

## POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

For successful post-emergence weed control, the landscape manager must first identify the target weed, then choose the proper material, then apply at the right time.

### COOL-SEASON

by Bill Lewis, Ph.D., North Carolina State University

**P**ost-emergence weed control is only one part of a total turf management program. Essential to the control of weeds in cool-season turfgrasses is a healthy competitive grass, one that has been fertilized, mowed and irrigated properly.

The post-emergence herbicides in turf may be classified as foliar-applied selective herbicides. The commonly-used herbicides in this group are the phenoxies (2,4-D, dichlorprop, MCPA and mecoprop), dicamba (Banvel), bromoxynil (Buctril) and the methanearsonates (CMA, MSMA and DSMA). These herbicides are absorbed through the foliage and, with the exception of bromoxynil, readily translocated. There is relatively little, if any, translocation of bromoxynil and bentazon (Basagran) once absorbed through the foliage.

These post-emergence herbicides are quite variable in the weed species they control (Table 1) and in turfgrass tolerance (Table 2).

If weed control is to be successful, weeds must be identified and the proper herbicide selected and applied at the correct time in relation to germination or growth of the target weed, and according to the proper application method. Applying herbicides in 30 to 45 gal. of water per acre (or 1 gal./1000 sq.ft.) should provide sufficient spray coverage.

#### Broadleaf weeds

Broadleaf weeds are primarily controlled with selective systemic post-emergence herbicides which are absorbed through the leaves and translocated through the plant. 2,4-D has long been the major herbicide for broadleaf control in turf. Today it is widely used in herbicide mixtures. Premixing 2,4-D with mecoprop and/or dicamba broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled.

In many ways, two- and three-way herbicide combinations have become the basic weed control in turf. However, the key to selecting a herbicide or herbicide combination rests on careful identification of the weed species present in the turf.

For example, it may be possible to select a herbicide product containing only one herbicide to provide effective control of the weeds present. If a lawn contained just dandelion and buckhorn plantain, 2,4-D would provide effective control.

By matching the herbicide with the broadleaf weeds present, it may be possible to reduce herbicide costs and lessen the possibilities for turfgrass injury.

Although two- and three-way combinations have been the backbone of weed management programs in turf, certain weed species remain difficult to control; for example, violets and

oxalis species. The substitution of dichlorprop in the mixture has improved the control of winter annuals including henbit, chickweed and corn speedwell as well as summer weeds such as spurge, woodsorrel and ground ivy. Control of wild violets may be improved but control is still not consistent.

Herbicide mixtures have been introduced containing triclopyr which is active on many species not controlled by 2,4-D. The triclopyr plus 2,4-D combination has exhibited improved control of ground ivy, yellow woodsorrel, prostrate spurge, wild violet, purslane, corn speedwell and parsley piert. Examples of turf products for broadleaf control are presented in Table 3.

Bromoxynil (Buctril) is a contact herbicide often used for control of annual broadleaf weeds in newly-established turfgrasses since it does not injure seedling grasses. The label says it may be used on seedlings of certain species of Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescue, bentgrass and perennial ryegrass. Also, it may be post-emergence-applied to established bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues and ryegrass. Buctril may also be tank-mixed with 2,4-D, mecoprop and dicamba for broadleaf weed control in established cool-season grasses except bentgrass.

Some of the more difficult-to-control weeds may require a repeat application after three to four weeks. It has also been reported that certain difficult-to-control weeds may be more effectively controlled by using ½ the label rate and repeating the applica-

**Table 1.**

tion in 10 days.

Perennial weeds sometime require a spring application and a fall application for successful control. When planning broadleaf herbicide applications, the normal seasonal fluctuations in turfgrass growth should be considered.

The most appropriate time to apply post-emergence herbicides are during the time when the turf and weeds are actively growing. First, the weeds are more susceptible to the herbicides. Secondly, the turf will more rapidly fill in bare spots which the weeds leave. Cool-season grasses tiller and root development is usually the greatest during the spring and fall.

Also consider the growth cycle of the weed species to be controlled. As the season progresses, the weeds age and become more difficult to control with herbicides. Winter annuals should be controlled early in the spring before flowering occurs. Later in the spring is the preferred time to control summer annual weeds soon after emergence. Perennial weeds are frequently easier to control in the spring as they begin new growth and before any flowering stalks are produced. Fall is another effective time to spray perennial weeds.

