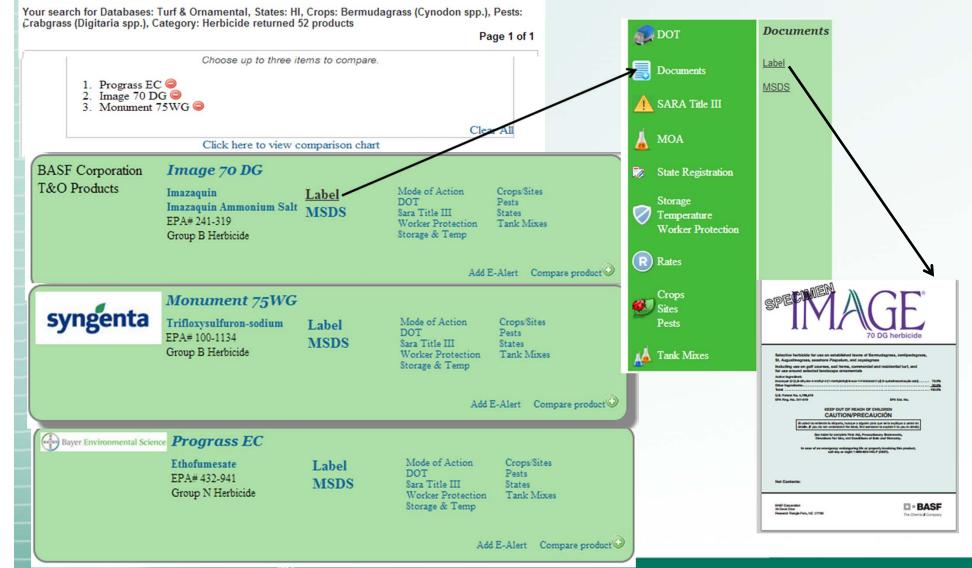
Swasp?

	Web resources for landscape	weed control.	
Product Summary	Bayer Environmental Science	BASF Corporation T&O Products	syngenta
	Prograss EC Ethofumesate EPA #432-941 Group N Herbicide	Image 70 DG Imazaquin Imazaquin Ammonium Salt EPA #241-319 Group B Herbicide	Monument 75WG Trifloxysulfuron-sodium EPA #100-1134 Group B Herbicide
Pests			
Weeds:	Barnyardgrass/Watergrass; Bermudagrass; Bluegrass, Annual; Burclover; Canarygrass; Chickweed, Common; Clover, White; Crabgrass, Hairy/Large; Crabgrass, Smooth/Small; Foxtail, Green; Foxtail, Yellow; Poxtail, Yellow; Nutsedge, Purple; Nutsedge, Yellow; Pigweed, Redroot; Purslane, Common	Bahiagrass; Bittercress, Hairy; Bluegrass, Annual; Burweed, Lawn; Buttercup; Buttercup, Smallflower; Buttonweed, Virginia; Carpetweed; Chickweed, Common; Chickweed, Mouseear; Clover, White; Crabgrass; Cudweed, Purple; Dandelion; Deadnettle, Purple/Red; Dollarweed; Eclipta; Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf; Fescue, Tall/Alta; Flatsedge, Rice/Umbrellaplant, Annual; Garlic, Wild; Geranium, Carolina; Geranium, Dovefoot; Henbit; Knawel; Kyllinga, Green; Medic, Black; Nutsedge, Purple; Nutsedge, Yellow; Onion, Wild; Parsley-piert; Pennywort, Water; Pigweed; Ryegrass, Perennial; Sandbur, Field; Sedge, Annual; Sedge, Globe; Sorrel, Red/Sheep; Violet/Wild Violet	Bahiagrass; Bahiagrass; Barley, Little; Bluegrass, Annual; Bluegrass, Roughstalk; Burweed, Lawn; Buttercup, Hairy; Buttonweed, Virginia; Carpetweed; Catsear; Chickweed, Common; Chickweed, Mouseear; Clover; Clover, Hop; Clover; Clover, Hop; Clover, Rabbit's-foot; Crabgrass; Cudweed, Narrowleaf; Dallisgrass; Dandelion; Dichondra; Fescue, Tall/Alta; Garlic, Wild; Geranium, Carolina; Henbit; Indigo, Creeping; Ivy, Ground; Khakiweed; Kyllinga, Cock's-comb; Kyllinga, Green; Medic, Black; Nutsedge, Purple; Nutsedge, Yellow; Oxalis; Pansy, Field; Parsley-piert; Pennywort, Lawn; Rescuegrass /Rescue Brome; Ryegrass; Ryegrass, Perennial; Sedge, Annual; Sedge, Globe; Shepherd's- purse; Signalgrass, Broadleaf; Speedwell, Corn; Spurge, Spotted; Torpedograss



