Postemergence Weed Control

*****Labor





Hand Weeding and Hoeing

*Seedling weeds controlled

*Not effective for established

perennial weeds





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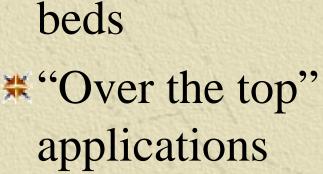
Postemergence Herbicides

- ★ Selective controls some weeds not others
 - Grass control (Graminicides)
 - Sedges
 - Broadleaf weeds
- Non-selective controls or damages most species

POST grass control



**Selective control
of most grasses in
most ornamental
beds





Postemergence Graminicides – 4 Selective Options –

- **Aryloxyphenoxy propionate (FOPS)
 - •fenoxaprop (Acclaim) mainly for turf
 - •fluazifop (Fusilade & Ornamec)
- Cyclohexanedione (DIMS)
 - Sethoxydim (Segment)
 - Clethodim (Envoy)

Acclaim (fenoxaprop-ethyl)

- ** Primarily used for crabgrass control in fescue lawns
- * Also effective for Japanese stiltgrass
- Safe over most broadleaf ornamentals but not widely used in beds
- Not particularly effective on bermudagrass or other perennial grasses – duh, its used in lawns!



Crabgrass Control

- Any of the POST graminicides will work.
- Segment > Fusilade =
 Envoy > Acclaim

Early applications work better



Perennial grass control: Fusilade = Envoy > Vantage



bermudagrass



johnsongrass Landscape Weed Control – JC Neal, NCSU

Envoy is the only POST graminicide that controls annual bluegrass



Un-Treated

Treated
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POST Graminicide Safety on Ornamentals

Ornamental	Acclaim	Fusilade	Envoy	Vantage
Junipers	Dir*	Dir*	OT	OT
Bar Harbor Jun.	No	No	OT	ОТ
Azalea	OT	Dir*	OT	OT
Vinca minor	OT	OT	ot	OT
Begonia	OT	OT*	ot	OT
Pansy	?	?	OT	OT*
Blue fescue	OT	No	No	OT

OT= Over the Top; Dir = Directed appl.; * = on certain varieties

POST Graminicides Can Injure

Ornamentals

Fusilade injures Bar Harbor juniper





Vantage on Birch – young spring buds

Yellow and Purple Nutsedges (*Cyperus* spp.)

Grass-like, but "Sedges have edges" – triangular "stems"

* Leaves emerge 3-ranked

Spread by rhizomes and over-winter as tubers

Tubers often introduced in top soil

Will Cover Sedge Control in the next lecture



Postemergence Broadleaf Weed Control



- **Selective: Few Options
 - Lontrel, Basagran, Goal,
 Casoron, Image, Asulox
 - •Generally not very useful in landscapes except....

Lontrel controls legumes

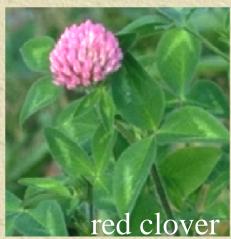
and asters











Lontrel works best on young actively

growing weeds



THIS



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Avoid Lontrel applications near

Asters & Legumes

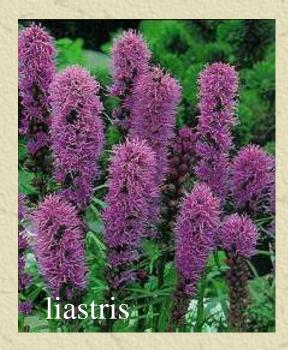












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Casoron or Barrier (diclobenil)

- **POST and PRE control of many perennial weeds and winter annuals
- ★Positional selectivity (basically non-selective)
- ***Use ONLY IN THE WINTER**

Casoron controls perennial weeds but can kill many ornamentals



Casoron injures many ornamentals.

- * Safe on many deciduous trees and shrubs
- * Kills herbaceous ornamentals and some conifers
- * Symptoms often start with marginal chlorosis





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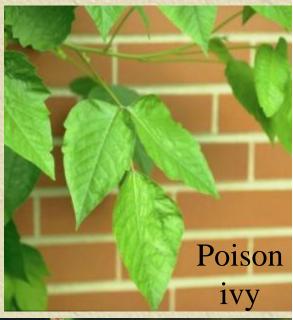
Triclopyr – Brush-B-Gon, Poison Ivy / Oak Killer, etc

- **Active ingredient: triclopyr (same as Garlon 3A)
- *Woody weed control
- Synthetic auxin (labeled for broadleaf weed control in turf)
- ***Caution around ornamentals**

