

Organic Weed Control: Is it Possible?



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Organic

- relating to, being, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with the carbon compounds of living beings and most other carbon compounds; containing carbon
- organic food is produced by methods that comply with the standards of organic farming. Standards vary worldwide, but organic farming features practices that cycle resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity
- without employment of synthetic fertilizers, growth stimulants, antibiotics, or pesticides

Why go organic?

- Perception
- Consumer demand

Successful Weed Management Requires Proper Turfgrass Management

- ***Irrigation***
 - Drainage
 - Frequency/duration
- ***Mowing***
 - Limits seedheads
 - Promotes growth/lateral spread
- ***Fertility***
 - Promotes competitive growth
- ***Pests***
 - Disease/insect
- ***Stress***
 - Traffic, drought, heat, cold etc.





<6,700 VS. > 44,500
tubers per 1000 sq ft



Turf



**From 8" dia
soil core**

No turf

Always use Certified Seed !!

CERTIFIED SEED



Quality certified by NEBRASKA CROP IMPROVEMENT
MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL SEED CERTIFYING AGENCIES

* The Certifying Agency makes no warranty of any kind, expressly or implied, including merchantability or fitness for purpose, or otherwise, which extends beyond the certification that the seeds inspected met the regulations of this agency. The Seller guarantees this seed to conform to the analysis shown. No further warranty is expressed or implied. Sellers liability is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

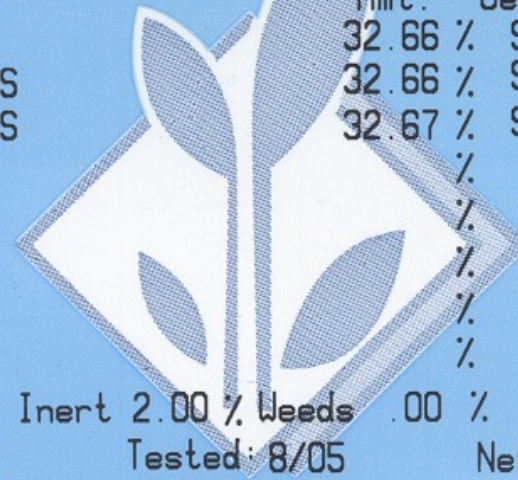
CERTIFIED SEED

BRADS SPECIAL KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS BLEND

Lot # G6-9051

INTERAGENCY CERTIFIED SEED

| Variety & Kind | Amt. | Germ | Origin | Lot Number |
|------------------------------|---------|------|--------|------------|
| NUGLADE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS | 32.66 % | 97 | NE | G6-XXX |
| LIBERATOR KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS | 32.66 % | 97 | NE | G6-YYY |
| NUDESTINY KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS | 32.67 % | 97 | NE | G6-ZZZ |



Pure 98.00% Crop .00 % Inert 2.00 % Weeds .00 % AMS: BRAD
Excess Noxious Weeds: NONE Tested: 8/05 Net Wt.: 50 Lbs. 22.67 Kgs.

Quality certified by NEBRASKA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

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0010537

ECONOMY PLUS LAWN SEED MIXTURE
NET WGT. 5 POUNDS (2.265 LBS)

PURE SEED
58.20% ANNUAL RYEGRASS*
24.25% CREEPING RED FESCUE*
14.55% PERENNIAL RYEGRASS*

OTHER COMPONENTS
1.00% CROP SEED
1.50% INERT MATTER
0.42% WEED SEED
NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS PER POUND:
CURLY DOCK, 24; ROUGH BLUEGRASS, 27.

TESTED: 1/98
LOT NO: 093235.7838
ORIGIN GERMINATION
OR 90%
CAN 85%
OR/AUS 90%

* VARIETY NOT STATED



Organic/natural weed control options

- Preemergence
 - Corn gluten meal
 - Distiller grains
- Postemergence
 - multiple
- Non-selective
 - multiple

Corn Gluten Meal

- Multiple years required to attain equivalent synthetic control (cumulative effect)
- Significant N input in first year
- Available mail order and limited retail

Dried distiller grains (DDGs)

- Dried distiller grains (DDGs) are a co-product of the dry milling process, which currently accounts for approx 75 percent of the domestic ethanol production
- DDGs are used almost exclusively used as animal feed
- Much like corn gluten meal, weed control ,and fertilizer value has been documented
- DDGs contain an estimated 10% fatty oils that causes the byproduct to go rancid if not used in a relatively short time period
- Research by the USDA has been ongoing since 2008

Selective postemergence trial

Materials and Methods

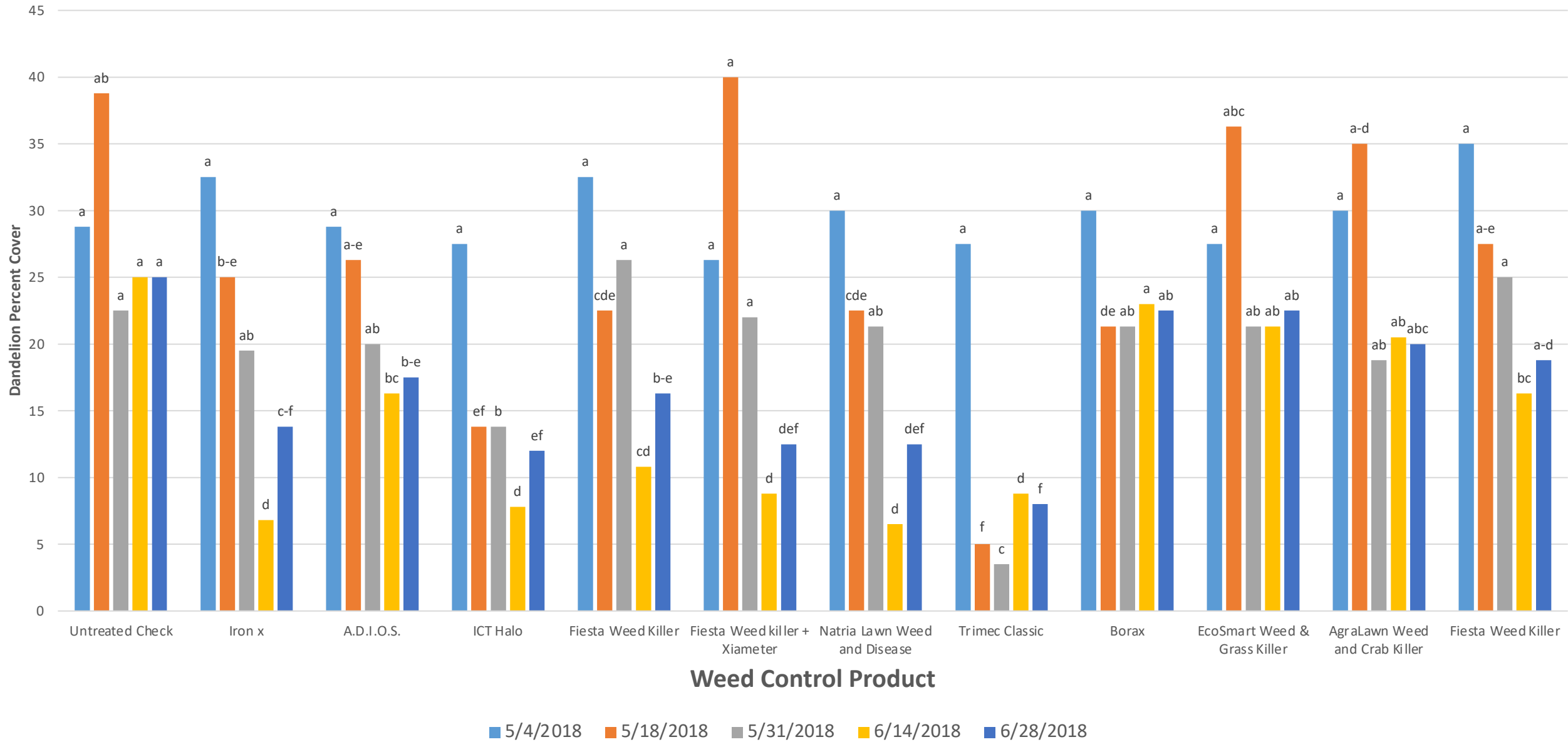
Spring Applications: May 4 and May 31, 2018 (4 weeks after initial treatment)