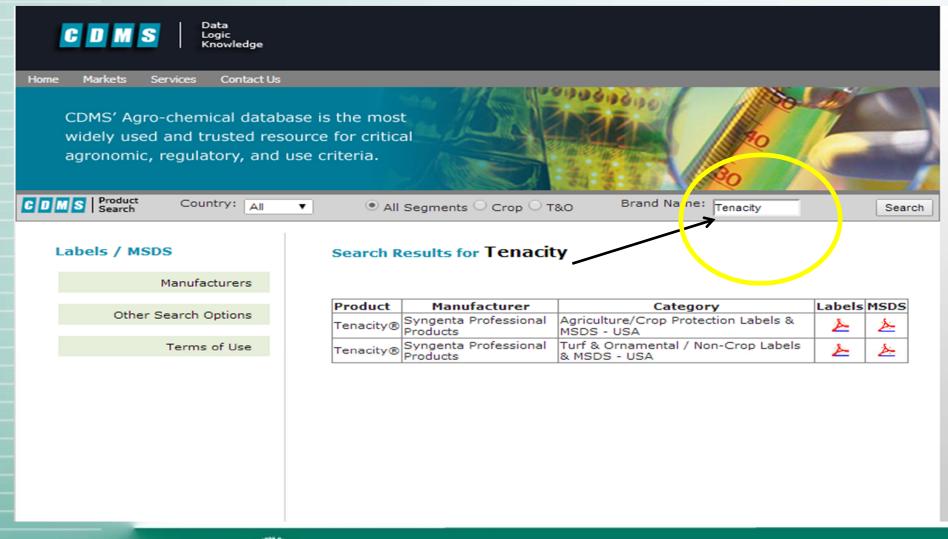
Greenbook.com for herbicide labels and safety info (http://www.greenbook.net/)

Search - Results





CDMS-quick location and download of pesticide labels. URL: http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx





2014 North Carolina Ag. Chemical Manual http://ipm.ncsu.edu/Agchem/agchem.html

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

I. PESTICIDE USE AND SAFETY INFORMATION Restricted Use Pesticides; Local Need -- 24(c) Registrations in N.C.; The Safe Use Of Pesticides

II. CHEMICAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Types of Equipment; Cleaning Equipment; Calibrating Chemical Application Equipment; Useful

III. HOW SEND SPECIMENS FOR DISEASE, INSECT, AND WEED IDENTIFICATION

Plant Disease and Insect Clinic; What to Sample; Insect Identification; Pland and Weed Identific

IV. FERTILIZER USE

Lime and Fertilizer Suggestions for Field Crops; Pasture and Hay; Fruit; Lawns; Ornamental Plan Fertilizer Rules and Regulations; Nutrient Content of Fertilizer Materials; Mixing Herbicides Wi Production Rates and Nutrient Content; and Use of Municipal and Industrial Sludges