Triclopyr works better on woody weeds than Roundup









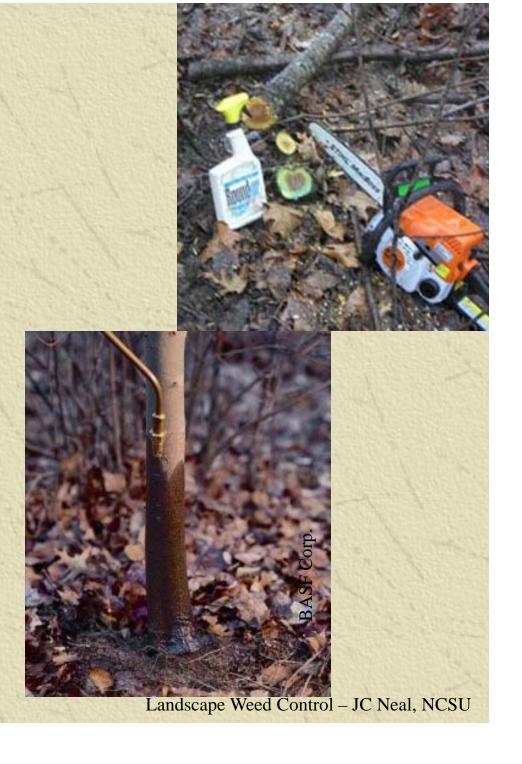
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Triclopyr, cont.

- ★ Foliar spray in spring better than fall BUT
- * Works most times of the year
- * Also labeled for cut-stump applications

triclopyr

- *Treat freshly cut stumps
- *Also can be used as a basal bark spray (usually in oil)



Non-Selective Herbicides

- *Kills most any plant it contacts
- Contact (not systemic)
 - Scythe
 - Reward (diquat)
- Systemic (translocated in plants)
 - Finale (glufosinate)
 - Glyphosate many formulations

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/hil/pdf/hil-648.pdf

What do they have in common?

- ** No soil residual POST only
- Non-selective damage most any plants they contact

What is different?

- ** Contact vs. Systemic (translocated)
 - This impacts the kinds of weeds controlled annual vs. perennial
- * Speed of action
- ***** Cost

Contact vs Systemic

Contact herbicides –Do not translocate

** Systemic herbicides
translocate from the
site of application to
the "target site" (roots,
shoots, etc.



Contact herbicide spray drift

Glyphosate translocates to new growth

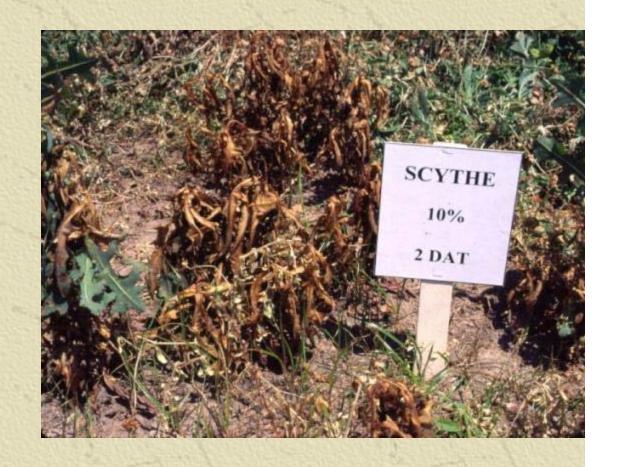


Scythe (pelargonic acid)

- **Nonselective, Contact herbicide
- *Rapid (within hours)
- *****Effective on seedling annuals
- *Top kill only on perennials and larger established annuals
- Odor can persist for days

Scythe

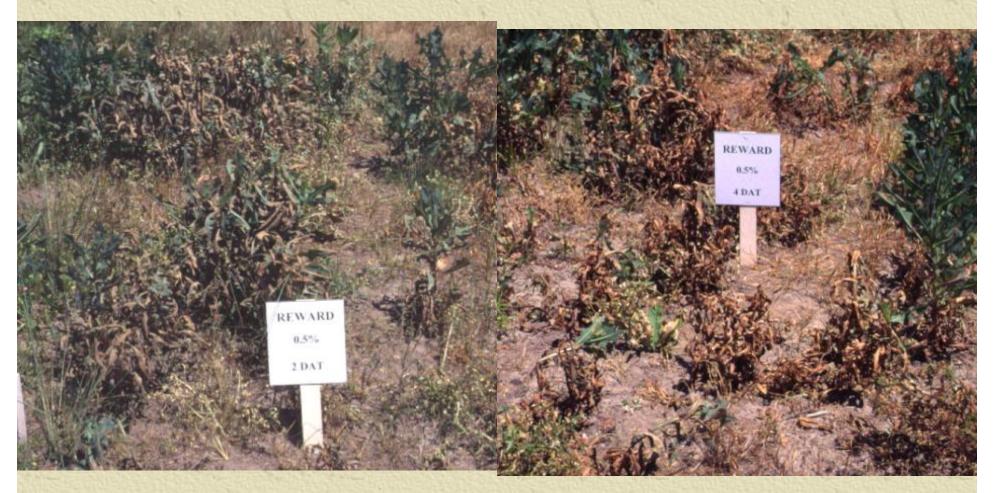
- **Contact burn
- **Fast –
 within 30
 min on a
 sunny day



