"Because of STMA, I have met and worked with some of the finest professionals in the industry at all levels. I have had the opportunity to be involved in the construction and management of sports fields at the highest level in football, baseball, and soccer, as well as conducting a cutting edge research program. The STMA experience has been a major learning experience for me that I have been able to apply to my research program and to pass on to others."

—Steve Cockerham, superintendent, ag operations, University of California, Riverside

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Floyd Perry's business relies on Pennington Seed - shouldn't you do the same?

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Is tank-mixing herbicides worth it?

By Scott McElroy, Ph.D. and Greg Breeden

New sulfonylurea (SU) herbicides for use in turfgrass systems have revolutionized weed management in turf. Because of these new herbicides, such as Revolver (foramsulfuron), Monument (trifloxysulfuron), and Certainty (sultosulfuron), just to name a few, we now have options for some of our toughest weed control problems. Weeds normally difficult to control, annual bluegrass (Poa annua), clumpy perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), yellow nutsedge (Cyperus esculentus), and Kyllinga spp. can now be easily controlled in Bermudagrass and zoysiagrass turf with these herbicides.

But while these herbicides can control many weeds, they are not a panacea that one would hope. For example, many SU herbicides will control some broadleaf weeds, but no one SU herbicide will control all broadleaf weeds. So for complete control of a broad range of broadleaf weeds, you may want to tank-mix an SU herbicide with another herbicide to broaden your spectrum of weed control. But can you do this without any antagonism occurring?

Well, with regard to tank-mixing SU herbicides with other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of weed control, we have some definite things we cannot do and there is much we simply do not know about tank-mixing these herbicides. Let's start with what we know we cannot do.

Definite “do not”

There is only one definite “Do not” with respect to tank-mixing SU herbicides. Do not tank-mix SU herbicides with the two herbicide families that only have herbicidal activity on grasses, cyclohexandiones and aryloxyphe-noxy propionates, also know simply as graminicides. Herbicides in these families include Illoxxan (diclofop), Fusilade II (fluazipofop), Acclaim Extra (fenoxaprop), Vantage (sethoxydim), and Select (clethodim). (Cyclohexandiones and aryloxyphe-noxy propionates are more easily remembered by their nicknames, the “dims” and the “fops,” respectively. These pseudonyms are attributed to the suffix of the chemical names of members in these herbicide families. Fenoxaprop is the exception to the rule.)

Both of these herbicide families only control grasses and do not have herbicidal activity on broadleaf weeds. There is firm evidence that indicates that tank-mixing SU herbicides with graminicides will antagonize the activity of the graminicides (Burke et al. 2002). The activity of the SU herbicide will not be antagonized, however, so weeds targeted by the SU herbicide will still be controlled.
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Goosegrass control with Revolver, Illoxan, and a tank-mixture of Illoxan + Monument. Note the high density of goosegrass in the treated plots. Photos taken one week after the second of two applications of each treatment.

One potential problem that could arise would be the potential tank-mixing Monument, for sedge control, and Illoxan for goosegrass control. Since Monument is an excellent herbicide for control of almost all sedges, including nutsedges (Cyperus spp.) and Kyllinga spp., you would observe excellent sedge control. Goosegrass control with Illoxan could be severely decreased however, due to Monument antagonizing the herbicidal activity of Illoxan.

Research conducted at the University of Tennessee in 2004 evaluated this potential problem. Treatments included Illoxan at 43.5 fl oz/a, Monument at 0.56 oz/a, and Revolver at 28 fl oz/a, with Monument and Revolver also being applied in tank-mixture with Illoxan. All treatments were applied twice with the second application being made 2 weeks after the first. The first applications were made on August 6, 2004. Goosegrass plants were producing seedheads at the time of application and contained from 8 to 12 tillers. Ratings were taken 3 weeks after the second application.

As was expected, Monument antagonized goosegrass control with Illoxan. In this scenario, however, if Monument controlled goosegrass, the antagonism would not be noticed simply because the SU herbicide activity is not disrupted (Burke et al. 2003). This is illustrated by treating goosegrass with a tank-mixture of Revolver and Illoxan. While this tank-mixture is equivalent to Revolver or Illoxan alone with respect to goosegrass control, the observed control is most likely attributed to the activity of Revolver on goosegrass as opposed to Illoxan.

This study illustrates the problem with tank-mixing SU herbicides with graminicides. Tank-mixing SU herbicides with other herbicide groups is not as clear-cut however.

Broadleaf herbicides
When determining if you can tank-mix SU herbicides with those other than graminicides, our knowledge of what you can and cannot tank-mix is a little murkier. Many SU herbicide labels allow for tank-mixtures with broadleaf herbicides, such as 2,4-D, dicamba, clopyralid, and triclopyr, to broaden the spectrum of weed control. While there is currently no current research evidence available to suggest that one of these herbicides would be antagonized or would antagonize an SU herbicide, there is little evidence to suggest that antagonism does not occur. And while there have been isolated reports in 2005 of antagonism from turf managers who have used such tank-mixtures, there are countless others who have not had a problem or who have actually seen potential synergism of tank-mixtures.