V. INSECT CONTROL

Agricultural Uses (see also <u>pest information</u> from NCCES) Pesticides and Honey Bees; Field Corn, Grain Sorghum, Small Grains, Cotton, Forage Crops, Pea Stored Products: On Farm and Commercial Fumigants Livestock and Poultry Specialized Uses: Community Pest Control and Industrial and Household Pests Ornamental Plants Grown in Greenhouses and Nurseries and Landscapes Christmas Trees Commercial Turf Wood and Wood Products Home Uses: Home Vegetable Garden; Household Pests; Home Lawns; and Pets

VI. INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL OF FRUITS

Appl: opray Program; Bluebert, Spray Program; Caneberry Spray Program; Winegrape Spray P

VII. CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

Weed Control in Field Crops: Corn, Cotto, Kenaf, Peanuts, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflowers, T4 Fruit Crops; Hay Crops and Pastures; Layns and Turf; Ornamentals; Vegetable Crops; Forest Sta

VIII. FLANT GROWTH FEGULATORS

Cotton; Harvest Aids and Preharvest Dessicants; Apples; Floriculture Crops in Greenhouses; Wc

IX. ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL General Practices; Wildlife Killed for Depredations or Accidentally; Description of Potential Ar

X. DISEASE CONTROL

Field Crops: Wheat; Alfalfa; Corn; Cotton; Peanut; Soybean; and Tobacco Floral, Nursery, Landscape and Turfgrass Diseases Sanitizing Greenhouses and Plant Beds