### Crabgrass, annual grasses

Methanearsonate herbicides provide an approach to post-emergence crabgrass control in turf. This offers the turf applicator a method of managing a crabgrass-infested turf if a pre-emergence herbicide was not applied in the spring or it fails to perform as expected. The methanearsonates are quite effective if used properly.

The principal methanearsonates are CMA, DSMA and MSMA. These herbicides selectively control large crabgrass, smooth crabgrass, dallisgrass, goosegrass, foxtail and yellow and purple nutsedge. Two- to four-leaf susceptible grassy weeds may be controlled with one application. Once the plant has begun to tiller, a repeat application, seven to 10 days following the first, is required to provide effective control. Two or more applications are necessary for the control of the perennial yellow nutsedge.

These materials have no residual activity so any seedlings which appear after spraying will not be controlled.

Methanearsonates must be applied with extreme care to cool-season turfgrasses because most show sensitivity to these herbicides. Leaf tip discoloration may be evident for one or two mowings. MSMA and DSMA usually cause unacceptable injury to

Susceptibility of Broadleaf Weeds to Turf Herbicides Response of Weeds to Herbicides				
Weed	Classification of Weed	2, 4-D	Mecoprop (or MCP)	Dicamba (Banvel)
Bittercress, Hairy	WA	S	I	S
Black Medic	A	R	I	S
Buttercups	WA, B & P	S-I	I	I-R
Carolina Geranium	WA	S	S-I	S
Carpetweed	SA	S	I	S
Catsear	P	S-I	I	S
Chicory	P	S	S	S
Chickweed, Common	WA	R	S-I	S
Chickweed, Mouseear	WA, P	I-R	S-I	S
Clover, Hop	WA	I	S	S
Clover, White	P	I	S	S
Dandelion	P	S	S	S
Dichondra	P	S	I	S-I
Dock, Broadleaf & Curly	P	I	I-R	S
Garlic, Wild	P	S-I	R	S-I
Ground Ivy	P	I-R	I	S-I
Hawkweed	P	S-I	R	S-I
Healall	P	S	R	S-I
Henbit	WA	I-R	I	S
Knawel	WA	R	I	S
Knotweed, Prostrate	SA	R	I	S
Lespedeza	SA	I-R	S	S
Mallow	SA	I-R	I	S-I
Mugwort	P	I	I-R	S-I
Parsley-piert	WA	R	S-I	S-I
Pennywort, lawn	P	S-I	S-I	S-I
Plantains	P	S	I-R	R
Purslane, Common	SA	I	R	S
Red Sorrel	P	R	S	S
Speedwell, Corn	WA	I-R	I-R	I-R
Spurge, Prostrate	SA	I	I	S
Spurge, Spotted	SA	I-R	S-I	S-I
Spurweed	WA	I	S-I	S
Strawberry, India Mock	P	R	I	S-I
Violet, Johnnyjumpup	WA	I-R	I-R	S-I
Violet, Wild	P	I-R	I-R	S-I
Woodsorrel, Common Yel.	P	R	R	I
Yarrow	P	I	I-R	S

A = annual; B = biennial; P = perennial; SA = summer annual; WA = winter annual; S = susceptible; I = intermediately susceptible, good control sometimes with high rates, however a repeat treatment 3 to 4 weeks later each at the standard or reduced rate is usually more effective; R = resistant in most cases.

bentgrass. Bentgrass shows more tolerance to CMA. Do not apply the herbicides to any turf growing under stress conditions. It is best to apply herbicides to cool-season grasses early in the summer, thus avoiding applications to these grasses in mid-summer.

Another herbicide for post-emergence control of summer annual grassy weeds in selected cool-season turfgrasses is Acclaim (fenoxypop).

Acclaim is used for post-emergence control of smooth crabgrass, large crabgrass, goosegrass, barnyardgrass, foxtail species and panicum species in established perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue and annual bluegrass. It may also be applied to Kentucky bluegrass grown east of the Rocky Mountains.