Fall Applications: September 13 and October 5, 2018

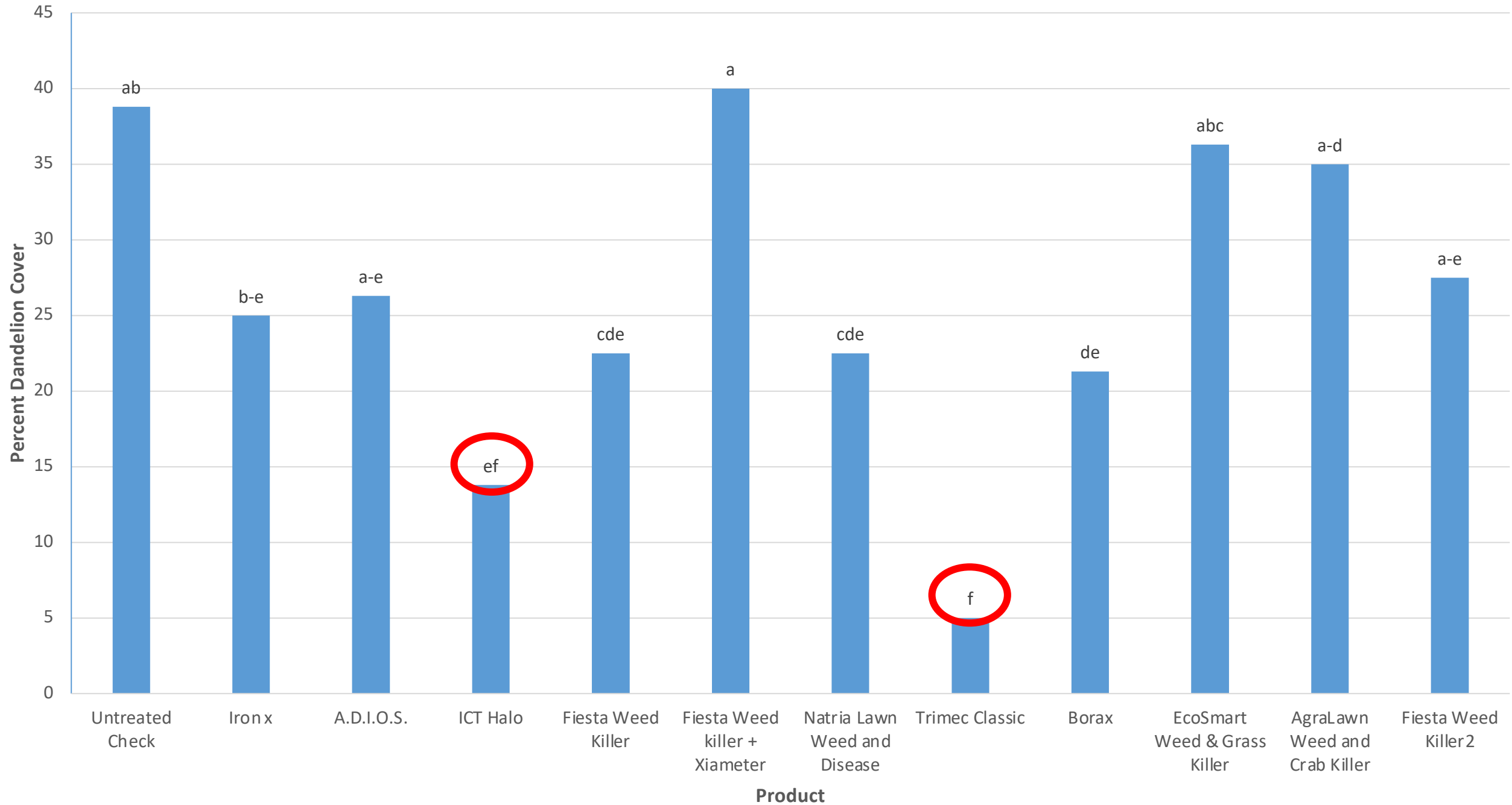
| Product | Active Ingredient | Rate |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Untreated Check | N/A | N/A |
| Iron X | 26.52% Iron HEDTA | 25.2 oz/M |
| A.D.I.O.S. | Sodium chloride + NIS | 1 lb product/gallon |
| ICT Halo | Eugenol, Clove Oil | 10 oz/M |
| Fiesta Weed Killer | 26.52% Iron HEDTA | 12.6 fl oz/M or 25.2 fl oz/M |
| Fiesta Weed Killer + Xiameter OFX-0309 | 26.52% Iron HEDTA and Silicon Adjuvant | 12.6 oz/M |
| Natria Lawn Weed and Disease Control | 26.52% Iron HEDTA | 25.2 fl oz/M |
| Trimec Classic | 2,4-D | 4 pt/A |
| Borax | Boric Acid | Spray to runoff |
| EcoSmart Weed & Grass Killer | Rosemary Oil | Spray to runoff |
| AgraLawn Weed and Crab Killer | Cinnamon | Shake on foliage |