2014 North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences North Carolina State University

bil Sciences Department Manoa

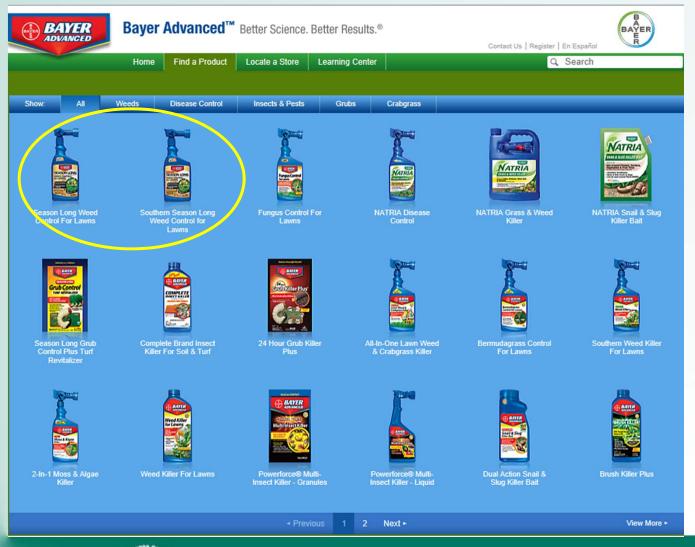
2014

North Carolina Ag. Chemical Manual http://ipm.ncsu.edu/Agchem/agchem.html

TABLE 7-14. CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

TABLE 7-14. CHEMICAL WEE				
Herbicide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Amount of Formulation per Acre	Pounds Active Ingredient per Acre	Precautions and Remarks
	RIDA PUSLEY, N	UTSEDGE and K	YLLINGA S	SS Species, GOOSEGRASS, DALLISGRASS, VIRGINIA pecies; Winter Weeds Such as <i>poa annua, poa trivialis</i> ,TALL D AND CLOVER
thiencarbazone + foramsulfuron + halosulfuron, MOA 14 + 2 + 2 (Tribute Total) 60.5 WG	0.0735 oz	3.2 oz	0.121	Apply to well-established residential and commercial bermudagrass lawns, golf courses (excluding greens), athletic fields, sod farms, roadsides, parks, cemeteries and recreational areas. Do not exceed 3.2 oz per acre per application or 6.4 oz per acre yearly. Use 0.25 to 0.5% by volume nonionic surfactant or 0.5 to 1% by volume methylated seed oil. After application, wait 12 weeks to overseed ryegrass or bermudagrass. Wait 1 month after bermudagrass seedling emergence and 2 weeks after sprigging or sodding bermudagrass before treating. Crabgrass and goosegrass are controlled up to 2 tiller stage.
Postemergence Control, GOOSEGRASS				
diclofop-methyl, MOA 1 (Illoxan) 3 EC	0.75 to 1 fl oz	32 to 43 fl oz	0.75 to 1	Apply in established bermudagrass. Rate depends on number of goosegrass leaves from one to four leaves. Check label for specific rates.
foramsulfuron, MOA 2 (Revolver) 0.19 SC	0.39 fl oz	17 fl oz	0.025	For use on bermudagrass and zoysiagrass grown on home lawns, golf courses and sod farms. See precautions listed under annual bluegrass section. For goosegrass control, apply 17 fl oz per acre on plants up to 2 tillers followed by 17 fl oz per acre 2 weeks later.
sulfentrazone, MOA 14 (Dismiss) 4 SC	0.275 fl oz	0.75 pt	0.375	May be applied to home lawns. For use on creeping bentgrass, tall and fine fescue, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and all warm-season turf species except St. Augustinegrass. See precautions listed under purple and yellow nutsedge section. For goosegrass control, apply 0.75 pt per acre on plants up to 2 tillers.
Postemergence Control, BAHIAG	RASS, CRABGRA	SS, DALLISGRA	SS, GOOSE	GRASS, NUTSEDGE, ANNUAL SEDGES, SANDBUR
MSMA, MOA 17 (various brands)		several concentrations	1.82 to 4.5	Bermudagrass, bluegrass and zoysiagrass are tolerant. Injury may result on bentgrass, fescue and St. Augustinegrass (commercial sod production only). Do not use on carpetgrass or centipedegrass. MSMA restrictions: For existing golf courses, spot treat (100 sq ft per spot) not to exceed 25% of total acreage. For new courses, make 1 broadcast application per year. For sod farms, make 1 to 2 broadcast applications per year and maintain 25 feet buffer around permanent water bodies. For highway rights of way, make 2 broadcast applications and maintain 100 feet buffer around permanent water bodies. All turf uses will be prohibited after Dec. 31, 2013.

Bayer Advanced – products for homeowners (http://www.bayeradvanced.com/lawncare/products)





Factors for a healthy lawn

A healthy lawn is the best form of weed control



Automated irrigation essential to a healthy lawn





Factors for a healthy lawn

Proper growth:

- Water automated, amount, coverage
- Water quality salty or fresh
- Light full sun vs shade
- Wear tolerance compaction



Factors for a healthy lawn

WATER QUALITY - SALTY OR FRESH

HIGHEST Salt tolerant LOWEST Salt tolerant seashore paspalum St. Augustinegrass *Zoysia japonica* bermudagrasses buffalograss carpetgrass *Zoysia matrella* centipedegrass



Factors for a healthy lawn LIGHT - FULL SUN VS SHADE St. Augustinegrass HIGHEST Shade tolerant zoysiagrasses carpetgrassss centipedegrass seashore paspalum bermudagrasses buffalograss LOWEST Shade tolerant



Common Broadleaf weeds in Hawaiian Landscapes Creeping indigo-Indigofera spicata **Beggars tic/weed-Desmodium triflorum Button/Coffee weed- Spermacoce glabra** Kaki weed- Alteranthera pungens **Ground Ivy- Glechoma hederacea Spurges-Chamaesyce genus = 3 types. Sprawling horseweed- Calyptocarpus vialis**



Creeping indigo (Indigofera spicata)



Button weed (Spermacoce glabra)

Khaki weed (Alteranthera pungens)

Ground ivy (Glechoma hederacea)