Young actively growing grassy weeds are more easily controlled than the larger grassy weeds. Application



**Table 2.**

**Tolerance of Cool-Season Turfgrasses To Post-emergence Herbicides  
For Broadleaf and/or Grass Weed Control**

Turfgrass	2,4-D	Mecoprop	Dicamba	Bromoxynil	Dichlorprop	Triclopyr	DSMA, MSMA, CNA	Bentazon	Ethofumesate	Fenoxaprop
Bentgrass	S-I*	T	I	T	I	S-I	I	T	S	S
Kentucky Bluegrass	T	T	T	T	T	T	I	T	S	T
Tall Fescue	T	T	T	T	T	T	I	T	S	T
Fine Fescue	T	T	T	T	T	I	I	T	S	T
Perennial Ryegrass	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

\*I = Intermediately tolerant, use with caution, use at reduced label rates, or minimum label rates; S = sensitive, do not use this herbicide; T = tolerant.

rates are based upon the size of the grassy weeds at the time of application. For example, three-leaf weeds with no more than one tiller can be controlled at minimum label rates. As with any post-emergence applied herbicide, avoid applications to turfgrass under drought stress.

Since Acclaim is absorbed primarily through the foliage, thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum results. It is suggested that 30 to 60 gallons of water per acre be used as the carrier.

Visual injury is usually evident within four to 10 days following application. Visual effects begin with general chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves followed by reddening. Since Acclaim is a systemic herbicide, do not mow treated areas for at least 24 hours following application to allow time for absorption into and translocation within the grassy weeds.

Also, for effectiveness, it is advisable not to mow immediately before application since mowing may reduce the available leaf surface for contact of the herbicide and also grass clippings may interfere with spray coverage of the grassy weeds. Occasionally a second application will be necessary if grassy weeds germinate following the initial application or with extremely dense weed populations or very large grassy weeds.

Acclaim does not have soil residual activity. Do not apply the second application sooner than 14 days after the first. Acclaim should not be applied as a tank mix with 2,4-D, mecoprop or dicamba because this will reduce its effectiveness.

Acclaim essentially has no activity on broadleaf weeds or sedges.

### **Yellow nutsedge**

As previously indicated, the methanearsonate herbicides will control yellow nutsedge. In addition, Basagran may be used on established bluegrass, fescue, bentgrass and ryegrass.

For post-emergence control of yellow nutsedge, initiate application after yellow nutsedge has emerged.

Thorough spray coverage of yellow nutsedge is essential for maximum

control. Therefore to do not mow three to five days before or after application.

### **Annual bluegrass**

Prograss (ethofumesate) may be applied for post-emergence control of annual bluegrass and common chickweed in established and new seedings of perennial ryegrass. It is for use by professional applicators in turf sites such as golf courses, parks and lawns.

Prograss is more effective when ap-

**Table 3.**

**Post-emergence herbicides and package combinations for  
selective control of broadleaf weeds in cool-season  
turfgrasses.**

Common Name of Herbicide	Examples of Commercial Products for Professional Applicators
2,4-D	Various
mecoprop	Lescopex, Mecomec
dicamba	Banvel
bromoxynil	Buctril
2,4-D + dicamba	Lesco Eight-One
2,4-D + dichlorprop (2,4-DP)	Weedone DPC, Weedone DPC Amine
2,4-D + mecoprop (MCP)	Turk Kleen, Lescopar, 2 Plus 2
triclopyr + 2,4-D	Turflon D, Turflon II amine
2,4-D + dichlorprop + dicamba	Super Trimec
2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba	Trimec Classic, Trex-San, Lesco Three-Way
2,4-D + mecoprop + dichlorprop	Weedestroy Triamine, Weedestroy Tri-ester
MCPA + mecoprop + dicamba	Trimec Encore, Weedestroy Triamine II



plied soon after emergence of the weeds. A repeat application may be needed to maintain control 30 to 60 days after the initial application. Prograss is also labeled for control of annual bluegrass in established Kentucky bluegrass on golf courses or other commercially-maintained turf. It is not for use on homeowner lawns. Application rates are slightly lower for Kentucky bluegrass than for perennial ryegrass.

### Performance conditions

Environmental conditions, such as temperature, light intensity, rainfall after application, drought stress and relative humidity, can greatly influence the performance of foliar-applied herbicides. These conditions have been mentioned in various places in this article and can be briefly summarized as follows:

- Herbicides are readily absorbed when applied to actively growing weeds.

- Broadleaf herbicides are generally more active if sprayed when daily temperatures are 60 to 80°F. Methanearsonates are more effective from 70 to 85°F. Foliar penetration usually increases within these temperature ranges.

