Bermudagrass Control in Other Turf

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WHERE THE HELL IS MY TIGER?
Bermudagrass Control in Desirable Turf is Challenging
Ia. Bermudagrass

UK Diagnostic Lab; Webster et al. 2012 corn, soybean
Much like a heavyweight title fight...

You’re going to have to keep throwing punches
Sequential Applications
Bermudagrass Control

Methods of Eradication When It is Already Present
Bermudagrass Control

Prevent it From Becoming a Problem

Methods of Eradication When It is Already Present
Put the time in when establishing new turf
Bermudagrass

- Clean renovation
  - Roundup + graminicide
  - At least two applications
  - Work backwards from establishment date
Consider Basamid
Only Practical For Small Areas
Bermudagrass to Zoysiagrass Due to Shade
Selecting the Right Grass
Use your NTEP data
Consult Experts at University Arkansas Regarding Cultivar Performance
Managing Seedling Turf
Bermudagrass Control

- Prevent it From Becoming A Problem
- Methods of Eradication When It is Already Present
Bermudagrass

- Fusilade II at 6 oz/A
  - Acclaim Extra has activity
  - UT data F>A
  - Fusilade less expensive
- Turflon Ester at 32 oz/A
  - Safe on tall fescue and multiple zoysiagrasses
  - Sequential apps (4 week interval)
Application Timing Affects Bermudagrass Suppression with Mixtures of Fluazifop and Triclopyr

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Bermudagrass is a troublesome weed of zoysiagrass golf-course fairways. Field research was conducted in 2009 and 2010 evaluating bermudagrass suppression with applications of fluazifop plus triclopyr at various timings. Three rates of fluazifop (0.10, 0.21, and 0.32 kg ai ha\(^{-1}\)) were applied with triclopyr (1.12 kg ae ha\(^{-1}\)) once six thresholds of growing-degree-day accumulation (GDD\(_{10C}\)) had been reached: 200, 450, 825, 1,275, 1,775, and 2,250 GDD\(_{10C}\). Yearly accumulated GDD\(_{10C}\) values were calculated with a base temperature of 10 \(\degree\)C beginning on 1 January. Applications at 200 and 2,250 GDD\(_{10C}\) suppressed bermudagrass \(\geq\) 90\% at 5 WAT each year. Increased rates of fluazifop did not provide additional bermudagrass suppression at these timings. Cooling accumulation models may be needed to time fall applications, as the 1,775 GDD\(_{10C}\) timing in 2009 provided similar bermudagrass suppression to the 2,250 GDD\(_{10C}\) timing in 2010. Late-spring and midsummer applications at 450 GDD\(_{10C}\), 825 GDD\(_{10C}\), and 1,275 GDD\(_{10C}\) only suppressed bermudagrass 4 to 16\% at 6 wk after treatment (WAT) in 2009 and 0 to 57\% at 6 WAT in 2010. Zoysiagrass injury measured < 25\% for all timings and decreased to 0 to 7\% by 5 WAT each year. Future studies should evaluate bermudagrass suppression with other herbicides with the use of growing-degree-day and cooling accumulation models.

Nomenclature: Fluazifop; triclopyr; bermudagrass (\textit{Cynodon dactylon} L. Pers.) ‘Riviera’; zoysiagrass (\textit{Zoysia japonica} Steud.) ‘Zenith’.

Key words: Efficacy, golf course, growing-degree day, turf.

\textit{Cynodon dactylon} es una maleza problemática en campos de golf con la grama \textit{Zoysia japonica}. Se realizó una investigación de campo en 2009 y 2010 para evaluar la supresión de \textit{Cynodon} con aplicaciones de fluazifop más triclopyr en varios tiempos. Tres dosis de fluazifop (0.10, 0.21 y 0.32 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) se aplicaron con triclopyr (1.12 kg ae ha\(^{-1}\)) una vez que se
Fluazifop (6 fl oz) + Triclopyr (32 fl oz)

Average Temp < 72 F

Bermudagrass Control (%)

Days After Treatment

= LSD_{0.05}

200 GDD_{10C} SPRING

1775 GDD_{10C} (FALL)

1275 GDD_{10C} (SUMMER)
2011 Daily Temperature in Knoxville, TN
2011 Daily Temperature in Knoxville, TN
2011 Daily Temperature in Knoxville, TN
New Products for Bermudagrass
Pylex™ Herbicide 2.8 SC

Topramezone

Golf, Lawn (residential & commercial), Sod Production, Parks, Picnic Grounds, Schools, Roadside, Cemeteries,

HPPD inhibitor for grassy weed control

Tall fescue, KBG, FF, PR

Rates of 0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A with MSO surfactant

Yearly max at 4 fl oz/A
USGA Research Evaluating New Herbicides for Bentgrass
Synergy with triclopyr
Pylex™ (0.5 oz) + Triclopyr (32 fl oz)
3 apps in 2010 + 3 apps in 2011
Photo: 13 Sept 2012
Pylex™ Herbicide

Transition zone product
Fit in the Centipede grass market

HPPD inhibitor
Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Bermudagrass

Synergy with triclopyr

Rates of 0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A with surfactant
Others Products Under Development…..with CBG tolerance
Winter Annual Weeds Are On The Way
Saturday, August 25, 2012

Temperatures have begun to cool across much of Tennessee over the past few weeks with overnight lows falling below 60 degrees in certain locations. This cooler weather, combined with the elevated levels of soil moisture experienced across the eastern region of the state, will create a hospitable environment for the germination of winter annual weeds such as annual bluegrass and henbit. Turf managers interested in controlling these weeds with preemergence herbicides should
Nutsedge and Kyllinga Species

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Introduction

Sedges (Cyperus spp.) and kyllingas (Kyllinga spp.) are weed species that are not only similar in appearance but also share the unique trait of being classified as neither a broadleaf nor grasy plant. Yellow nutsedge (Cyperus esculentus), purple nutsedge (Cyperus rotundus), green kyllinga (Kyllinga brevifolia) and false-green kyllinga (Kyllinga gracillima) are the primary species found in Tennessee. All sedges and kyllingas are perennial plants that are troublesome to manage and control in a turfgrass environment.

collars and ligules. Leaves are slender and their waxy cuticle gives them a shiny appearance (Figure 3). Inflorescences (flowers/seed heads) produced from plants left un-mowed do not affect reproduction, as they contain few viable seeds.

During the summer, vertical growth of sedges is often more rapid than of surrounding turf.

Life Cycle and Growth Habit in Tennessee

Sedges and kyllingas emerge in late spring and grow throughout the summer months in Tennessee until the first killing frost. Once growth ceases, leaves turn brown and
Sound Good? But how does a Mobile Weed Manual work?
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