Spring 2018 Organic Weed Post Control Trial

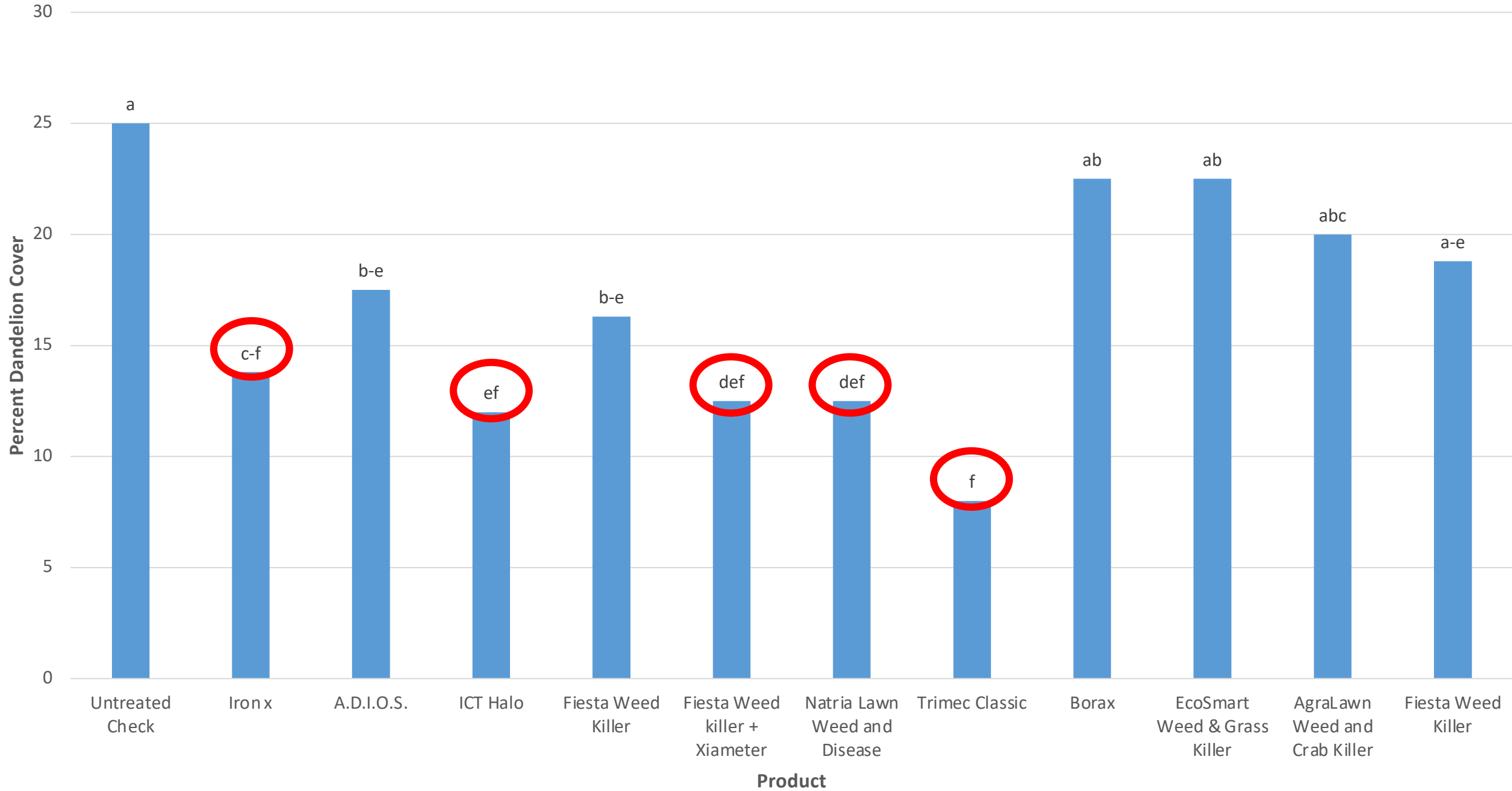
Visual Percent Dandelion Cover



Percent Dandelion Cover on May 18, 2018 (14 DAA)

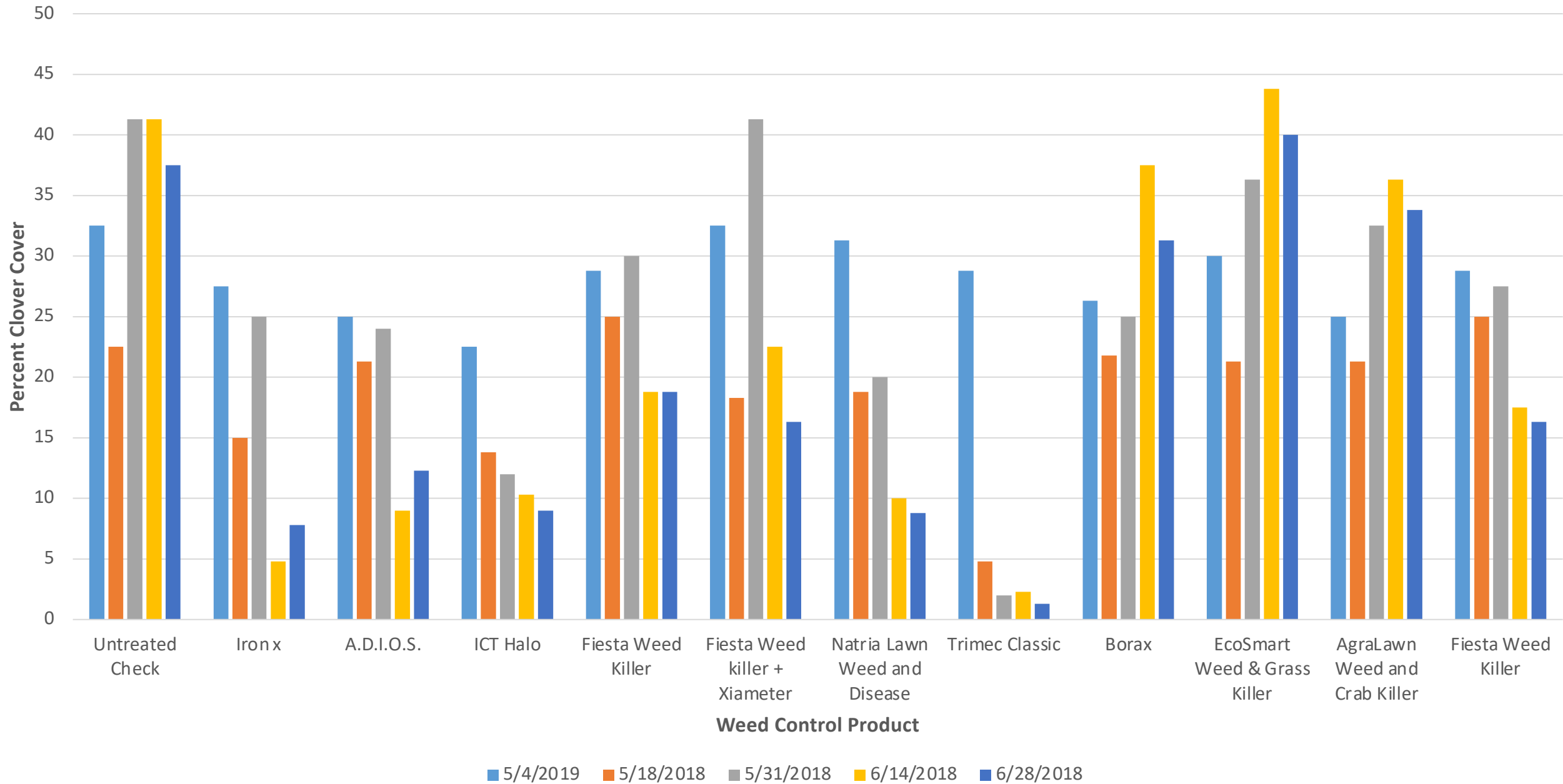


Percent Dandelion Cover on June 28, 2018 (55 DAA)