Reward (diquat)

- **Nonselective, Postemergent
- Contact type -- Not translocated
- Rapid response -- symptoms are visible within 24 hours
- *No soil residual
- *Effective on seedling annual weeds
- **Top kill only on perennials or larger annuals

Reward – contact burn symptoms in a few hours to a day



Finale (glufosinate)

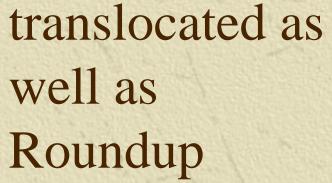
- **Nonselective, Postemergent
- **★**Systemic (translocated)
- Rapid response -- symptoms are visible within 48 hours
- *No soil residual
- *Effective on annual & perennial weeds
- *Not as well translocated as Roundup-Pro

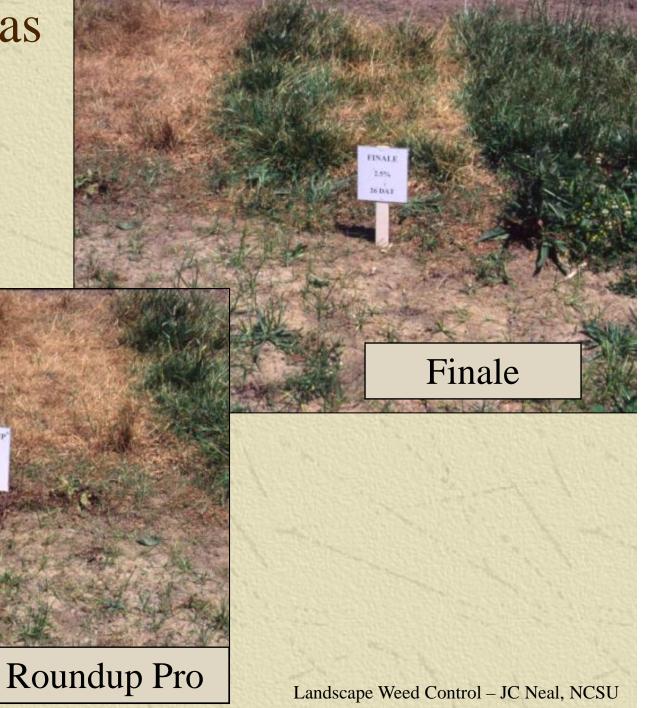
Finale – symptoms in 48 hr











Glyphosate (Roundup, Touchdown and many others)

**Postemergence, non-selective control of annual and perennial weeds



- **Systemic** (translocated)
- ★ No soil residual
- ****Be** careful around conifers with the new formulation

Roundup-Pro & others

- ** active ingredient: glyphosate
- non-selective, postemergent
- *No soil residual
- *Not toxic to humans or wildlife
- Fish may be injured by the surfactant

Glyphosate products

- * Isopropyl amine salts
 - Roundup, Roundup-Pro
 - Generics: Glyfos, Glyflo, Glystar, Glyfomax, Target, Razor, the list goes on
- * Diammonium salt: Touchdown-Pro
- * Differences? Slight.

Quick-Pro (glyphosate + diquat)

- Rapid action, plus systemic kill of annual weeds
- * ??? Will this reduce activity on creeping perennials??? Probably.
- * Popular with many landscapers

Guidelines for using glyphosate

- * Annual weeds ½ to 1 % by volume
- ** Perennial weeds 2 to 4% by volume
- * Timing for Perennial weeds
 - Deciduous late summer early fall
 - Herbaceous late summer early fall
 - Evergreen Spring, new growth
 - Grasses "boot" state = early flowering

Optimum timing for Glyphosate

Weed Species	% Solution	Suggested application
		timing for best control
Perennial grasses	1-2%	At boot stage (first
		indication of flowering)
Mugwort	2%	late summer / E. Fall
Poison ivy	2%	~ full bloom (E. summer)
Trumpetcreeper	2%	Late summer / E Fall
Greenbriar	3%	early spring (5 leaves)
English ivy	2%	2-3 new leaves (E. spring)

Over 36 glyphosate products on the market

- Roundup, Roundup-Pro, Quick-Pro, etc
- **Generics: Glyfos, Glyflo, Glyfomax, Target, Razor,
- *Diammonium salt: Touchdown-Pro
- *Differences? Slight.
- Roundup + diquat or Scythe: rapid burn down *may* reduce efficacy on perennial weeds