- Soil moisture should be adequate. Under dry conditions, it is advantageous to irrigate prior to herbicide application or wait for a rain. For broadleaf herbicides, there should be a rain-free period of four to six hours following the application. Rainfall or irrigation immediately following application is detrimental to the effectiveness of a post-emergence foliar-applied herbicide.

- Generally, high relative humidity increases herbicide action by increasing absorption and translocation.

- Post-emergence herbicides should be applied before mowing to have maximum leaf surface for absorption. When applying methanearsonates or Acclaim do not mow or water for at least 24 hours after application.

- Post-emergence herbicides are less effective if weeds are under stress conditions, and turfgrass tolerance is frequently also lower.

Understanding these and other factors influencing herbicide performance is helpful to explain results obtained and to maximize weed control.

The use of trade names in this article does not imply endorsement of the products named, nor criticism of similar ones not mentioned.

## WARM-SEASON

by Tim R. Murphy, University of Georgia

**A** chemical weed control program in warm-season turfgrasses uses pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicides. Pre-emergence herbicides form the base of the chemical weed control program; post-emergence herbicides are used to control problem weeds that are not controlled by pre-emergents.

Additionally, in the event of a pre-emergence herbicide weed control failure, post-emergence herbicides can be relied on for a complete chemical weed control program provided multiple applications are used throughout the year.

In newly-established turfgrasses, most pre-emergence herbicides are not recommended. Some post-emergence herbicides may be used at low rates. A general rule is to delay the application until after three to four mowings or until the sprigged turfgrasses have rooted and are actively growing. Delaying the application allows the turfgrass sprigs or seedlings to become established and improves their tolerance to post-emergence herbicides.

### Selection

Many post-emergence herbicides are available to control weeds in  
*continued on page 41*

**Table 1.**

**Common and trade names of turfgrass post-emergence herbicides.**

Common Name	Company	Trade Name and Formulations <sup>1</sup>
asulam	Rhone-Poulenc	Asulox 3.34 lbs./gal.
atrazine	Security	Purge 4 lbs./gal.
	Ciba-Geigy	Aatrex 4L, 90DG, 80W
bentazon	BASF	4 lbs./gal.
bromoxynil	Rhone-Poulenc	Buctril - 2 and 4 lbs./gal., Brominal - 2 and 4 lbs./gal., Brominal 2 lbs./gal.
2,4-D	Lesco	Numerous trade names and formulations are available.
	Vertac, Lesco, SDS Biotech, Others	
2,4-D + dicamba	Rhone-Poulenc	Weedone SuperDPro Amine
	Lesco	Eight-One Selective Herbicide
	PBI/Gordon	Phenaban 801
2,4-D + dichlorprop	Rhone-Poulenc	Weedone DPC Amine, Weedone DPC
2,4-D + MCPP	Lesco	Lescopar
	Rhone-Poulenc	Turf Kleen
	PBI/Gordon	Phenomec 2 + 1
2,4-D + MCPP	PBI/Gordon	Trimec Classic
+ dicamba	Mallinckrodt	Trex-san
	Lesco	Three-Way
dicamba	Sandoz	Banvel 4 lbs./gal.
	PBI/Gordon	Dicamba 4
diquat <sup>2</sup>	Chevron	Diquat 2 lbs./gal.
DSMA	Vertac, Vineland	Numerous trade names and formulations are available.
	Others	Prograss 1.5EC
ethofumesate	Nor-Am	Roundup 4 lbs./gal.
glyphosate	Monsanto	Image 1.5 lbs./gal.
imazaquin	Lesco	Turf Herbicide MCPP 2 lbs./gal.
MCPP	Rhone-Poulenc	Mecomec 4 4 lbs./gal.
	PBI/Gordon	Lescopex 2.5 lbs./gal.
	Lesco	Sencor Turf 75W
metribuzin	Mobay	Numerous trade names and formulations are available.
MSMA	SDS Biotech, Platte, Others	
MSMA + 2,4-D + MCPP + dicamba	PBI/Gordon	Quadmec
MCPP + 2,4-D + dicamba	PBI/Gordon	Southern Trimec
pronamide	Rhom-Haas	Kerb 50W
sethoxydim	BASF	Poast 1.5 lbs./gal.

