

## Control of problem weeds with post-emergents

Many problem weeds can be controlled with selected post-emergence herbicides. Bentazon (Basagran) will control **yellow nutsedge**, but won't kill **purple nutsedge**. Monthly applications of MSMA or DSMA in tolerant turfgrasses will suppress the growth of both nutsedge species. Imazaquin (Image) has provided good control of purple nutsedge in tests conducted in Mississippi and Georgia. In tolerant turfgrasses (Meyer zoysiagrass, Bermudagrass), the addition of MSMA to imazaquin increases purple nutsedge control.

**Wild garlic** can be controlled with winter applications of 2,4-D or two-way and three-way herbicide mixtures that contain 2,4-D or dicamba. Late fall applications of imazaquin may also be used.

**Virginia buttonweed** is an extremely difficult weed to control in warm-season turfgrasses. Research conducted in Mississippi showed that 2,4-D + dichlorprop (Weedone DPC) is more effective for Virginia buttonweed control than other two-way and three-way broad-leaf herbicide mixtures.

**Dallisgrass** and **bahiagrass** can be controlled in tolerant turfgrasses with MSMA and DSMA. Usually two to three applications, each at an interval of 5 to 10 days, is needed to control these weeds. In centipedegrass, two applications of sethoxydim at an interval of 10 to 14 days suppresses bahiagrass but not dallisgrass growth. Asulam (Asulox) will provide fair control of bahiagrass in St. Augustinegrass.

—Tim Murphy □

herbicides has no or only minimal soil residual activity. Certain post-emergence herbicides may be used at low rates on newly-established warm-season turfgrasses.

A general rule is to delay the application until sprigs have rooted and are actively growing, or until the turfgrass has been mowed three to four times. Delaying the application allows time for the sprigs or seedlings to become established. It also improves their tolerance to post-emergence herbicides.

Post-emergence herbicides may be used at various times during the year. Applications to weeds that are actively growing and not under drought and/or temperature stress will result in better control. Target the application to coincide with air temperatures

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grass control in experiments conducted in Georgia.

Split applications, each at an interval of 8 to 10 weeks, of benefin + oryzalin (XL), benefin + trifluralin (Team), oryzalin (Surflan), pendimethalin (various trade names) and napropamide (Devrinol) will also provide acceptable (>80%) control of goosegrass. With the exception of bensulide, the pre-emergence herbicides used in warm-season turfgrasses will control annual bluegrass.

—Tim Murphy □

## HERBICIDE

## DIRECTORY

### COMMON AND TRADE NAMES OF WARM-SEASON TURFGRASS HERBICIDES.

Common Name	Company	Trade Name and Formulation <sup>1</sup>
asulam	Rhone-Poulenc	Asulox 3.34 lbs./gal.
atrazine	Royalgard Ciba-Geigy	Purge 4 lbs./gal. Aatrex 4L, 90DG, 80W
benefin	Elanco Lesco	Balan 2.5G, 85DG 2.5 Benefin Granular (2.5G)
benefin + oryzalin	Elanco	XL 2G
benefin + trifluralin	Elanco	Team 2G
bensulide	ICI Royalgard PBI/Gordon Lesco	Betasan 2.9E, 4E, 3.6G, 7G, 12.5G Roysan 4E, 12.5G Betamec 4LF Lescosan 4E, 7G
bensulide + oxadiazon	Scotts	Goosegrass/Crabgrass Control 6.5G
bentazon	BASF	Basagran - 4lbs./gal.
bromoxynil	Rhone-Poulenc Lesco	Buctril 2 lbs./gal., Buctril 4EC, Brominal 2 lbs./gal., ME4 Brominal Brominal 2 lbs./gal.
2,4-D	Interag, Lesco, Fermenta Others	Numerous trade names and formulations are available
2,4-D + dicamba	Rhone-Poulenc Lesco PBI/Gordon	Weedone Super D Pro Amine Eight-One Selective Herbicide Phenaban 801
2,4-D + dichlorprop	Rhone-Poulenc	Weedone DPC Amine, Weedone DPC
2,4-D + mecoprop	Lesco Rhone Poulenc PBI/Gordon	Lescopar Turf Kleen Phenomec 2+1
2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba	Lesco	Three-way
2,4-D + mecoprop + dichlorprop	Riverdale	Weedestroy Triamine

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

SOURCE: DR. MURPHY