Graceful spurge-Chamaesyce hypericifolia

Garden spurge-C. hirta

Prostrate spurge-C. prostrata





Commonly used Postemergence Broadleaf herbicides

Trimec Southern

•Mixture of 3 herbicides, no MSMA

•Use on Bermuda, zoysia grass, St. Aug. & Centipedegass

•Seashore paspalum not on label



Commonly used Postemergence Broadleaf herbicides

SpeedZone

Mixture of 4 herbicides, no MSMA
Common and hybrid Bermuda and zoysia grass
Seashore paspalum not on label
Adds carfentrazone to Trimec for faster activity



Commonly used Postemergence Broadleaf herbicides

SpeedZone Southern

- Mixture of 4 herbicides, less 2,4-D for reduced injury to warm season turf
- Common and hybrid Bermuda, zoysia grass, Centipede, Kikuyugrass, Seashore paspalum and St. Aug. (see label for excluded cultivars)



Commonly used Postemergence Broadleaf herbicides

Confront

•Mixture of 2 herbicides, trade names of Lontrel and Turflon
•Use on Bermuda, zoysia grass and centipedegrass
•Seashore paspalum not on label
•User can determine suitability for species not on label
•Good activity on legume type weeds
•Dichondra, a legumenous plant, is tolerant



Commonly used Postemergence Broadleaf herbicides

Manor

- •Single product
- •Use on Bermuda, St. Aug., zoysia grass and centipedegrass
- •Seashore paspalum not on label
- Very good activity on spurges
- •Controls Bahiagrass, a paspalum species related to Seashore



Sedge Weeds in Hawaiian Landscapes

Purple nutsedge-Cyprus rotundus Yellow nutsedge-C. esculentus Green Kyllinga-Kyllinga brevifolia White Kyllinga-K. nemoralis



<mark>Purple Nutsedg</mark>e

Brown narrow spikes in flower head Tubers in chains

Seed not viable

Spreads by vegetative parts = tubers









Yellow Nutsedge

- Yellowish-Brown or straw colored flower head
- Round tubers at the end of rhizomes, sweet
- Does not form chains, seed not viable
- Spreads by vegetative parts= tubers









White Kyllinga

- White single round flower heads
- No tubers
- spreads by seed and underground stems







Green Kyllinga

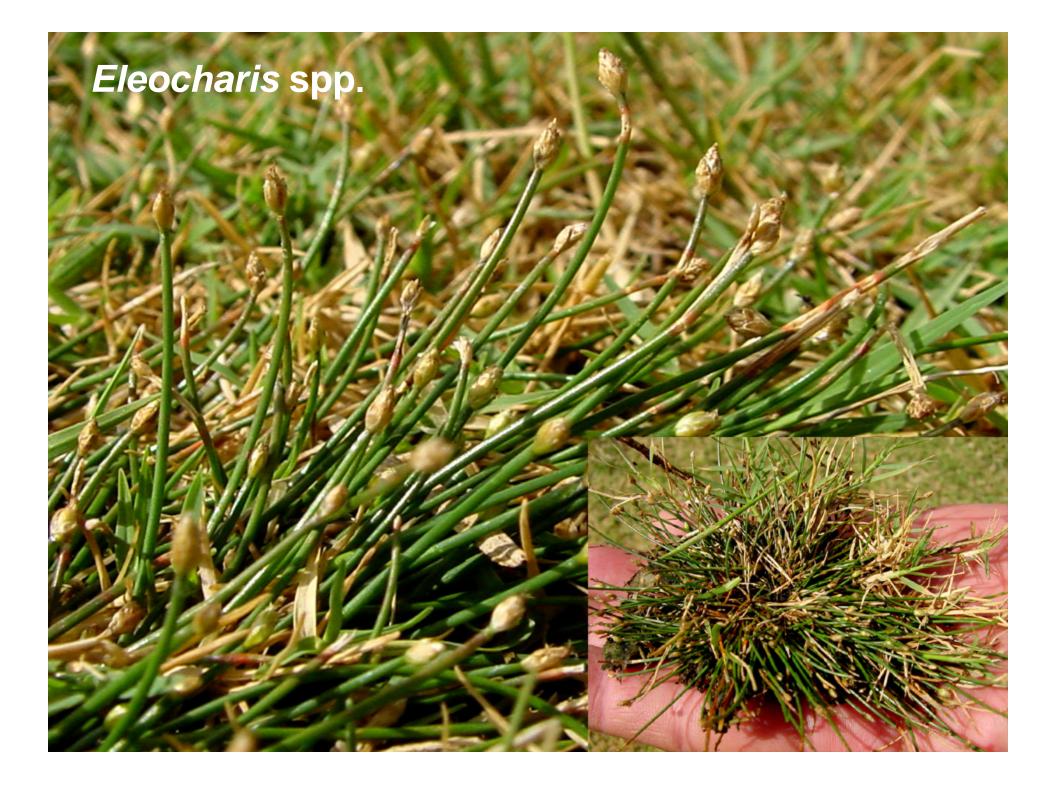
- Green single round/oval flower heads
- No tubers
- Spreads by seed and underground stems











