Control of Yellow Nutsedge in New Sod, 2007

Nick E. Christians
Iowa State University, nchris@iastate.edu

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Abstract
The objectives of this study were to observe the control of yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) in newly laid sod with Dismiss (sulfentrizone) and Sandea (halosulfuron which is also sold as Sedgehammer), and to determine if either material inhibited the establishment of the sod.

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Control of Yellow Nutsedge in New Sod, 2007

Nick Christians, university professor
Department of Horticulture

Introduction
The objectives of this study were to observe the control of yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) in newly laid sod with Dismiss (sulfentrazone) and Sandea (halosulfuron which is also sold as Sedgehammer), and to determine if either material inhibited the establishment of the sod.

Materials and Methods
Plots measured 5 × 5 ft. They were split in half between a high-quality ‘Vantage’ Kentucky bluegrass sod that did not contain yellow nutsedge and a mixed species sod taken from an area with a high infestation of yellow nutsedge. Sod quality was observed on the Kentucky bluegrass side and nutsedge control was measured on the half with the nutsedge infestation. The sod from both areas was laid on June 4 and treatments were applied on June 6. Treatments are listed in Table 1. The soil on the area is a Nicollet clay loam with a pH of 6.95, 10 ppm P, 96 ppm K, and 3.2% organic matter.

Results and Discussion
No damage from the treatments was observed at anytime during the 16 weeks of the study on the sod from either side of the plots. Sedge counts on the half of the plot containing yellow nutsedge were made on July 3, July 16, and July 25. Following the July 25 date, crabgrass had taken over the plots to the extent that it was no longer possible to see the sedge plants. A final count was taken on October 4, after the crabgrass was gone. All treatments reduced sedge on July 16, July 25, and October 4 (Table 1), although at no time was there complete control of sedge in any of the plots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Rate lb ai/acre</th>
<th>Sod phyto**</th>
<th>Sedge count 7/3</th>
<th>Sedge quality 7/16</th>
<th>Sedge count 7/25</th>
<th>Sedge count 10/4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sandea WG @ 0.67 oz/A post</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sandea WG @ 1 oz/A post</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sandea WG @ 1.33 oz/A post</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sulfentrazone (Dismiss) 4L at 8 oz/A</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Untreated Check</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSD 0.05   NS   NS   NS   11   11   5*

*The LSD for sedge counts on October 4 was significantly different at the 0.56 level.
**Sod phytotoxicity ratings are on a scale of 1 to 9, where 9 is no damage and 1 is dead turf.
***Sod quality is on a scale of 1 to 9, where 9 is best possible quality, 6 is acceptable, and 1 is dead sod.
NS = no significant difference.