

Topics Covered-Weed Control in Landscapes

- 1. Web based resources for weed ID
- 2. Web based resources for pest control recommendations
- 3. Common broadleaf weeds
- 4. Sedge weeds
- 5. Topical apps. for Y & P nutsedge
- 6. Non-chemical options for turf renovation

For more information on topics covered

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



For more information on topics covered http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/deFrankJ/index.htm

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)

Weed control update for warm season turf in Hawaii - Pacifica Ag. Tradeshow (posted: 01/19/2012)

Weed control Considerations for Potted Tropical Ornamentals and Turf (posted: 02/09/2011)

Aiea Baseball field weed cleanup - 2010 (posted: 01/31/2011)

Pili Grass as a Living Mulch in Tropical Vegetable Crop Production in Hawaii 2009.

Weed Control in Native Hawaiian Plants

Native Plants on Hawaii's Roadways

Restoring Native Habitats in Hawaii

Student presentations for Weed Science Lab, TPSS/PEPS 481

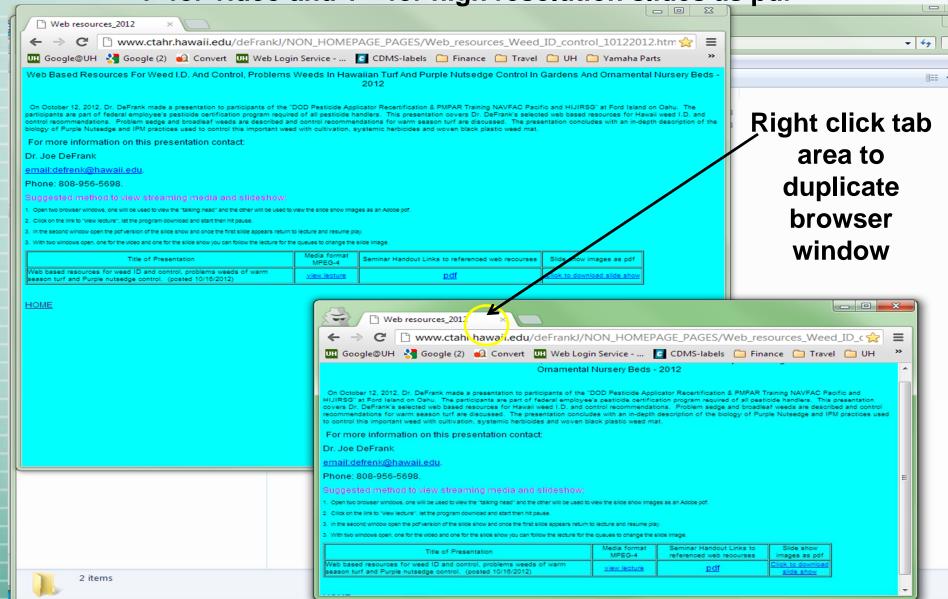
Herbicide and Growth Regulator Studies in Potted Ornamentals 2005 to 2007

Non-Weed Control Presentations (posted 06/21/2011)

HOME

For more information on topics covered

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



For more information on topics covered

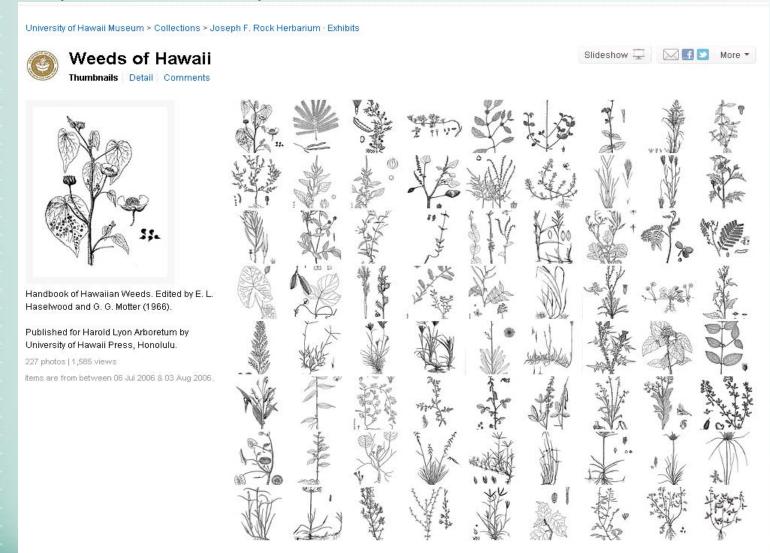
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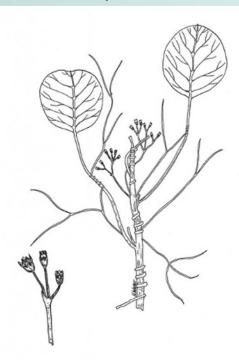