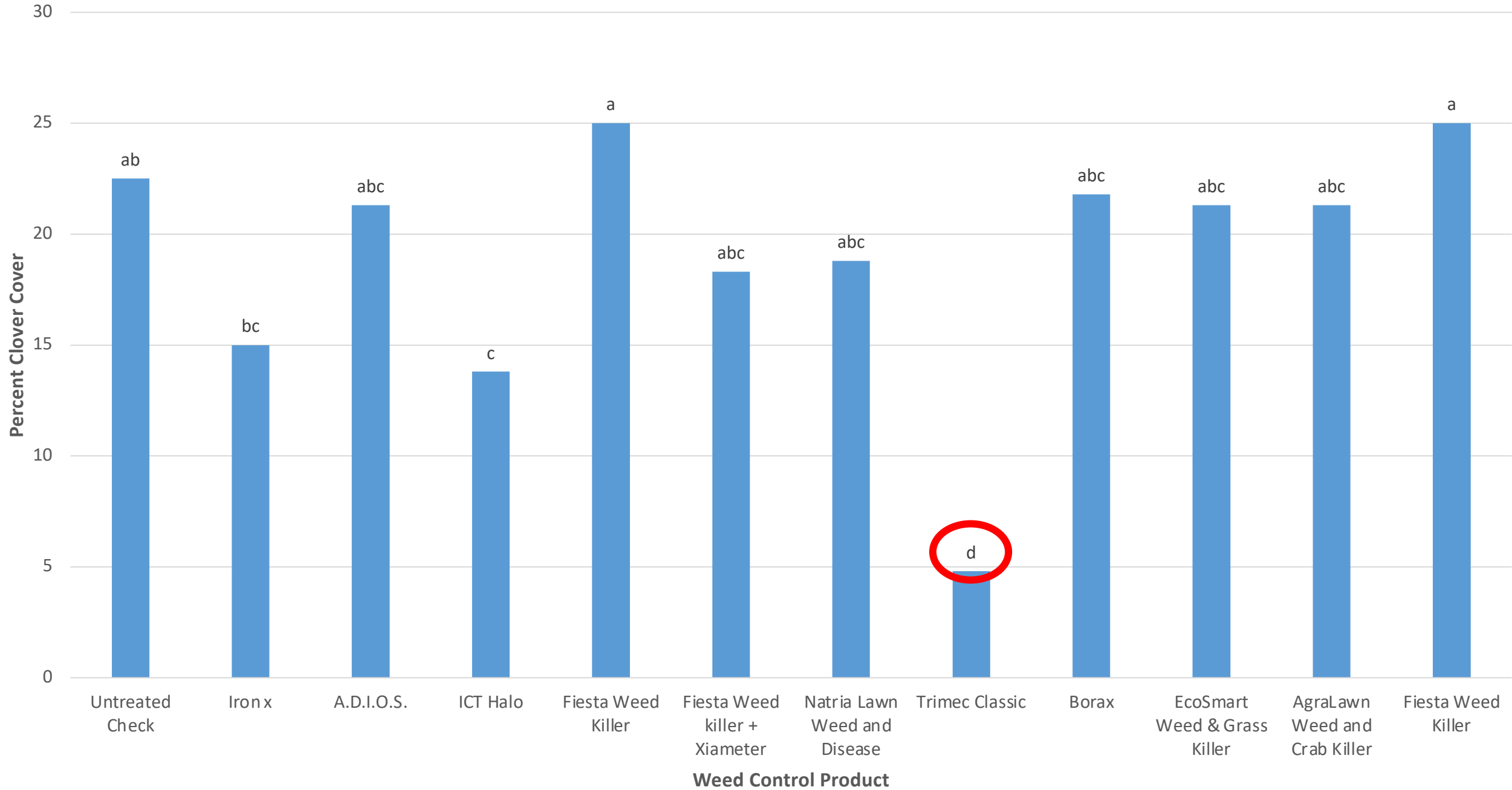


Spring 2018 Organic Weed Control Trial

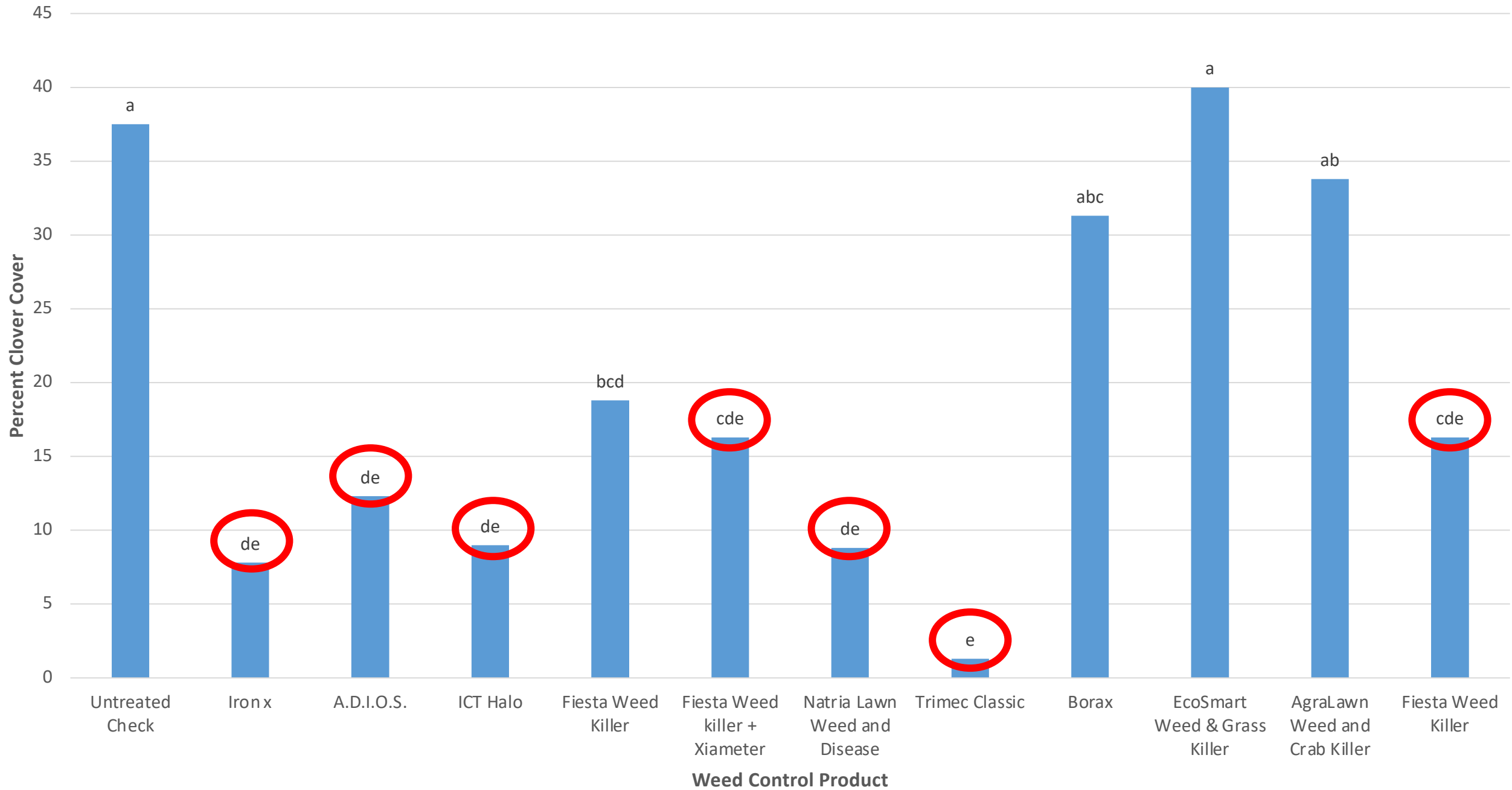
Visual Percent Clover Cover



Percent Clover Cover on May 18, 2018 (14 DAA)