<sup>1</sup>Numeral refers to percent or pounds of active ingredient.

<sup>2</sup>Diquat has a state label in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas for winter annual weed control in dormant bermudagrass.



turfgrasses (Table 1), but not one herbicide is appropriate for all turfgrass weed control situations. The following guidelines should be considered to select a post-emergence herbicide.

● **Turfgrass tolerance**—Turfgrass species vary in their tolerance to herbicides (Table 2). For example, Bermudagrass has excellent tolerance to MSMA and DSMA; however, centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass will be severely injured or killed by these herbicides.

Additionally, cultivars within a species may respond differently to the same herbicide. For example, Meyer zoysiagrass has better tolerance to MSMA than Emerald and Matrella. Always refer to the label to determine if a herbicide may be used on a specific turfgrass species or cultivar.

● **Time of application**—The time of year that a herbicide is applied can influence turfgrass tolerance. For example, dormant Bermudagrass has excellent tolerance to glyphosate; however, severe injury will occur if glyphosate is applied to semi-dormant or to actively-growing Bermudagrass.

● **Weed species**—No single herbicide will control all weed species. Correct weed identification is a prerequisite in selecting an appropriate herbicide. Weed identification manuals and assistance are available at county extension offices. Several chemical companies also distribute turfgrass weed identification manuals.

● **Application frequency**—Similar to turfgrasses, weed species vary in their susceptibility to herbicides. With some weed species and herbicides, a repeat application is necessary to effectively control the weed. For example, two applications of MSMA + metribuzin, at a seven- to 10-day interval, are necessary to control goosegrass. In contrast, small crabgrass can often be controlled with a single application of MSMA. Large, mature crabgrass, however, may require two applications.

● **Ornamental tolerance**—Turfgrass herbicides are commonly applied to sites that contain ornamental plantings. Ornamentals can be injured through contact of the foliage or green bark by herbicide vapor and spray drift and by ornamental root absorption.

Vapor drift is the movement of herbicide vapors from the area of application. Herbicides vary in their volatility or their potential for vapor drift. Ester formulations of the phenoxy herbicides (2,4-D, 2,4-DP) easily volatilize and can injure sensitive ornamentals by vapor drift. Ester formulations should not be used the

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warm months of the year when conditions are favorable for volatilization. Spray drift damage can be prevented by spraying on calm days when the wind velocity is less than five miles per hour, and selecting a nozzle tip and spray pressure that produces large droplets.

Due to their soil residual characteristics, certain herbicides can injure ornamentals by root uptake. Avoid applications of post-emergence herbicides that contain dicamba or atrazine over the root zone of desirable ornamentals. Injury to ornamentals by root uptake is most likely to



Virginia buttonweed is rapidly becoming the number one problem broadleaf weed in turfgrass.



occur on sandy soils when a heavy rainfall immediately follows a herbicide application.

### Precautions

Post-emergence herbicides are applied after annual weeds emerge or when new growth of perennial weeds appears. Follow these guidelines for better weed control and improved turfgrass tolerance.

- Apply post-emergence herbicides in the fall and late spring months. Air temperatures are cooler at this time of year which results in better turfgrass tolerance to herbicides. Also, perennial weeds and many annual weeds are actively growing and are easier to control with post-emergence herbicides. Target the application to coincide with air temperatures between 60 and 90 °F. Applications below 60 °F can result in poor weed control.

- Do not apply post-emergence herbicides to turfgrasses and weeds that are stressed due to high air temperatures or drought. Turfgrass tolerance to post-emergence herbicides decreases as air temperatures greater than 90 °F and when turfgrasses are drought stressed. Herbicides that contain 2,4-D, MCPP, dicamba or MSMA should not be applied at high air temperatures since there is a good possibility of increased turfgrass injury.

