

Build cool-season weed strategy on healthy turf

Turfgrass that is established and maintained properly is turfgrass that won't provide an opportunity for weeds to muscle their way in and spread.

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The coexistence of turfgrass and weeds is the basis of the age-old tip for controlling weeds in turf: maintain a healthy, dense stand of turf that prohibits weeds from establishing.

This is based on two important ecological concepts—space and competition. Therefore, the foundation of a turfgrass weed management program must be to implement management programs that favor the competitive advantage of turf, while minimizing bare areas where weeds can invade.

These ecological principles will always work in your favor as a turf manager if the proper decisions are made during turfgrass

establishment regarding site preparation, soil modification, turf selection and establishment procedure.

The primary cultural practices of mowing, watering and fertilizing should also focus on maximizing root growth. A healthy root system will always make turf more forgiving of environmental, biological and traffic stress. For example, maintaining a higher than usual height of cut (3" or greater) will promote deep rooting and shade the soil surface. Irrigating judiciously will encourage weed seed germination. Finally, fertilizing cool-season turf in the fall will maximize energy production under cooler temperatures. Still, if turf

PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE EFFICACY RATINGS

Herbicide	Crabgrass	Goosegrass	Annual bluegrass	Common chickweed	Henbit	Lawn burweed	Corn speedwell
atrazine (Aatrex)	F ¹	P	E	E	E	E	E
benefin (Balan)	G-E	F	G-E	G	G	P	E
benefin+oryzalin (XL)	E	G	E	L	L	—	—
benefin+trifluralin (Team)	E	G	E	L	L	—	—
bensulide (Betasan, PreSan)	G-E	F	F	P	P	P	P
bensulide+oxadiazon	E	G-E	—	—	—	—	—
DCPA (Dacthal)	G-E	F	G	E	F	P	G
dithiopyr (Dimension)	E	G-E	G-E	G	—	—	—
fenarimol (Rubigan)	P	P	G	P	P	P	P
isoxaben (Gallery)	F	P	F	E	L	—	—
metolachlor (Pennant)	G	F	—	—	—	—	—
napropamide (Devrinol)	G-E	G	G	E	P	E	E
oryzalin (Surflan)	E	G-E	E	L	L	—	P
oxadiazon (Ronstar)	G	E	G	P	P	P	G
pendimethalin (Pre-M)	E	G-E	G-E	E	L	—	E
prodiamine (Barricade)	E	G-E	G	G	G	G	G
pronamide (Kerb)	F	P	G-E	E	P	P	E
simazine (Princep T&O)	F	P	E	E	E	E	E

¹E=Excellent, >89% control; G=Good, 80 to 89% control; F=Fair, 70 to 79% control; P=Poor, <70% control; L=Listed on the label; — = Data not available.

These are relative ratings and depend on many factors such as environmental conditions, turfgrass vigor or health, application timing, etc., and are intended only as a guide.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF WINTER BROADLEAF WEEDS TO TURF HERBICIDES

Weed	Atrazine/ Simazine	2,4-D	Mecoprop (or MCPP)	Dicamba	2,4-D + MCPP	2,4-D + 2,4-DP	2,4-D + MCPP + dicamba	2,4-D + triclopyr	Triclopyr + clopypalid
Betony, Florida	E-F ¹	F	F	F-E	F	F	F-E	—	—
Black Medic	—	P	F	E	F	E	E	—	E
Buttonweed, Va.	—	E-F	F	F	F	E-F	E-F	F-P	—
Chamberbitter	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickweed	F	F-P	E-F	E	E	E	E	E-F	E
Clover, hop	E	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Clover, white	E	F	E	E	E	E	E	E-F	E
Daisy, English	—	P	F	E	F	F	E	—	—
Daisy, oxeye	—	F	F	F	F	F	E-F	—	—
Dandelion	E-F	E	E	E	E	E	E	F-E	—
Dock, broadleaf & curly	F	F	F-P	E	F	F	E-F	F	E
Garlic, wild	—	E-F	P	E-F	E-F	E-F	E-F	—	—
Geranium, Carolina	—	E	E-F	E	E	E	E	—	—
Henbit	E	F-P	F	E	F	E-F	E	E	—
Ivy, ground	—	F-P	F	E-F	F	F-E	E-F	—	—
Parsley-piert	E	P	E-F	E-F	E-F	P	E-F	E	—
Pearlwort	—	E-F	E-F	—	E-F	E-F	E-F	—	—
Pennywort (dollarweed)	E	E-F	E-F	E-F	E-F	E-F	E-F	—	—
Pepperweed	—	E	E-F	E	E-F	E	E	—	—
Plantains	F-P	E	F-P	P	E	E	E	F-P	E
Shepherd's-purse	—	E	E-F	E	E-F	E-F	E	—	—
Speedwell, corn	E	F-P	F-P	F-P	F-P	F-P	F-P	—	—
Spurweed (lawn burweed)	E-F	F	E-F	E	E-F	F	E	E	E
Strawberry, Indian mock	—	P	F	E-F	F	P	E-F	—	—
Thistles	—	E-F	F	E	E-F	E-F	E	—	—
Vetch, common	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Violets	—	F-P	F-P	E-F	F-P	F	F-P	F-P	E-F
Woodsorrel, yellow	F	P	P	F	F-P	F-P	F-P	—	E-F
Yarrow	—	F	F-P	E	F-P	F	E-F	—	—

¹ E = excellent (>89%) control; F = Fair to good (70 to 89%); G = good control sometimes with high rates, however a repeat treatment 1 to 3 weeks later each at the standard or reduced rate is usually more effective; P = poor (<70%) control in most cases. Not all weeds have been tested for susceptibility to each herbicide listed.

These are relative rankings and depend on many factors such as environmental conditions, turfgrass vigor or health, application timing, etc., and are intended only as a guide.

density is low in spring, a fertilization will be needed to increase density (to fill the space with turf).

Characterize your weed management.

Map and monitor weed populations (as well as turf species). This provides insight into the response of the turf and the weeds to different environmental conditions and management programs. For example, you may have decided to change a fertilizer program to a more water soluble source and notice from your mapping new

patches of annual bluegrass. Following a dry year, you may notice more clover. Over time this information can assist with weed management programs.

Establish weed thresholds. As you might imagine, establishing thresholds can be subjective. Do you evaluate the visual quality from a distance, or by standing over the turf? What season do you determine threshold? Is there any tolerance for weed invasion or must the turf be 100% weed free? The same questions arise for func-

tional quality. How many dandelions or prostrate knotweed plants can you have in a soccer field before the game is affected? How much clover is tolerated in a golf course rough area before you hear complaints of playability? How many crabgrass or broadleaf plantain plants can a lawn tolerate before soil movement is increased?

Viewing weed management from this perspective will challenge the turf manager to communicate with their clientele to assist in establishing thresholds. **LM**