Seashore Paspalum Tolerance to Herbicides. (C05-brecke162205-Oral)

Authors:

- B.J.Brecke* - *University of Florida*
- J.B.Unruh - *University of Florida*
- L.E.Trenholm - *University of Florida*

Abstract:

Studies were conducted at two sites in Florida to determine the tolerance of seashore paspalum (Paspalum vaginatum) to herbicides. Prodiamine, pendimethalin, benefin + trifluralin, oxadizon, dithiopyr, metolachlor, isoxaben, pronamide, and fenarimol caused minimal injury (5-15%) when applied in March. Oryzalin and benefin + oryzalin slowed growth of seashore paspalum more than the other preemergence treatments (20-25% injury). Quinclorac, metsulfuron, chlorsulfuron and metribuzin caused little or no injury while rimsulfuron caused 15% injury 2 wk after application. Ethofumasate, clethodim, sethoxydim, and asulam severely damaged (35-70%) the turfgrass and injury was still observed 6 wk after application. Dicamba + 2,4-D + MCPP, dicamba, bromoxynil, and bentazon + atrazine caused slight (10%) early injury from which the seashore paspalum rapidly recovered. Clopyralid, bentazon, halosulfuron, and imazaquin applied postemergence had no negative affect on seashore paspalum. Both imzapic and MSMA caused severe initial injury (40 to 45%. Of the non-registered herbicides evaluated, foramsulfuron and sulfosulfuron resulted in <15% injury while trifloxysulfuron, flazasulfuron and bispyribac caused >25% damage 2 wk after treatment.

Corresponding Author Information:

Barry Brecke
University of Florida
5988 Hwy 90, Bldg 4900
Milton, FL 32583

phone: 850-983-2632
fax: 850-983-2637
e-mail: bjbe@mail.ifas.ufl.edu

Presentation Information:

Presentation Date: Thursday, November 14, 2002
Presentation Time: 8:15 am

Keywords:
herbicide tolerance, Seashore paspalum