Web resources for weed control. On-line Handbook of Hawaiian Weeds

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



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, 1/6 inch across, cut halfway down; stamens 5; styles 2, extended. Fruit a capsule, nearly spherical, 1/6 inch in diameter, 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

Cuscuta sandwichiana

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Weeds of Hawaii Pastures URL: http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/invweed/weedsHi.html



Info for Homeowners

Info for Conservation

Info for Farmers

Info for Ranchers

Weeds of Hawaii

Videos

Contact CTAHR Scientists

Dr. James Leary

Dr. Joe DeFrank

Dr. Ted Radovich

Weeds of Hawaii

Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas; An Identification and Management Guide by P. Motooka, L. Castro, D. Nelson, G. Nagai, and L. Ching. ©2003, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Available for sale from CTAHR, this book includes a quick visual key to help quickly identify weedy trees, shrubs, vines, herbs and grasses found in Hawaii. Individual fact sheets from the publication are available below (.pdf).

- · Abrus precatorius, Precatory bean, black-eyed susan, bead vine, rosary pea
- · Acacia confusa, Formosa koa, small Phiilppine acacia, yanangi (Belau)
- Acacia farnesiana, Klu, huisache
- · Acacia mearnsii, Black wattle
- Ageratina adenophora, Maui pamakani
- · Ageratum conyzoides, Tropic ageratu
- Amaranthus spinosus, Spiny amaranth, pigweed
- Andropogon virginicus, Broomsedge
- Ardisia elliptica, Shoebutton ardisia
- <u>Arthrostema ciliatum</u>, Arthrostema
- <u>Asclepias physocarpa</u>, Balloon plant
- Asystasia gangetica, Chinese violet, coromandel
- <u>Axonopus fissifolius</u>, Narrowleaved carpetgrass
- · Bambusa vulgaris, Feathery bamboo, common bamboo
- · Batis maritima, Pickle weed, akulikulikai
- · Bidens pilosa, Hairy beggartick, Spanish needle
- <u>Blechnum occidentale</u>, Blechnum fern
- <u>Bocconia frutescens</u>, 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>, Catsdaw, 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)
- · Cenchrus ciliaris, 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.

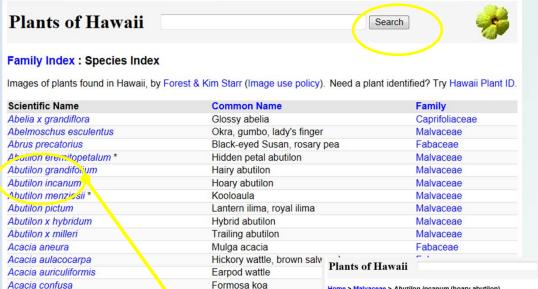


Management: Sensitive to glyphosate and hormonetype herbicides. Very sensitive to triclopyr ester applied to basal bark (10% product in oil) and triclopyr amine in foliar application at 2% product in water.