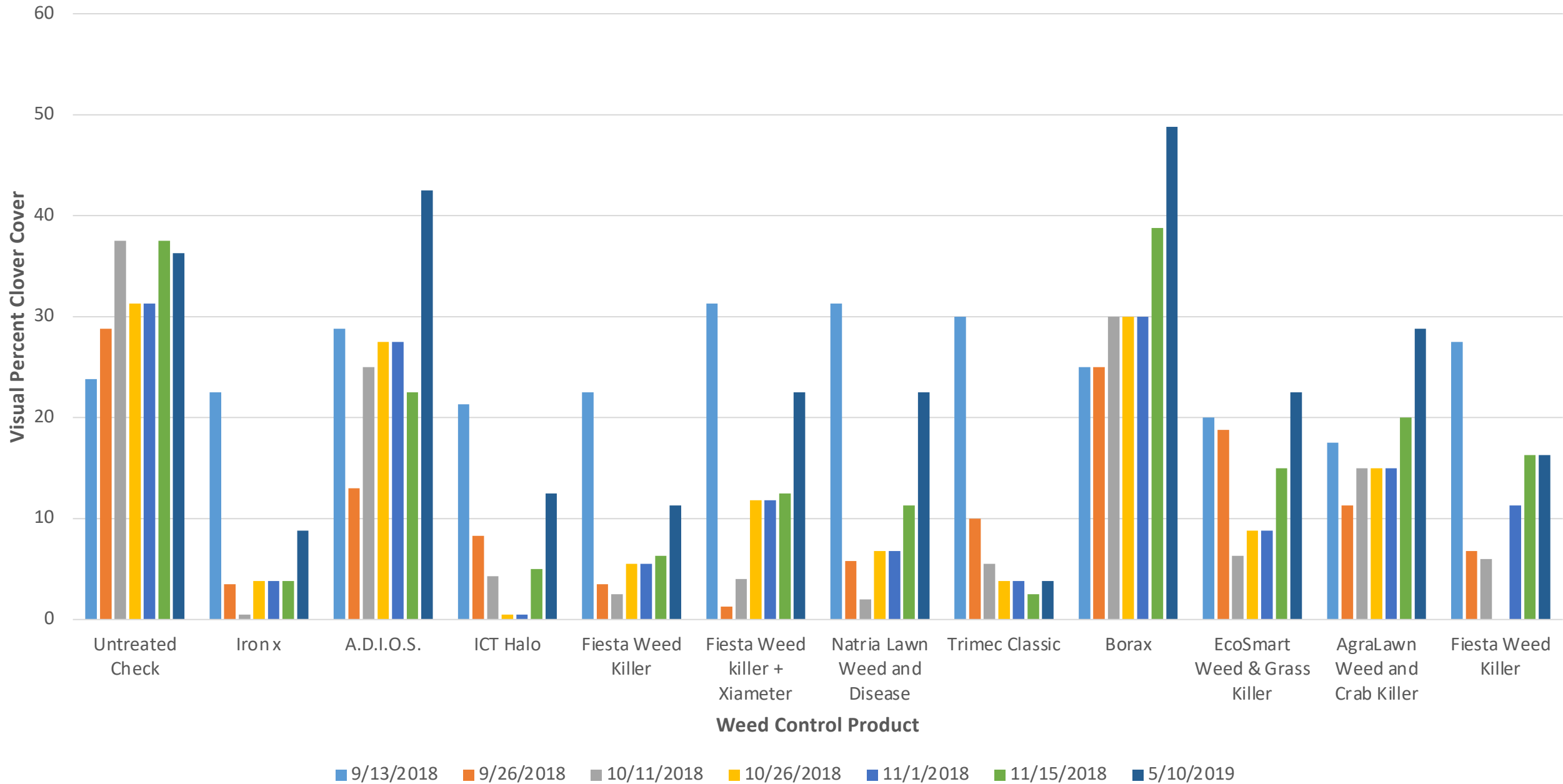


Percent Clover Cover on June 28, 2018 (55 DAA)

