

SUMMARY

Results from 35 experiments demonstrated the potential of asulam for the selective control of several species of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds in St. Augustine-grass. Susceptible weed species included crabgrasses, sandbur, paspalums, goosegrass, creeping beggarweed, Spanish needles and dog fennel.

Questions & Answers About Asulox[®]

Q. *What types of crabgrass are susceptible to Asulox[®] ?*

A. All varieties of crabgrass commonly found in Florida are susceptible to a single 4 to 5 pints per acre application of Asulox[®] .

Q. *What about using Asulox[®] on other bermudagrass varieties?*

A. Extensive testing has shown that common Bermuda, Tifgreen 328, and Tifdwarf varieties are susceptible to injury by Asulox[®] at the recommended rates for good weed control.

Ormond Bermuda is susceptible to Asulox[®] discoloration, particularly where accidental overlapping of spray occurs, and is therefore not recommended.

Q. *What rate of Asulox[®] should I use?*

A. Use 4 to 5 pints of Asulox[®] per acre.

Dilute Asulox[®] in 40-50 gallons of water per acre.

Don't cut the rate. You risk poor weed control..

Q. *When should I apply Asulox[®] ?*

A. Asulox[®] is a translocated herbicide which performs best when weeds are young and actively growing. Treatment of mature weeds (when seed heads have begun forming) will result in less than satisfactory control.

Asulox[®] is a foliar absorbed compound, and weeds should have sufficient exposed leaf surfaces when sprayed.

Q. *What about application equipment?*

A. It is essential that spray equipment be properly calibrated, and all spray nozzles on a boom be of uniform size and spray pattern.

Spraying in the early morning while dew is present will aid the operator in seeing where he has and has not sprayed.

Avoid overlapping. It is wasteful, and may cause undue turf injury.

Always turn off your sprayer when slowing, stopping or turning.

Q. *What about mowing?*

A. It is best not to mow turf for several days before treatment to insure good foliage on weeds for uptake of Asulox[®] .

Turf should not be mowed for at least 48 hours after Asulox[®] treatment to allow herbicide translocation into the plants.

Do not apply Asulox[®] to turf mowed less than 1" in height as this turf is under stress, and can induce herbicide injury. (Do not treat tees or greens with Asulox[®] .)

Q. *What about irrigation?*

A. Do not irrigate turf for at least 8 hours after Asulox[®] treatment to allow for plant uptake.

Turf should be irrigated normally on subsequent days, and should not be subjected to moisture stress.

Q. *Is turf discoloration dangerous or unusual?*

A. Under certain conditions, a slight and temporary discoloration of the turfgrass may occur at 10-14 days after application. This is temporary, and does not adversely affect the turf.

Healthy turf is always less susceptible to herbicide injury. Turf under stress from lack of moisture, nutrients, disease, or insects should not be treated with herbicides.

Q. *Can I mix Asulox[®] with other chemicals?*

A. Do not mix Asulox[®] with other pesticides or fertilizers as these may inhibit its uptake or cause turf injury.

Do not use a surfacant with Asulox[®] as this reduces its selectivity and causes injury to the turfgrass.

Q. *How does Asulox[®] work?*

A. Don't expect overnight results since Asulox[®] is thoroughly translocated within the plant before it begins killing the entire plant.

Schedule of Asulox[®] action:

- Weeds cease growing and are no longer competing with turf
- Browning of weeds will become noticeable
- Susceptible weeds are nearly all brown
- Susceptible weeds are controlled