Plants of Hawaii – by Forest & Kim Starr

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



Klu

Koa

Koaia, dwarf koa

Mangium wattle

Australian blackwood

Queensland silver wattle

Chenille plant, red hot catt

Copper leaf, beefsteak

Spiny-bur, Paracuay bur,

Black wattle

Wate: wattle

Cat tail

Unknown acacia

Pineapple guava

Acacia farnesiana

Acacia koa *

Acacia koaia *

Acacia mangium

Acacia mearnsii

Acacia melanoxylon

Acacia podalvriifolia

Acacia retinodes

Acalypha hispida

Acalypha reptans

Acca sellowiana

Acalypha wilkesiana

Acanthospermum australe

Acacia sp.

Home > Malvaceae > Abutilon incanum (hoary abutilon)



Abutilon incanum Hoary abutilon

Seed capsules Lahaina Pali Trail, Maui December 09, 2002

Image# 021209-0006

Abutilon ir canum (hoary abutilon) Seed copsules at Lahaina Pali Trail, Maui. December 09, 2002

Home > Malvaceae > Abutilon incanum (hoary abutilon)

Native : Indigenous?

















Sort by: View

















(Hoary abutilon) Habitat view heiau and Forest



(Hoary abutilon) Habitat view Puu Pehe South coast, Lanai



Voucher 060406 08 Kiel, Lanai





Molokini, Maui April 05, 2006

(Hoary abutilon)
Habitat and view Puu pehe
Hulopoe, Lanai

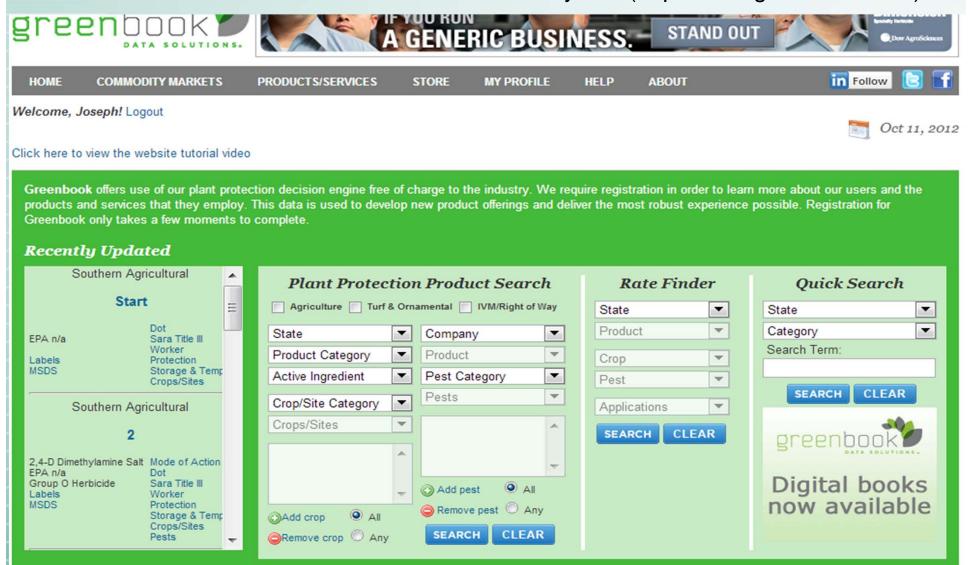
Hawaii Plant & Insect ID, join and submit photos, explore gallery
Plant ID =http://www.flickr.com/groups/hawaiiplantid/
Insect ID = http://www.flickr.com/groups/hawaii-insect-id/