Commonly used herbicides for selective sedge control in turf

Manage/Sedgehammer/Sedge Pro Certainty Monument



Commonly used Postemergence Sedge herbicides

Manage/SedgeHammer/SP

- Single product
- Use on Bermuda, St. Aug., zoysia grass, centipede grass, Seashore paspalum and Kikuyugrass
- Primarily used for purple nutsedge
- Less effective on Kyllingas
- Little to no injury on turf



Commonly used Postemergence Sedge herbicides

Certainty

- Single product, very low use rate .25 2.0 dry oz/a
- Use on Bermuda, St. Aug., zoysia grass, centipedegrass, Seashore paspalum and Kikuyugrass
- Used for purple nutsedge and Kyllingas
- Controls some selected /grass & broadleaf weeds (Wth. Clover, Crowfoot Grass, Ground Ivy, Dandelion)
- Little to no injury on turf
- Root absorbed, citrus very sensitive be aware of tree roots



Commonly used Postemergence Sedge herbicides

Monument

- Single product
- Use on Bermuda and zoysia grass
- Controls sedges and selected grass and broadleaf weeds
- Suppression of Crab, Dallis and Torpedograss
- Controlls Creeping Indigo, Khakiweed and Black medic



Grassy Weeds in Hawaiian Turf Australian Carpet Grass - Axonopus affinis Hilo Grass-Paspalum conjugatum Goose grass-Eleusine indica Dallis grass-Paspalum dilatatum Love grass-Eragrostis pectinacea + amabillis Henry's CG-Digitaria ciliaris **Blanket CG-Digitaria serotina Star Grass-Chloris divaricata Smut grass-Sporobulus indicus**





Dominate weedy grasses





Dominate weedy grasses



Dominate weedy grasses













Love grass Carolina Love grass Tropical Plant & Soil Sciences Department University of Hawaii at Manoa





















Commonly used Postemergence for Grassy weed control

Sencor 75DF

- Single product
- Use on Bermuda
- Control for goosegrass in HI,
- On bare ground has good preemergence activity
- Pre ban mixed with MSMA for wider spectrum grass and purple nutsedge control



Commonly used Postemergence for Grassy weed control

Tenacity

- Single product
- Use on dormant Bermuda
- Other grass sensitive are: zoysia, seashore paspalum and kikuyugrass
- Primary use on Tall fescue, Kentucky blue grass
- Safe warm season grass: Centipedegrass and St. Aug.
- Weeds controll: crabgrasses, goosegrass, love grass, yellow nutsedge and many broadleaf weeds



HIDOA can Tenacity be applied to non-dormant Bermuda grass

Dormant bermudagrass applications only – Apply Tenacity at 5 fl. oz./A to control winter weeds (listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED Table) on dormant bermudagrass. Repeat application in 2 to 3 weeks. Applications made to semi-dormant turf will cause whitening of the bermudagrass.