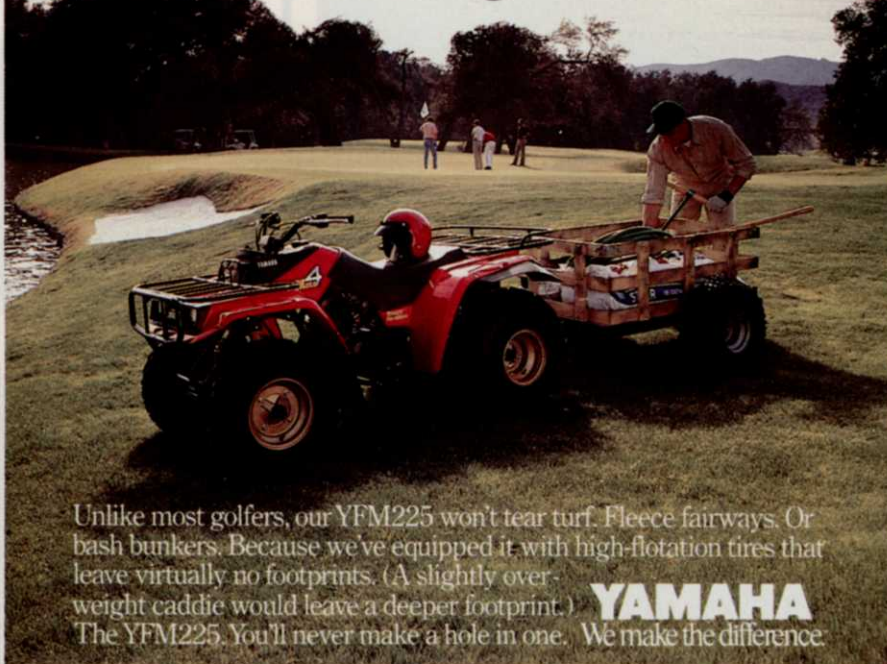
Many herbicide labels include warning statements relative to the use of the product at high air temperatures. Always follow the most restrictive warning on the label. Control is also poorer when herbicides are applied to environmentally stressed weeds than when applied to actively growing weeds.

- Do not apply post-emergence herbicides during the green-up process of warm-season turfgrasses. The risk of injury is greater during the spring green-up process (transition from winter dormancy to active growth) than when the turfgrass is fully dormant or actively growing (fully green)

- Repeated applications at low rates will generally improve control and turfgrass tolerance. Single applications at high rates generally cause more turfgrass injury than repeat applications at low rates. Additionally, single applications at high rates often do not control the weed. Refer to the label for information regarding repeat treatments.

- Mowing schedules will need to be coordinated with post-emergence herbicide applications. A general recommendation is to delay mowing three to four days prior to or after a post-emergence herbicide applica-

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**Table 2.**

**Warm-season turfgrass tolerance to post-emergence herbicides.**

Herbicide	Turfgrass			
	Bermuda-grass	Centipede-grass	St. Augustine-grass	Zoysia-grass
asulam	T*	NR-S	T	NR-I
atrazine	T (D)	T	T	I
bentazon	T	T	T	T
bromoxynil	T	T	T	T
2,4-D	T	S-I	S-I	T
2,4-D + dicamba	T	S-I	S-I	T
2,4-D + dichlorprop	T	S-I	S-I	T
2,4-D + mecoprop	T	S-I	S-I	T
2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba	T	S-I	S-I	T
dicamba	T	S-I	S-I	T
diquat	T (D)	NR	NR	NR
DSMA, MSMA	T	S	S	I
glyphosate	T (D)	S	S	S
imazaquin	T	T	T	T
MCPP	T	S-I	S-I	T
metribuzin	T	NR-S	NR-S	NR-S
pronamide	T	NR	NR	NR-T
sethoxydim	NR-S	T	NR-S	NR-I

\*Asulam is labelled for use only on 'Tifway' bermudagrass (419).

T = Tolerant at labelled rates; I = Intermediate tolerance, use at reduced label rates; S = Sensitive, do not use this herbicide; NR = Not registered for use on this turfgrass; D = Dormant applications only.



tion. The delay prior to treatment will increase the leaf surface area of the weed and result in better spray coverage and control. The delay after treatment is necessary to allow adequate time for herbicide absorption and translocation in the target weed species.

- Do not apply post-emergence herbicides immediately before rainfall or irrigation. Generally the performance of most post-emergence herbicides is better when rainfall or irrigation does not occur for six to 24 hours after an application. Rainfall or irrigation immediately after treatment can wash the herbicide from the treated foliage and decrease control.

- Use surfactants and crop oil concentrates according to label directions. The effectiveness of many post-emergence herbicides is enhanced by the addition of a surfactant or crop oil concentrate to the spray mixture. However, indiscriminate use of surfactants or crop oil concentrates can increase the risk of turfgrass injury.