Free to join and submit images for ID



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



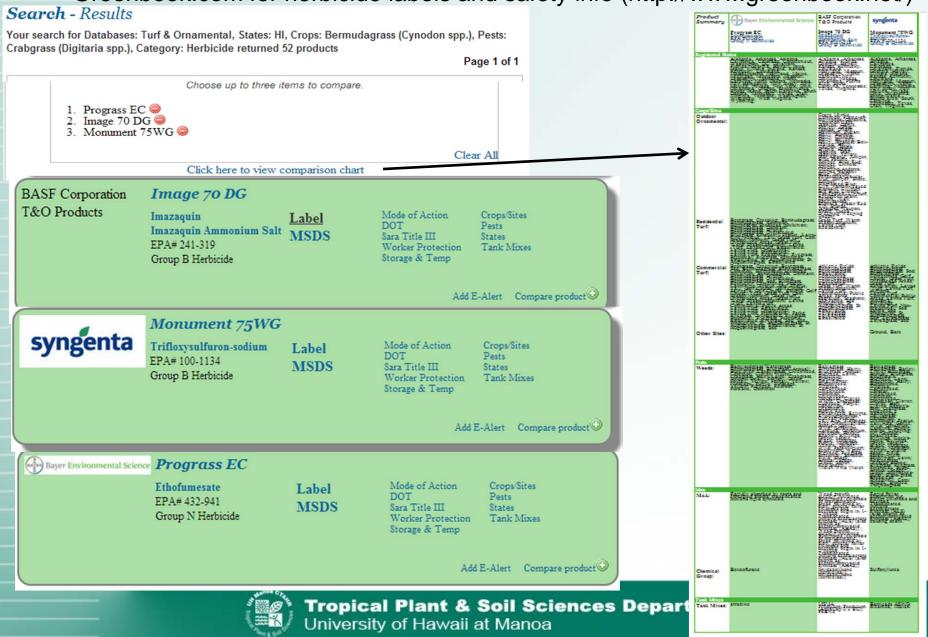
Greenbook.com for herbicide labels and safety info (http://www.greenbook.net/)

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



Prograss EC

Ethofumesate EPA #432-941 Group N Herbicide

BASF Corporation T&O Products

Image 70 DG

Imazaquin Imazaquin Ammonium Salt EPA #241-319 Group B Herbicide

syngenta

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,

Product Summary



Prograss EC

Ethofumesate EPA #432-941 Group N Herbicide BASF Corporation T&O Products

Image 70 DG

Imazaquin Imazaquin Ammonium Salt EPA #241-319 Group B Herbicide

syngenta

Monument 75WG

Trifloxysulfuron-sodium EPA #100-1134 Group B Herbicide

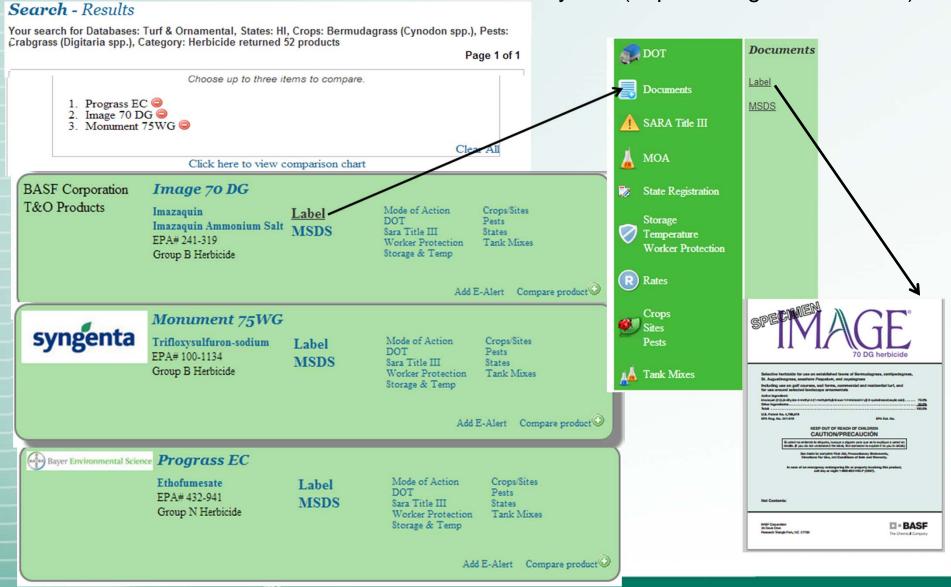
Pests

Weeds:

Barnyardgrass/Watergrass; Bermudagrass; Bluegrass, Annual; Burclover; Canarygrass; Chickweed, Common; Clover, White; Crabgrass, Hairy/Large; Crabgrass, Smooth/Small; Foxtail, Green; Foxtail, Yellow; Foxtail, 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: Craberass: Cudweed. Purple: Dandelion: Deadnettle, Purple/Red; Dollarweed: Eclipta: Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf: Fescue, Tall/Alta: Flatsedge. Rice/Umbrellaplant. Annual: Garlie, Wild: Geranium, Carolina; Geranium, Dovefoot: Henbit: Knawel: Kyllinga. Green: Medic. Black: Nutsedge, Purple: Nutsedge, Yellow; Onion, Wild: Parsley-piert: Pennywort, Water; Pigweed: Rvegrass. 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, Rabbit's-foot: Craberass: 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: Rvegrass: Rvegrass. Perennial: Sedge, Annual: Sedge, Globe; Shepherd'spurse: Signalgrass. Broadleaf: Speedwell, Corn: Spurge, Spotted; Torpedograss

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



2013 North Carolina Ag. Chemical Manual http://ipm.ncsu.edu/Agchem/agchem.html

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ABBREVIATIONS

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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 Identifi-

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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 pest information 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

Apple Spray Program; Blueberry Spray Program; Caneberry Spray Program; Winegrape Spray P

VII. CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

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

VIII. FLANT GROWTH PEGULATORS

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IX. ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL

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X. DISEASE CONTROL

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

2013 North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences North Carolina State University

oil Sciences Department Manoa

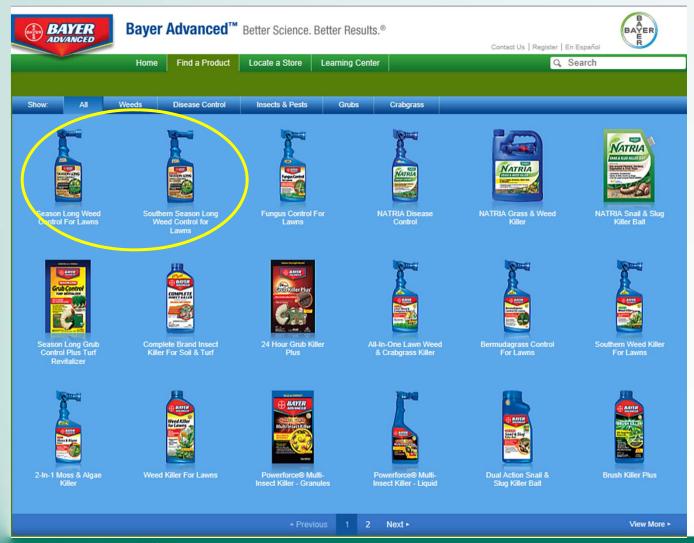
2013

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

North Carolina Ag. Chemical Manual http://lpm.ncsu.edu/Agchem/agchem.ntml					
TABLE 7-14. CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF					
Herbicide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Amount of Formulation per Acre	Pounds Active Ingredient per Acre	Precautions and Remarks	
Postemergence Control or Suppression of Summer Weeds Such as CRABGRASS Species, GOOSEGRASS, DALLISGRASS, VIRGINIA BUTTONWEED, DOVEWEED, FLORIDA PUSLEY, NUTSEDGE and KYLLINGA Species; Winter Weeds Such as poa annua, poa trivialis, TALL FESCUE, HENBIT, CORN SPEEDWELL and Species of RYEGRASS, CHICKWEED 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, BAHIAGRASS, CRABGRASS, DALLISGRASS, GOOSEGRASS, 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/lawn-care/products)

















Trimec Southern

- Mixture of 3 herbicides, no MSMA
- •Use on Bermuda, zoysia grass, St. Aug. & Centipedegass
- Seashore paspalum not on label

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

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)