Bentgrass, *Poa annua*, kikuyugrass, zoysiagrass, seashore paspalum and bermudagrass are sensitive to Tenacity applications. Avoid spraying these turf types unless control and/or injury can be tolerated. Maintain a five foot buffer between treated areas and bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens.

----- Forwarded message -----From: <<u>Thomas.K.Matsuda@hawaii.gov</u>> Date: Fri, Oct 18, 2013 at 6:13 PM

Subject: Response.

To: Joseph DeFrank <<u>defrenk@hawaii.edu</u>>

Hi Joe,

RE: interpretation on Tenacity label: I ran your query through my staff. Consensus is that the use in Hawaii on non-dormant Bermuda grass appears to be acceptable (not in violation of the label), but most likely will result in some damage to B. grass.

Regards,

Tom



Research with Tenacity Tank mixes 2013

Summary:

- Apply Revolver or Celsius first, 2 weeks later apply Tenacity (2.5 & 5.0 oz/a) + Sencor (4 oz/a) and Tenacity + Sencor + MSMA.
- 2. Results = Rev. > Cel. with pre-application, Cel. possible reduction in Ten + Sen TM affect.
- 3. Addition of MSMA did not add a great deal more weed control over Ten + Sen alone.
- 4. Grass and broadleaf weed control very good with acceptable injury to common Bermuda grass





Rev+Ten at Waipio 2013

14DAS-01

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 X 1 1 1 2 1 1 1

Trt. 02= Rev-2wks Ten (2.5 oz/a) + Sen (4 oz/a) + MSO 1%

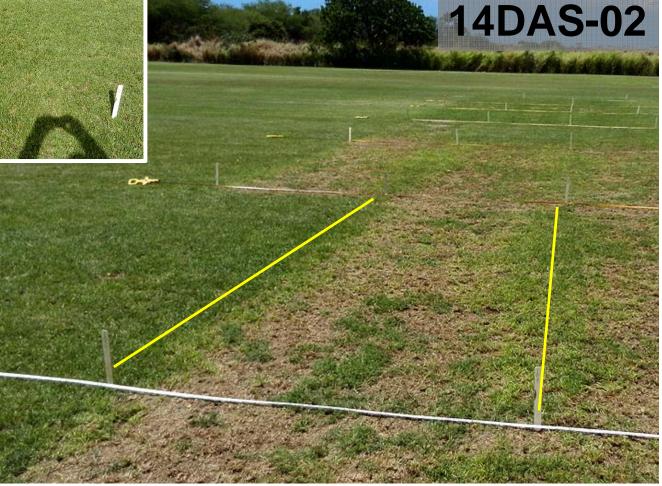






Rev+Ten at Waipio 2013



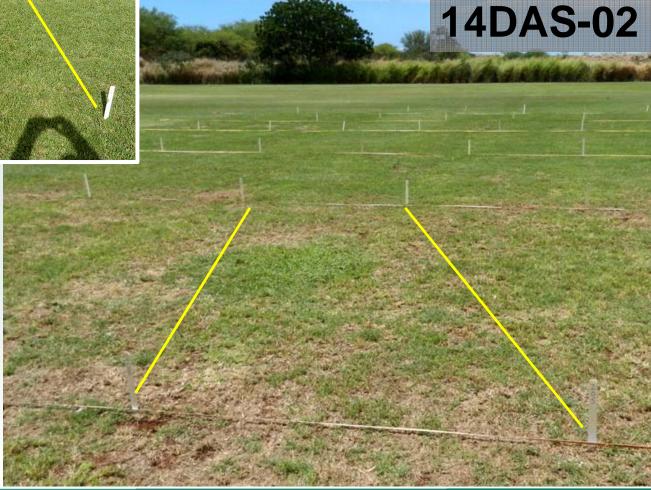






Rev+Ten at Waipio 2013







All treatments applied 2X's at back of exp. Best control Injury to BG OK

Rev+Ten at Waipio 2013







Untreated 102 DAS02 12/03/13

2X 408 = 5oz Ten + 8oz Sen 102 DAS02 08/09 to 12/03/13



H.C. & C. Applies 4 oz Tenacity + 8 oz Sencor + 1% MSO - 2X's 12/10 & 12/23/2013 8 acres

















