

Lontrel Turf and Ornamental: Another New Herbicide for 1999

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As mentioned in the two previous issues of Turfax, two new herbicides (Drive and Lontrel) and one new plant growth regulator (Proxy) either will be, or are currently available for use. In this issue, we will discuss Lontrel Turf and Ornamental from Dow Agrosciences. It is projected that this product be available for the 3rd quarter of 1999.

Lontrel Turf and Ornamental contains 3 lbs/gal (120 g/L) of clopyralid. Clopyralid has been registered for use in turfgrasses for several years and is available in a pre-package mixture with triclopyr and sold as Confront. Most turfgrass managers who have used Confront know that it is very effective on leguminous plants such as clover, vetch, lespedeza, etc. The active ingredient in Confront that is providing control of these leguminous weeds is clopyralid. Therefore, Lontrel Turf and Ornamental will be an outstanding product for control of legumes in turf and certain ornamentals.

Lontrel is a postemergence herbicide that will carry a *Caution* signal word. Another favorable attribute of Lontrel will be that most turfgrass species exhibit good tolerance to this herbicide. The tolerant turfgrass species (cannot be used on putting greens or tees) to Lontrel are as follows:

Tolerant
Cool-Season Turfgrasses
 bentgrasses
 Kentucky bluegrass
 creeping red and
 Chewings fescue
 sheep fescue
 tall fescue
 perennial ryegrass

Tolerant
Warm-Season Turfgrasses
 bermudagrasses
 bahiagrass
 buffalograss
 centipedegrass
 zoysiagrasses
 St. Augustinegrass

Lontrel should be applied to small, actively growing weeds in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre (185 L/ha). The use rate ranges from 1/4 pt/a to 1-1/3 pt/a. Surfactants are usually not necessary. The table on the right contains a list of weeds on the label that claim to be controlled at specific Lontrel rates.

As with any herbicide, there will be precautions for use. Lontrel cannot be used on putting greens and tees.

This product should not be applied to exposed roots of certain trees and shrubs (legumes such as acacia, locusts, mimosa, redbud, or mesquite) or *Tilia* spp. Also, turfgrass managers should not reseed within 3 weeks of application. Clippings from treated turf should not be used for mulching, and compost containing grass clippings from treated turf should not be used in the growing season of application. In addition, the maximum use rate in California is 2/3 pt/a per growing season.

Another advantage of Lontrel is that it can be used for weed control in various ornamentals. The following is a list of ornamentals that can be sprayed over-the-top or as a directed spray for broadleaf weed control:

Ornamentals that an Overtop Spray can be used:

fir (balsam, Douglas, fraser, grand, noble), pine (lodgepole, ponderosa, Scotch, white), spruce (Norway, white, Colorado [blue]), yew, *resem elegans* rhododendron, mugo pine, blue star juniper, shore juniper, littleleaf boxwood, hino-crimson azalea, and arborvitae (American & nigra-dark)

Ornamentals that a Directed Spray can be used:

flowering dogwood, red maple, red oak, willow, oak, American sycamore, and cinquefoil

As with any new herbicide, Lontrel Turf and Ornamental should be tested on a small area before widespread application. It appears the biggest advantages of Lontrel will be turfgrass tolerance and superior control of leguminous weeds.

1/4 to 1/3 pt/a	1/3 to 1/2 pt/a	1/2 pt/a	1-1/3 pt/a**
black medic	red clover	Jerusalem artichoke	buffalo bur
curly dock	hop clover	cocklebur	hairy buttercup
broadleaf dock	white clover	coffeeweed	Russian knapweed
galinsoga	sweet clover	narrowleaf hawksbeard	ladysthumb
goldenrod		jimsonweed	broadleaf plantain
stinking mayweed		marshelder	perennial sowthistle
nightshade (eastern, black, cutleaf, and hairy)		musk thistle	
pineappleweed		speedwells	
		yellow starthistle	
		sunflower	
		common vetch	