Confront

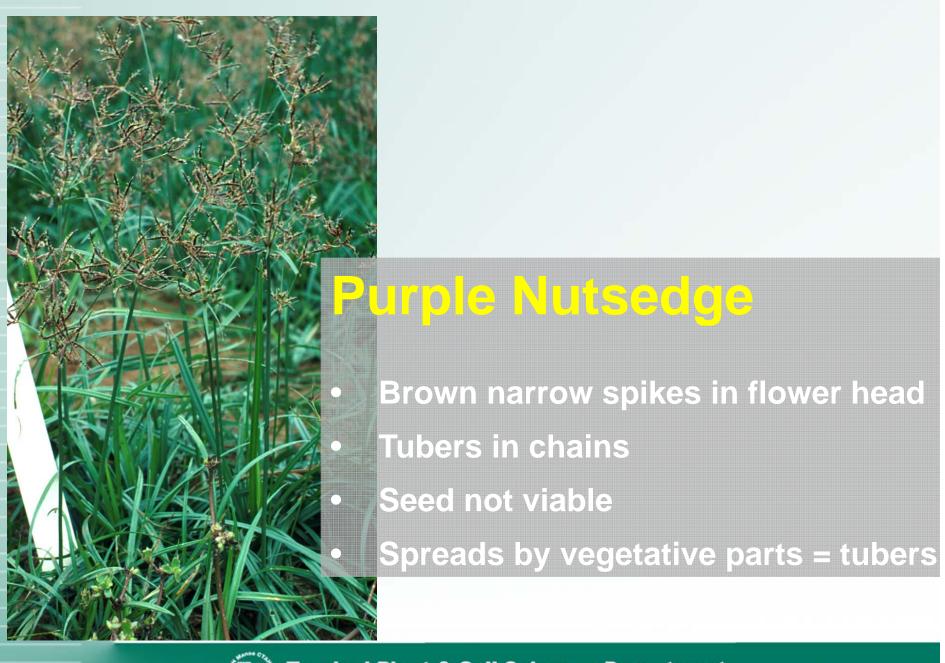
- •Mixture of 2 herbicides, trade names of Lontrel and Turflon
- Use on Bermuda, zoysia grass and centipedegrass
- Seashore paspalum not on label
- User can determine suitability for species not on label
- Good activity on legume type weeds
- •Dichondra, a legumenous plant, is tolerant

Manor

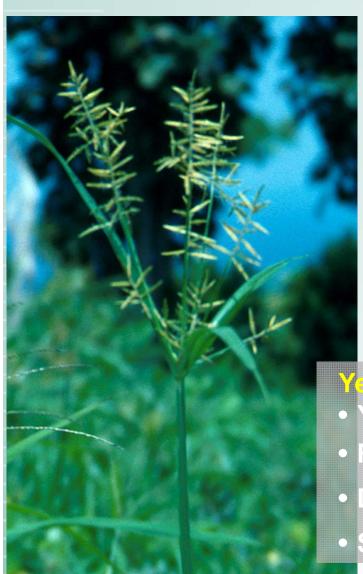
- Single product
- •Use on Bermuda, St. Aug., zoysia grass and centipedegrass
- Seashore paspalum not on label
- Very good activity on spurges
- •Controls Bahiagrass, a paspalum species related to Seashore

Sedge Weeds in Hawaiian Landscapes

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









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







Yellow Nutsedge





Website for cultivation and use of yellow nutsedge tubers as a refreshing beverage http://www.chufadevalencia.org





A new system revolutionises the distribution of natural horchata



The Regulatory Council of the Denomination of Origin Chufa of Valencia has signed an agreement with Caixa Popular

VER MAS

VER MAS

Chufa Road





VI EDITION "Xufa PREMIS OF

Video reports on the Horchata and

Properties of horchata

zonal social media



Facebook in Castilian Facebook in Valencia

Consejo Regulador D.O. Chufa de Valencia

- C / poet Eduardo Buil, 5-6 a · 46020 Valencia
- ★ tel / fax: 963 69 April 99
- ☑ info@chufadevalencia.org