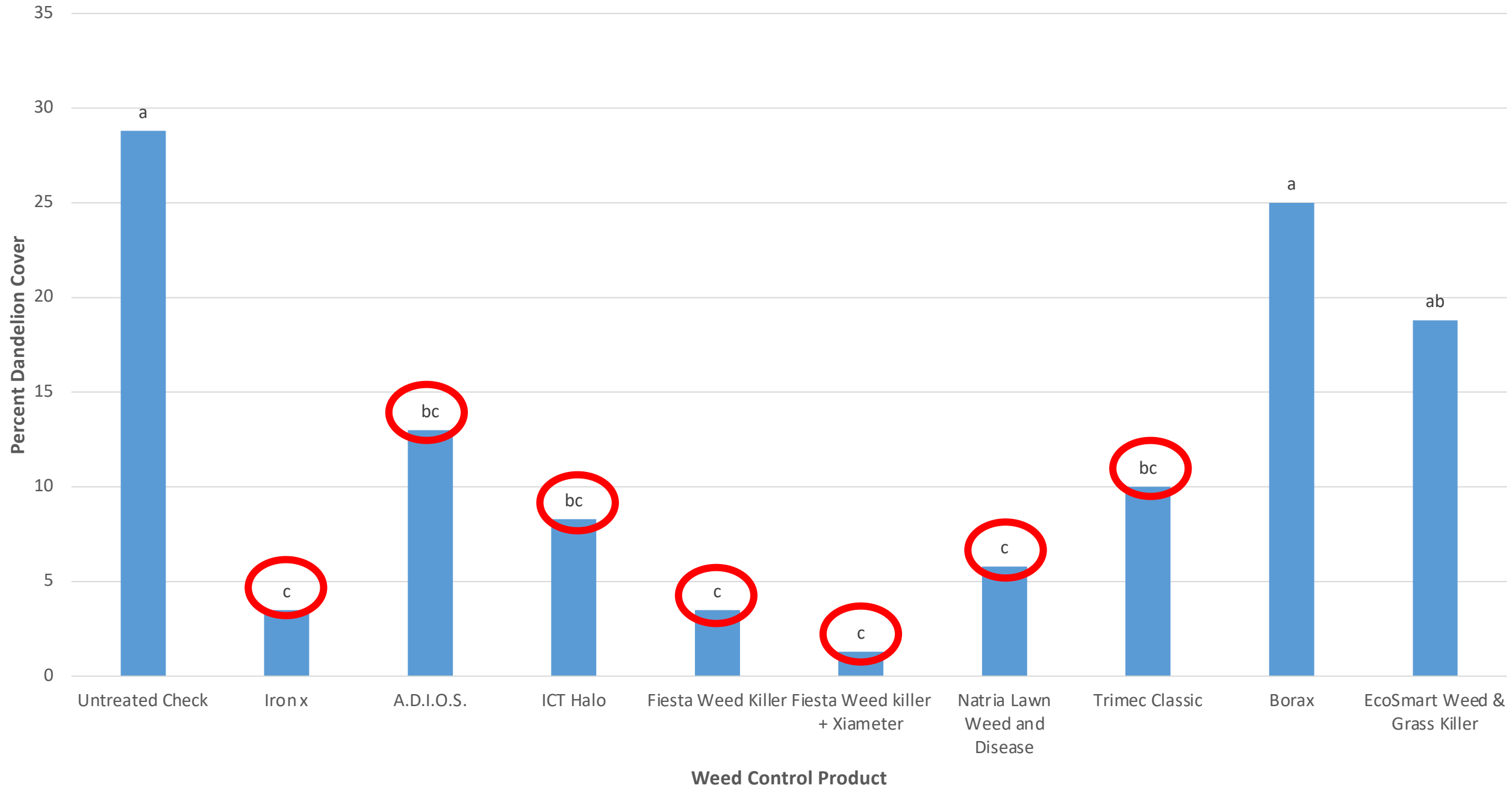


Fall 2018 Organic Weed Control Trial

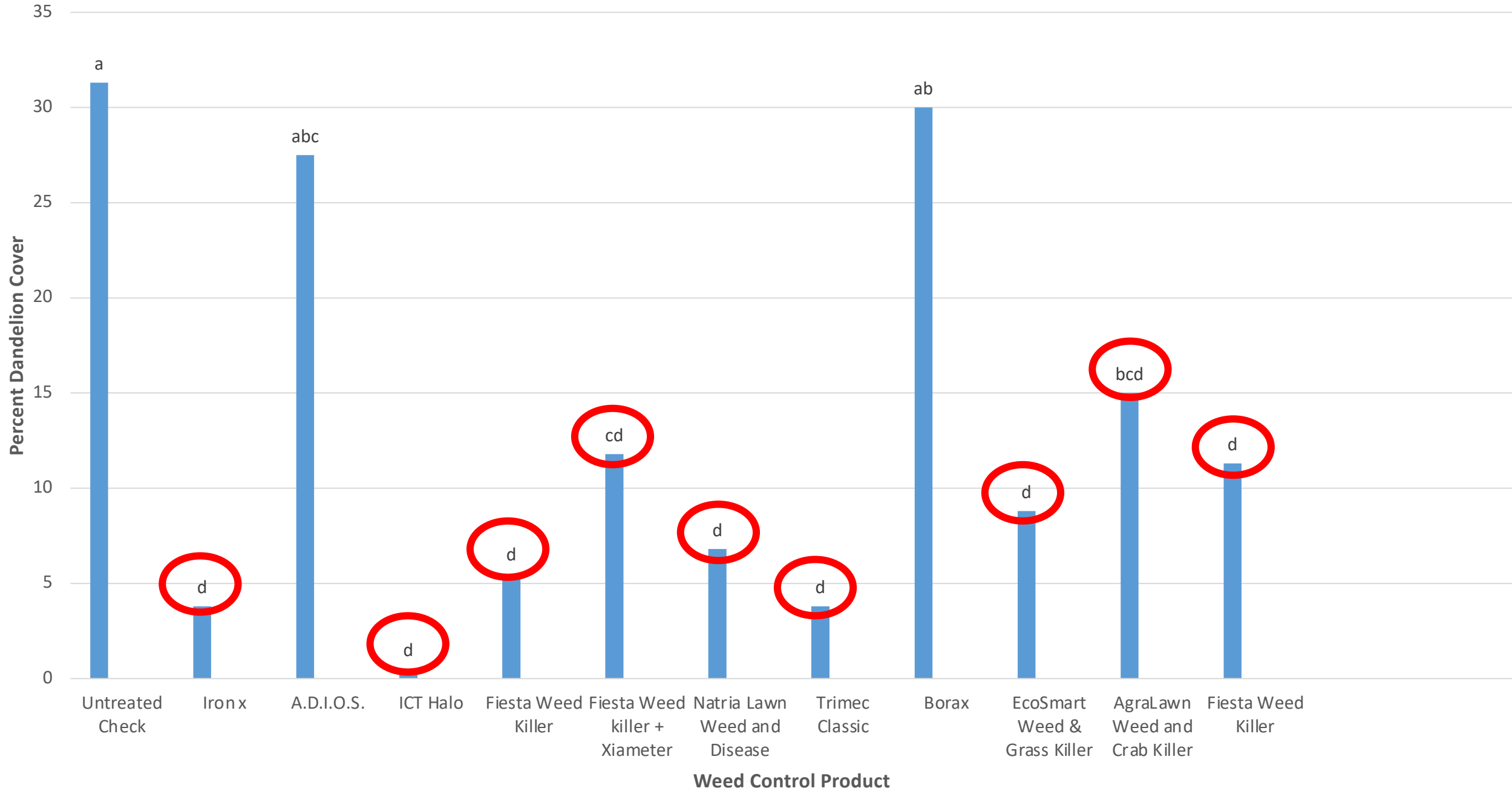
Visual Percent Dandelion Cover



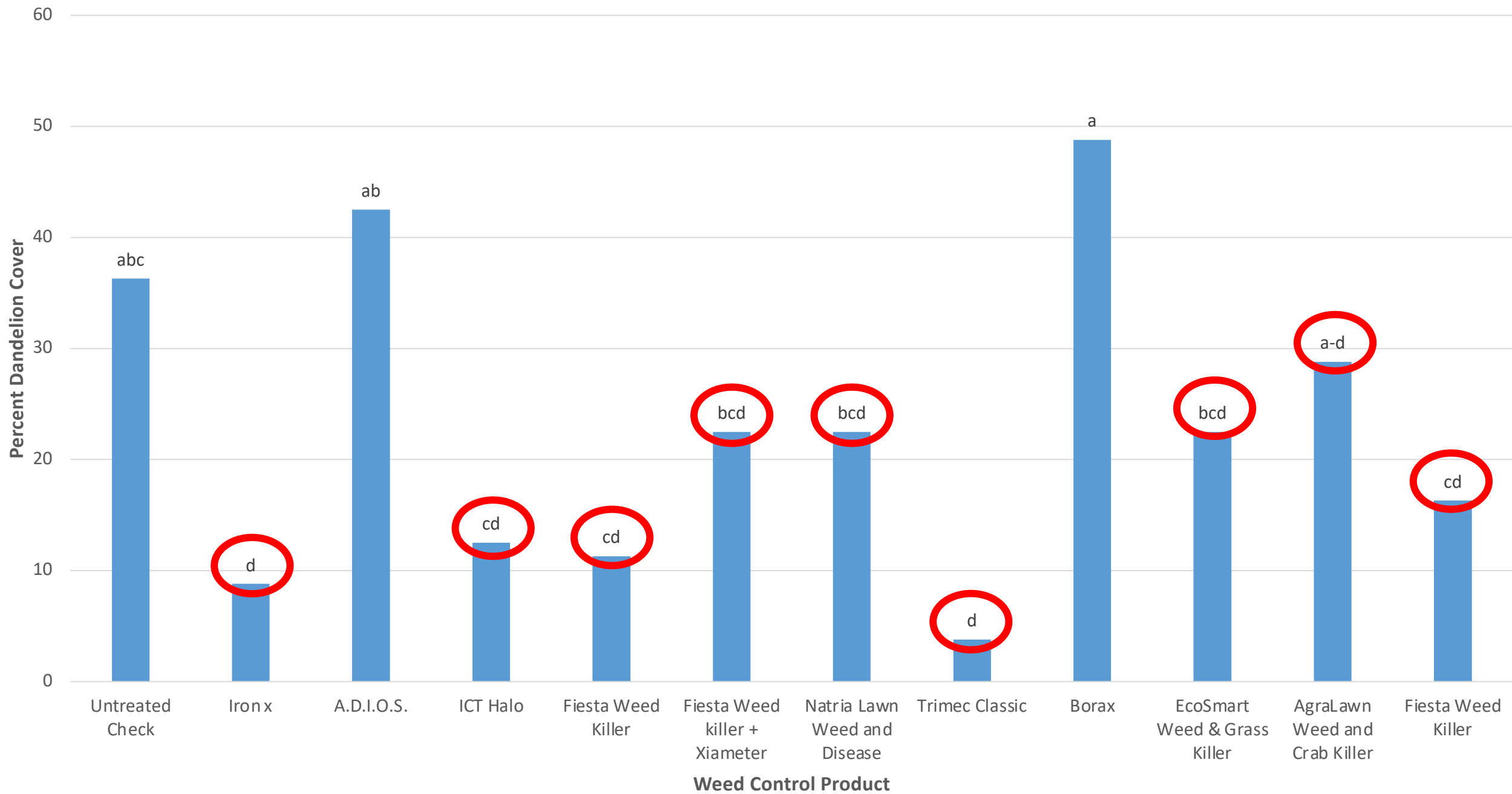
Percent Dandelion Cover on September 26, 2018 (13 DAA)



Percent Dandelion Cover on October 26, 2018 (43 DAA)