Other herbicides that are commonly applied in tank-mixure with other herbicides are MSMA or Quicksilver (carfentrazone). Again, isolated complaints of MSMA or Quicksilver antagonizing an SU herbicide have surfaced, but there is little evidence to suggest that these herbicide cause SU herbicide antagonism. (Antagonism is potentially attributed to applicator error, but don't tell the applicator that.) To evaluate potential antagonism of one of these herbicides with an SU herbicide, a research trial was conducted at Tennessee. The trial evaluated Revolver, Monument, and an unla- beled SU herbicide, flazasulfuron, for control of clumpy tall fescue in bermudagrass turf. Each of these herbicides is known to provide excellent control of tall fescue, however, in our study we applied each alone or in tank-mixture with 2,4-D, MSMA, or Quicksilver to determine if any of these herbicides antagonize tall fescue control.

In this situation there was no antagonism of any of the SU herbicides. All of the herbicide treatments evaluated controlled tall fescue from 85 to 100%, regardless if it was applied with one of the tank-mix herbicides or not.

This research was also conducted on tall fescue a second time to confirm the results and also on clumpy perennial ryegrass. In both of these additional cases, no antagonism of the SU herbicides was observed. Does this mean that there is no problem with tank-mixing SU herbicides with these particular three herbicides? Not necessarily. There is still much research to be done to evaluate potential problems that may occur.
SU herbicides with SU herbicides

This is one area were no one has spotted any definite problems concerning one SU herbicide antagonizing another SU herbicide. So spray on. In fact one of the best combination for total weed control in Bermudagrass or zoysiagrass turf is to tank-mix Manor and Monument both at 0.5 oz/a. With this combination you will say goodbye to cool-season grasses, sedges, wild garlic/onions, and almost all broadleaf weeds.

New herbicides and other pesticides in the turfgrass market often bring great benefit in solving pest problems that once had few, if any, solutions. With new chemistry usually can come with potential unforeseen problems. To avoid potential antagonism problems, remember to always consult the herbicide label on proper mixing instructions and tank-mix partners.

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Literature Cited


Definitions of herbicide tank-mixture effects

(Vencill 2002)

Additive. An interaction of two herbicides would be considered additive when the observed weed control of the mixture is the combined effect of when the two herbicides are applied separately. Example: Product A and B each control crabgrass 50%, but when applied together they control crabgrass 100%.

Antagonism. An interaction of two herbicides such that the observed weed control when herbicides are combined is less than the weed control of the herbicides when they are applied separately. Example: Product A and B each control crabgrass 100% alone, but when applied together only 20% crabgrass control is achieved.

Synergism. An interaction of two herbicides such that the observed weed control when herbicides are combined is greater than the additive affect of the herbicides when they are applied separately. Example: Product A controls crabgrass 10% and Product B controls crabgrass 20%. When they are combined they control crabgrass 100%, instead of an additive affect of 30%.
Small, two or three-person grounds staffs can create fields that look great during prime time on football Friday nights. You can set up a schedule that can accomplish your goals with a minimal amount of effort. Let's set up a staff checklist for materials, equipment, and supplies so everything is in place and ready to go when you punch in Thursday mornings.

Mow the game field in two directions on Wednesday afternoon, the day before painting. If your mower has a set of rollers behind the blades (reel or rotary), then make your second mowing sideline to sideline with every other 10-yard section in the same direction to create the light/dark striping effect. This brings out the "TV look," especially with cool season turf blades. The higher your bleachers rise, the more effective the striping appears to fans.

- Before placing strings, go over the lines with your mower without the blades on to remove moisture from the turf so the paint adheres upon spraying. You can drag in the same direction or use mower rollers as your final mowing pattern.

- Set your 4 x 4 corner markers in the proper position and correctly located throughout the year. Notice when setting your plates you use a triangular template so every corner is square and accurate.

- Pull your string with a large reel and carry a bucket of pins and hammer for efficient placement. If you can hold 500 yards on your reel, then you can lay out approximately one-half of the field before getting another reel. When setting the yard lines, create a 6-inch separation from sidelines so officials can correctly visualize the foot placement from the sidelines.

- Set up the strings for numbers and hash marks by using the same 4-inch square metal, sub-surface plates positioned below the playing field. Once the hash mark and numberplates are used for the first game, you can repaint future games by just using aerosol paint.
Quality football field painting requires some hard work and cooperation between turf managers and coaching staffs. Encourage the pre-game warm-ups to be accomplished off the yard lines and away from yard line numbers. By doing this your lines will remain bright for the game.

Please encourage line drills and heavy foot action to be done in the endzones or behind the goal posts. Also encourage the teams to enter from the side of the field rather than through the goal posts, if possible.

Many of the above previous points are the last thing considered on Friday nights by the team or coaching staff so on Monday morning it's the turf managers who must overhaul the surface for either next Friday's game or in some areas of the country, Tuesday's soccer match. If dual sports are played on the same field, try to use a light-colored paint for your soccer line marking and attempt to solid tine aerate whenever possible.

Please remember: "Turf grows by the inch and is killed by the foot," so have all your equipment and supplies ready each week since you are always on the "hot seat" when it comes to quality playing fields. The more efficient you can be as a staff, the more respect and cooperation you will receive from administration and coaches.

Floyd Perry is president of Grounds Maintenance Services and is one of the most recognized turf managers in the country. He can be reached at 800-227-9381.

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