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- = Imprint
- Privacy Policy
- developed by vgcomunicacion



GENERALITAT VALENCIANA

White Kyllinga

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





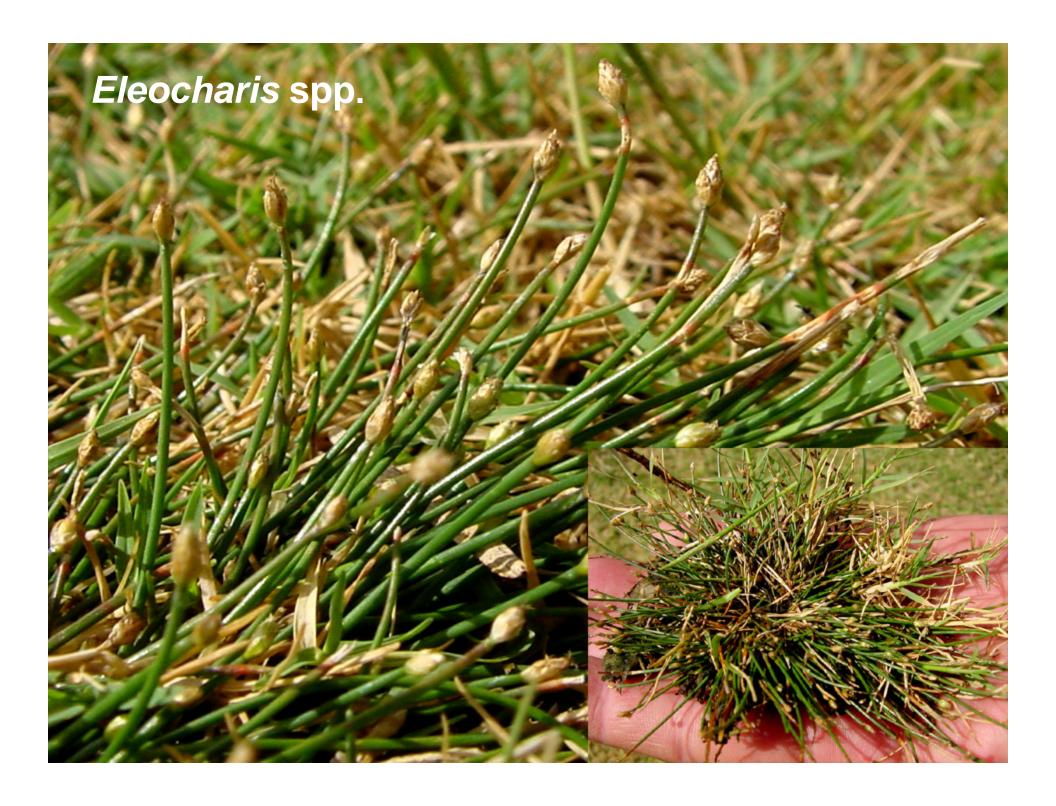
Green Kyllinga

- 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







Improved weed wick for stubborn grasses



Wiper in between row areas and for weeds above crops

Alley Cat Farm Equipment, URL: http://weedwipe.corecommerce.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.