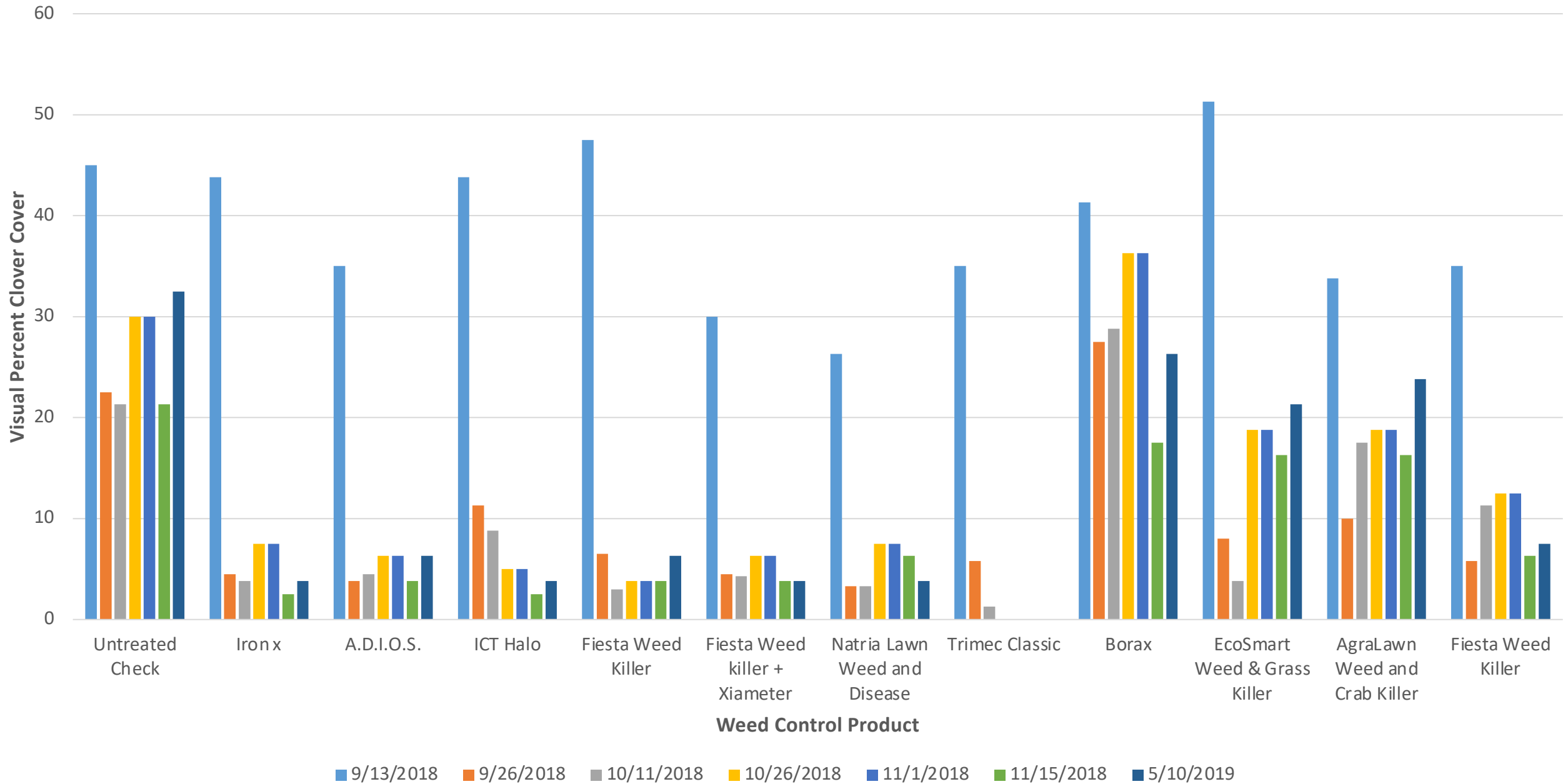


Percent Dandelion Cover on May 10, 2019 (239 DAA)