#### Problem weeds

**Nutsedge**—Two different species of perennial nutsedge occur in warm-season turfgrasses. Purple and yellow nutsedge can be distinguished on the basis of vegetative differences (Table 3). Bentazon will provide control of yellow but not purple nutsedge. Monthly applications of MSMA in labelled turfgrasses can be used to suppress the growth of both species.

Imazaquin can be used in warm-season turfgrasses for yellow and purple nutsedge control. Recent work conducted in Mississippi and Georgia has shown that imazaquin is better than MSMA for nutsedge control.

**Dallisgrass**—Dallisgrass is a difficult-to-control perennial grass weed. It is believed that most pre-emergence herbicides will control dallisgrass that arises from seed. Established dallisgrass can be controlled in Bermudagrass and zoysiagrass with repeat applications of MSMA or DSMA. Applications should be made to actively growing dallisgrass. Also, a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v is recommended with MSMA or DSMA for dallisgrass control. It is very important to stay on the treatment schedule (seven to 10 days between applications) for repeat applications. Shortening the application interval to five days may help in areas where dallisgrass has been difficult to control with MSMA or DSMA.

**Virginia buttonweed**—Virginia buttonweed is rapidly becoming the number one problem broadleaf weed in turfgrass. A perennial, Virginia but-

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**Table 3.**

**Vegetative characteristics of purple and yellow nutsedge.**

Characteristic	Purple Nutsedge	Yellow Nutsedge
Leaf color	dark green	pale or light green
Leaf surface	flat or corrugated	flat or corrugated
Leaf tip	abruptly tapers to sharp tip	gradually tapers to sharp, needle-like tip
Rhizomes	wiry, scaly	weak, threadlike
Tubers	oblong, coarsely hairy	spherical, smooth
Tuber taste	bitter	sweet
Seed head color	reddish - to purplish-brown	yellow

#### HINTS FOR HERBICIDE APPLICATION

1. Read and observe instructions and precautions on the herbicide label.
2. Calibrate sprayers and recheck calibration prior to herbicide application.
3. Apply the proper rate of herbicide. Too much herbicide may damage or kill turfgrass.
4. Apply herbicides in one pint of water per 100 square feet or one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet.



tonweed reproduces by seed, cut plant pieces and fleshy roots. Research conducted in Mississippi has shown that 2,4-D + dichlorprop has provided better Virginia buttonweed control than other two-way or three-way broadleaf herbicide mixtures.

Additionally, applications of oxadiazon or simazine at the time of 2,4-D + dichlorprop application will increase the control of Virginia buttonweed. The increase in control with oxadiazon or simazine is believed to be the control of Virginia buttonweed plants that arise from seed.

**Bahiagrass**—Repeat applications of MSMA or DSMA will control bahiagrass in tolerant turfgrasses. In centipedegrass, repeat applications of sethoxydim will suppress bahiagrass growth and seedhead development.

**Prostrate spurge**—Repeat applications of two-way or three-way broadleaf herbicides will be required to control this summer annual broadleaf weed. In Bermudagrass, low rates of metribuzin (0.125 to 0.25 lb. AI/acre) will effectively control prostrate spurge.

**Wild garlic**—Wild garlic is a perennial that appears in turfgrasses in the mid- to late-fall months. Fall (Novem-



Controlling prostrate spurge requires repeat applications of two- or three-way herbicides.

ber)/winter (January-February) applications of 2,4-D or two-way and three-way broadleaf herbicides that contain 2,4-D or dicamba will control wild garlic.

To effectively eliminate this weed from the turfgrass, the fall and spring treatment program will need to be repeated for two to three consecutive years.

Imazaquin has provided excellent control of wild garlic in experiments conducted in Mississippi. Late fall applications to emerged wild garlic have provided slightly better control than early spring applications.

Post-emergence herbicides enable

the turfgrass manager to control many problem weeds not controlled by pre-emergents. In the event of a pre-emergence weed control failure, post-emergence herbicides can be relied upon for a complete chemical weed control program. However, sole reliance upon post-emergence herbicides for a total weed control program is risky.

Cultural practices that favor good turfgrass growth and development, the use of pre-emergence herbicides and the timely use of post-emergence herbicides will help the turfgrass manager to achieve the goal of a high quality, weed-free turfgrass. **LM**

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