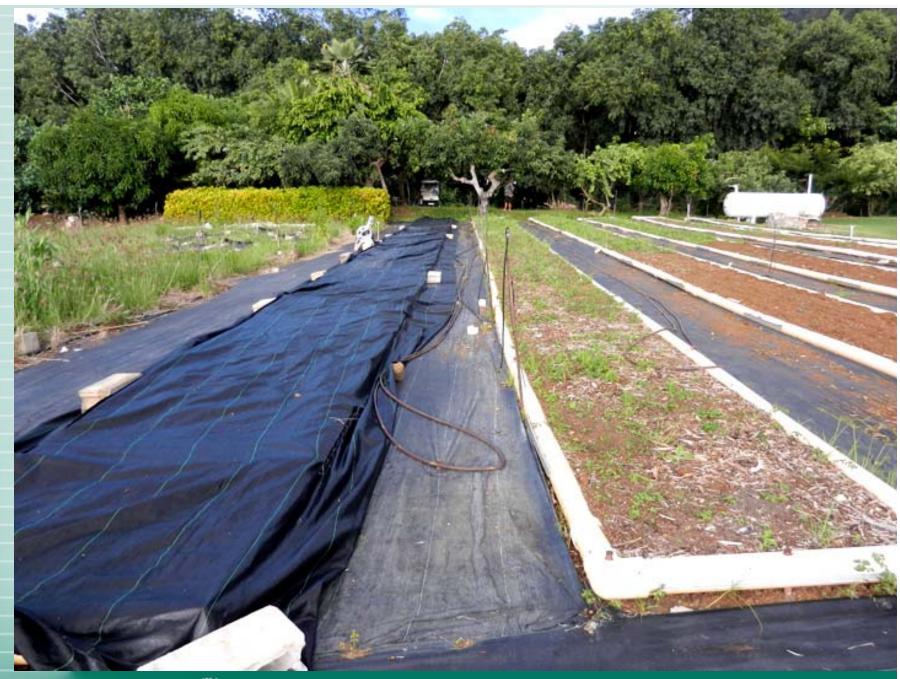
"Lights Out" Method of weed and turf removal In support of sport turf restoration Without herbicides

Appropriate Sites

- 1. Public parks, school fields & private residences
- 2. Eliminate herbicides for turf and weed removal during turf renovation
- 3. Use woven plastic weed mat for plant kill
- 4. Requires time, irrigation, fertilizer to accelerate renovation process

Why use plastic mulch for plant kill

















L.O. on Zenith zoysia weedy turf - 2011



7 – days of cover





28 - days of cover



28 - days of cover, Creping Indigo severely damaged



Verticut to remove thatch, exposed soil surface in area covered with weed mat





Tarp cover for 28 days best for complete mechanical thatch removal including subsurface crowns





Regrowth 28 days after thatch removal + compost



"Lights Out" for sport turf renovations





"Lights Out" for sport turf renovations



Chain drags to breakup thatch





Improve Soil Conditions













Following tarping and thatch removal

- 1. Fertilize to stimulate weed seed germination
- 2. Weeds grow 2-3 weeks
- 3. Reapply tarp for 7-10 days all annuals dead.
- 4. Replant with sprigs or hydro seed.
- 5. Old Bermuda from below ground and new planting material to provide rapid fill in and stable playing surface.
- 6. Time table:
- a) Kill weedy thatch 25-30 days
- b) Remove thatch and fertilize 2-3 days
- c) Weeds grow from seeds-3 weeks
- d) Cover to kill weeds 7 days
- e) Fill in post planting 2 months
- f) Total 4-5 months: apply mat to fill in

Kill small annual weeds with 1-2 weeks of weed mat cover Provides weed free site preparation Hydro seeding accelerates fill in







Following tarping and thatch removal

- 1. Fertilize to stimulate weed seed germination
- 2. Weeds grow 2-3 weeks
- 3. Reapply tarp for 7-10 days all annuals dead.
- 4. Replant with sprigs/hydro cap or hydro seed.
- Old Bermuda fills from below ground and new planting material provides rapid fill in and stable playing surface.
- 6. Time table:
- a) Kill weedy thatch-25 to 30 days
- b) Remove thatch and fertilize 2-3 days
- c) Weeds grow from seeds-3 weeks
- d) Cover to kill seedling weeds-7 days
- e) Fill in post planting-2 months
- f) Total 4-5 months: apply mat to fill in



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 - f) Total 4-5 months: apply mat to fill in

Lights Out research topics

- 1. Weed mat cover duration to kill weeds & minimize impact or existing turf species
- 2. Fertilizer types and rates to maximize weed seed germ.
- 3. Duration for weed seed germination and growth prior to 2nd weed mat cover.
- 4. W/hydro seeding: cultivars, seeding rates, growth additives.
- 5. Time to initiate mowing after seeding.

For more information

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