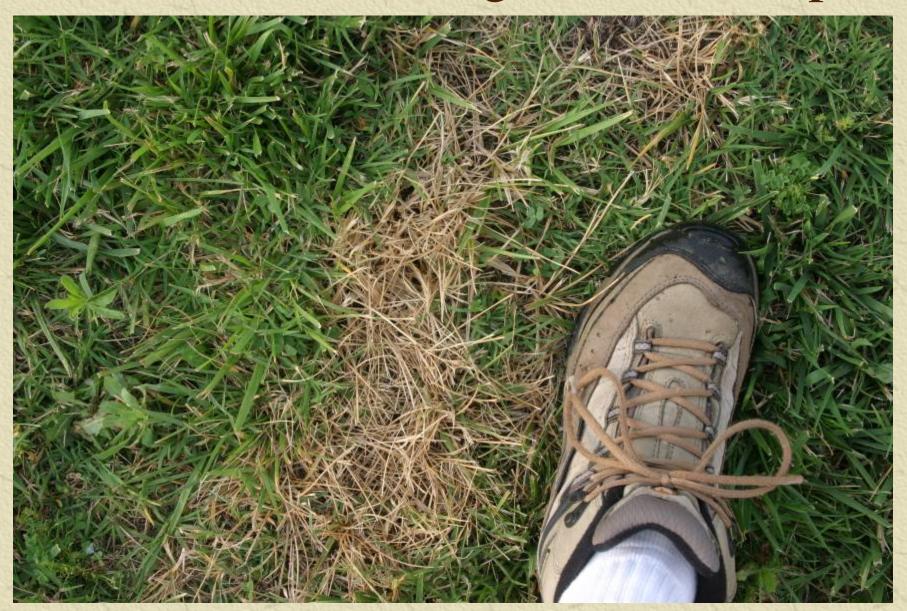
Roundup injury – severity depends on species and season of application

Deciduous plants – greater damage in late summer / Fall

Conifers more sensitive in spring



Don't walk through the roundup



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Don't drag the hose through the Roundup





Using glyphosate without injuring ornamentals



Selective methods for using nonselective herbicides

- * Directed applications
- * Wipers
- ******Clippers:

Selective Methods for Applying Non-Selective Herbicides

** Directed
applications:
spray to the base
of the crop,
avoiding contact
with foliage and
green stems



Selective Methods for Applying Non-Selective Herbicides

- * Directed applications:
- ** Wipers: rope, paint roller, or sponge type devices. Just wipe the weeds when they are taller than the ornamentals



Selective Methods for Applying Non-Selective Herbicides

- * Directed applications
- * Wipers
- Clippers: wet clippers in Roundup-Pro and clip the weed





Nonselective Alternatives to Herbicides

- ★Vinegar contact type herbicide action
- **Flame weeders almost as effective as contact herbicides. OK for hardscapes, not pine straw!!!!





Hot Foam & Steam







Waipuna Hot Foam Weed Control

- **Contact** kill
- ★ 3+ x cost of herbicide
- ** Equipment costs high (\$40,000)

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- * Contrast selective vs. non-selective.
- * Contact vs. systemic
- **On what types of weeds would you use Garlon instead of glyphosate?
- **On what types (families) of weeds is Lontrel particularly effective?
- ** Name a few common ornamental species that are likely to be injured by Lontrel.

- ** What kinds of weeds is Casoron used to control?
- ** Name at least 3 species that Casoron controls.
- ** Name three reasons Casoron is not more widely used.

- * List the 4 selective graminicides
- ** What postemergence graminicide controls annual bluegrass?
- ** In a ground cover juniper bed what postemergence graminicides would you NOT use and why?
- ** When is the optimum time to treat bermudagrass with Fusilade?
- ** Which postemergence graminicides provides the best control of crabgrass?

- ** Compare and contrast the Scythe, Reward, Finale and Roundup-Pro. Aspects of comparison should include behavior in soil, contact vs systemic, relative effectiveness on annual and perennial weeds, how rapidly symptoms are expressed.
- What is the optimum timing (season or growth stage) of glyphosate applications on the following weeds: Bermudagrass,

 Mugwort, Catbriar (green brian), Lapanese Neal, NCSU

- ** In general, when is the best time to treat (with glyphosate):
 - a. An herbaceous perennial that dies back to the ground in the fall.
 - •b. An evergreen woody weed.
 - •c. A deciduous woody weed.
 - d. A perennial grass
- ** Describe three ways we "selectively" use non-selective herbicides such as glyphosate.

- ** What types of weeds will vinegar and flame weeders control?
- ** What types of weeds will they not control?
- ** How would you categorize hot-foam or steam weeders? Systemic or contact? Selective or non-selective.