37 DAS02 Ten(4 oz/a)+Sen (8 oz/a) – 01/16/14





37 DAS02 Ten(4 oz/a)+Sen (8 oz/a) - 01/16/14





37 DAS02 Ten(4 oz/a)+Sen (8 oz/a) - 01/16/14

Treated by HC&C





CONCLUSIONS FOR 2013

- 1. Revolver + Tenacity Tk-Mx not useful
- 2. Revolver or Celsius prior to Tenacity + Sencor, shows R>C w/little improvement
- 3. MSMA not needed when Tenacity + Sencor in Tk-Mx.
- 4. Tenacity 4 oz/a + Sencor 8 oz/a applied 2X's very good for many grassy weeds in Bermuda, Kaki weed/legumes too. Grass weed Seedlings starting 40 DA2S.



Time of year consideration for herbicide choices Grassy weed control in Bermuda Grass turf

- 1. Nov&Dec for Tenacity+ Sencor, BG is most in need of release from grassy weed encroachment.
- 2. Hot summer months = too much activity on Bermuda, labels warns about Tenacity injury.
- 3. Summer better for Systemic herbicides that block enzymes causing growth without vital compounds (SU's).
- 4. SU's, less injury to Bermuda, use drought stress and reduced watering to favor BG over shallow rooted grassy weeds.
- 5. Reel mowing to make BG spread.





Spot treatment with Roundup on fine turf









Selectivity based on height Wiper for tall weeds in turf





Improved weed wick for stubborn grasses





Wiper in between row areas and for weeds above crops Alley Cat Farm Equipment, URL: http://weedwipe.com





Rotowiper, URL: http://rotowiper.co.nz/site/index.php?p=1



Factors for wiper applications

- 1. Pre application growth activation of weeds and turf.
- 2. Sufficient height difference between weeds & turf.
- 3. Glyphosate at 15-20% (20-25 oz/gal) for wiping weeds.
- 4. 2-3 day delay mowing and irrigation after app.





Hand pulled wiper with modified drip irrigation reel dispenser

CO_2 gas to move systemic herbicide, PSI – 2-3.



Hand pulled weed wiper Aiea Field 11/29/2013







Spray marker used to show contact











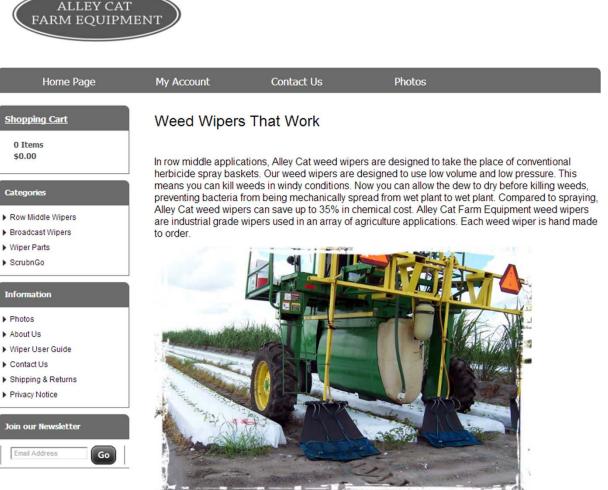








Alley Cat Farm Equipment Monte DuBois - 561-603-8909 Mark DuBois - 561-441-0495 Weedwipe.com



1 to 1 to 1 10



For more information

Dr. Joe DeFrank Email: defrenk@hawaii.edu Ph: 808.956.5698

HI Weed ID: http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/deFrankJ/index.htm