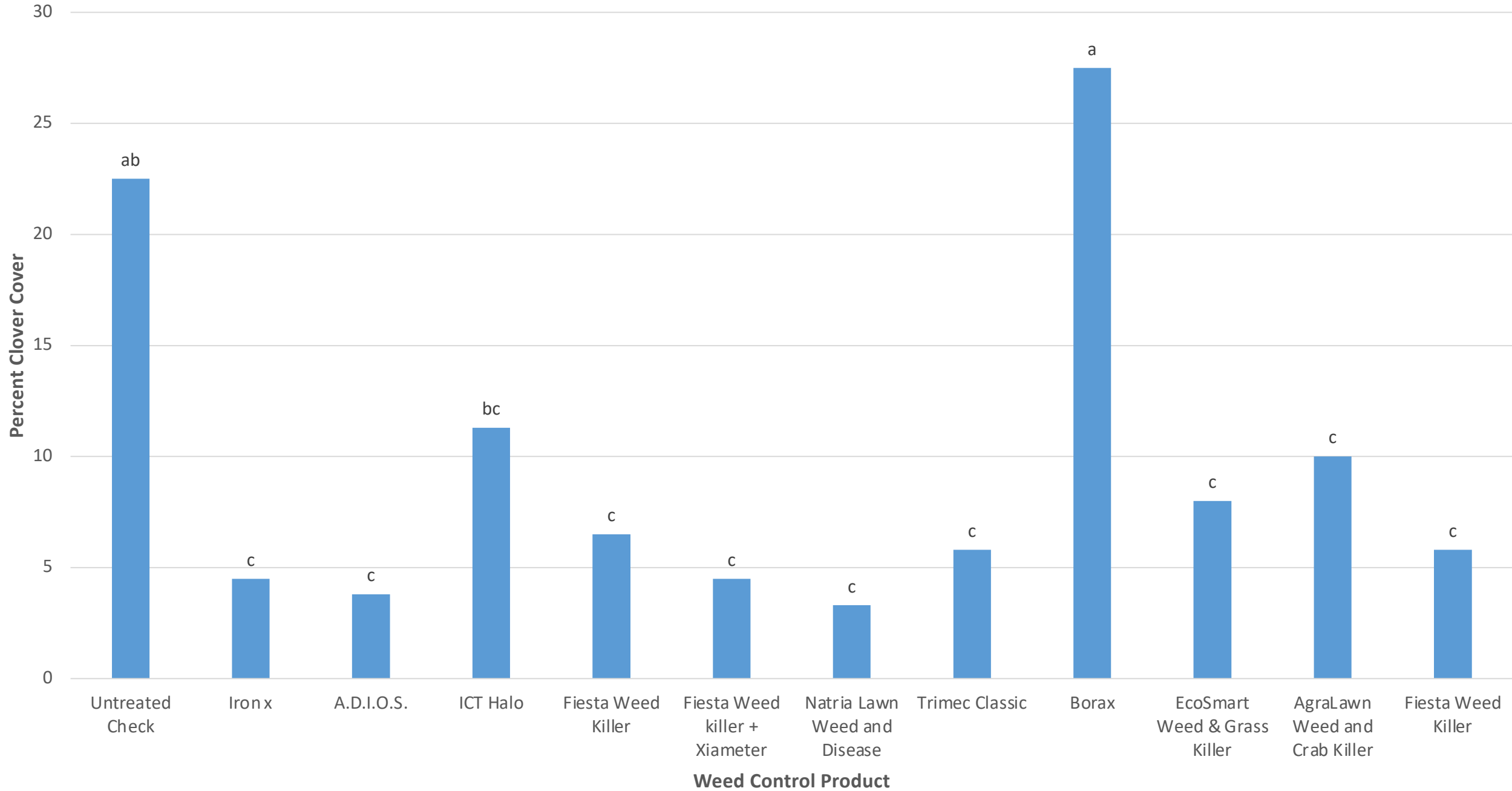


Fall 2018 Organic Weed Control Trial

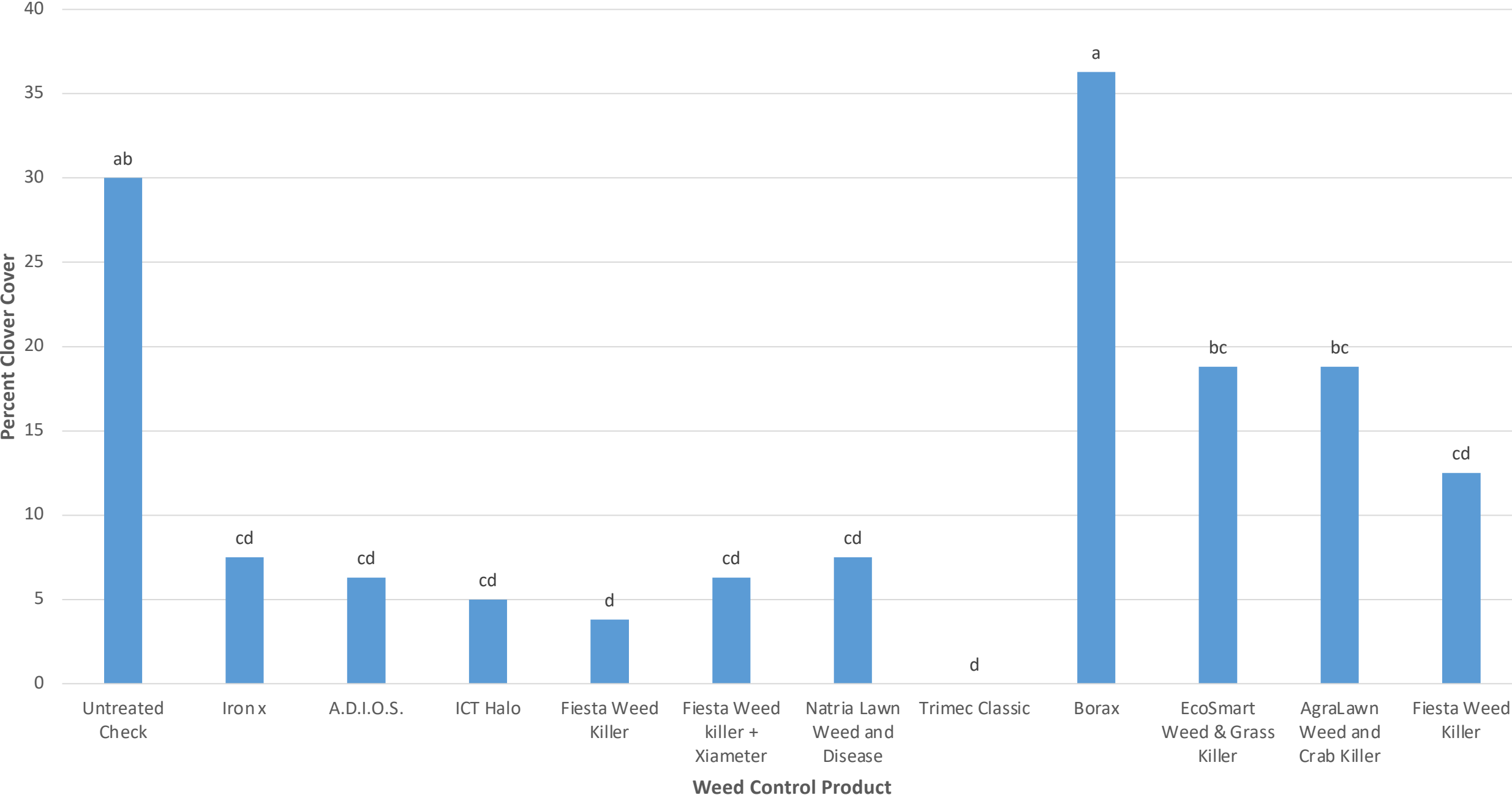
Visual Percent Clover Cover



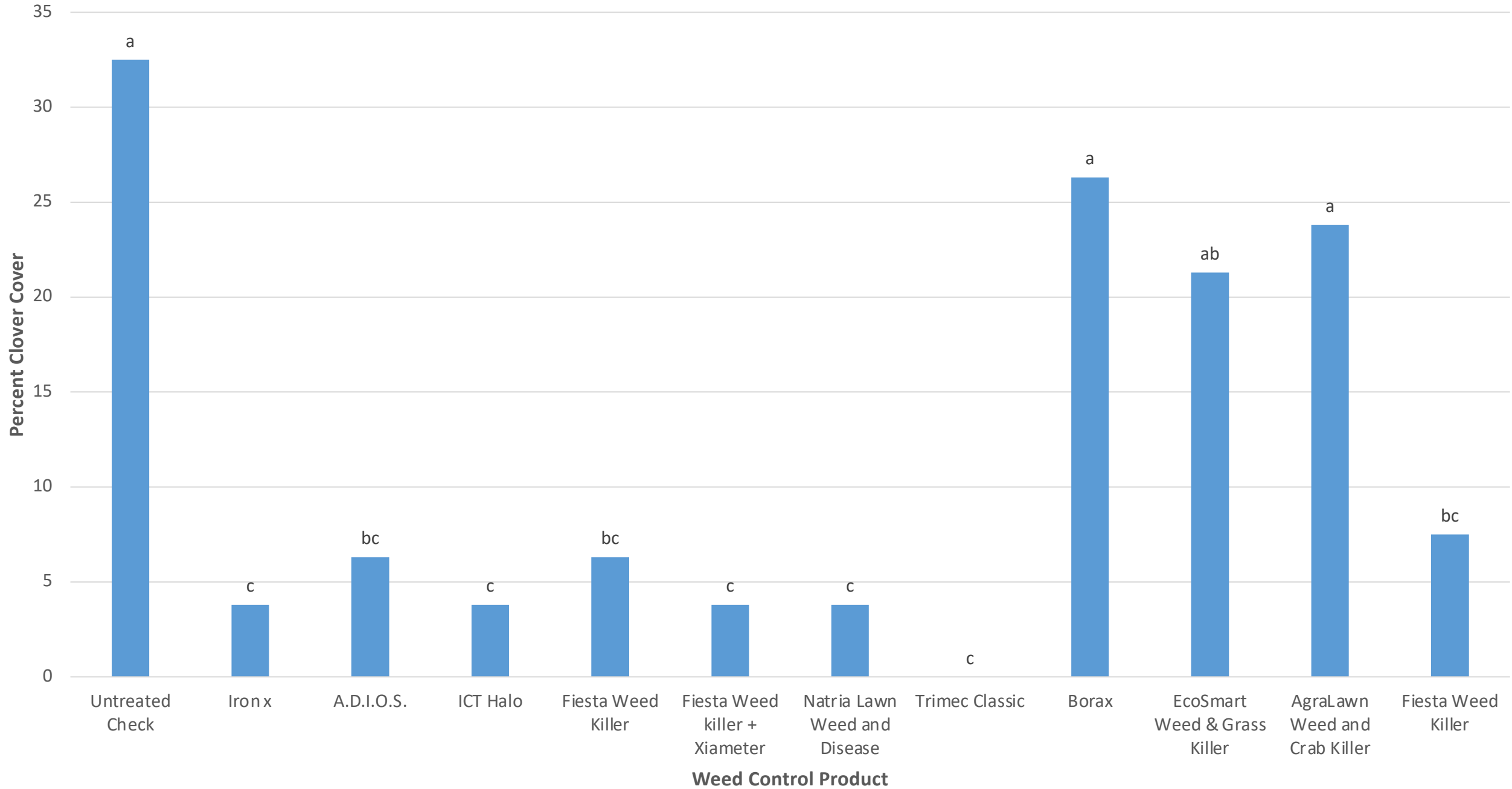
Percent Clover Cover on September 26, 2018 (13 DAA)



Percent Clover Cover on October 26, 2018 (43 DAA)



Percent Clover Cover on May 10, 2019 (239 DAA)



Conclusions Post BL

- Trimec Classic was always numerically the top performer for both trials
- Products containing **iron HEDTA** and **ICT Halo** often were statistically as effective as Trimec Classic
 - Iron X
 - Fiesta Weed Killer (full rate or w/ Xiameter)
 - Natria Lawn Weed and Disease Control
- When using most organics, multiple applications will be required
 - Unpublished UNL study showed significantly diminished effectiveness if no reapplication is made

Organic Pre/Post Crabgrass Trial 2021/2021 % control

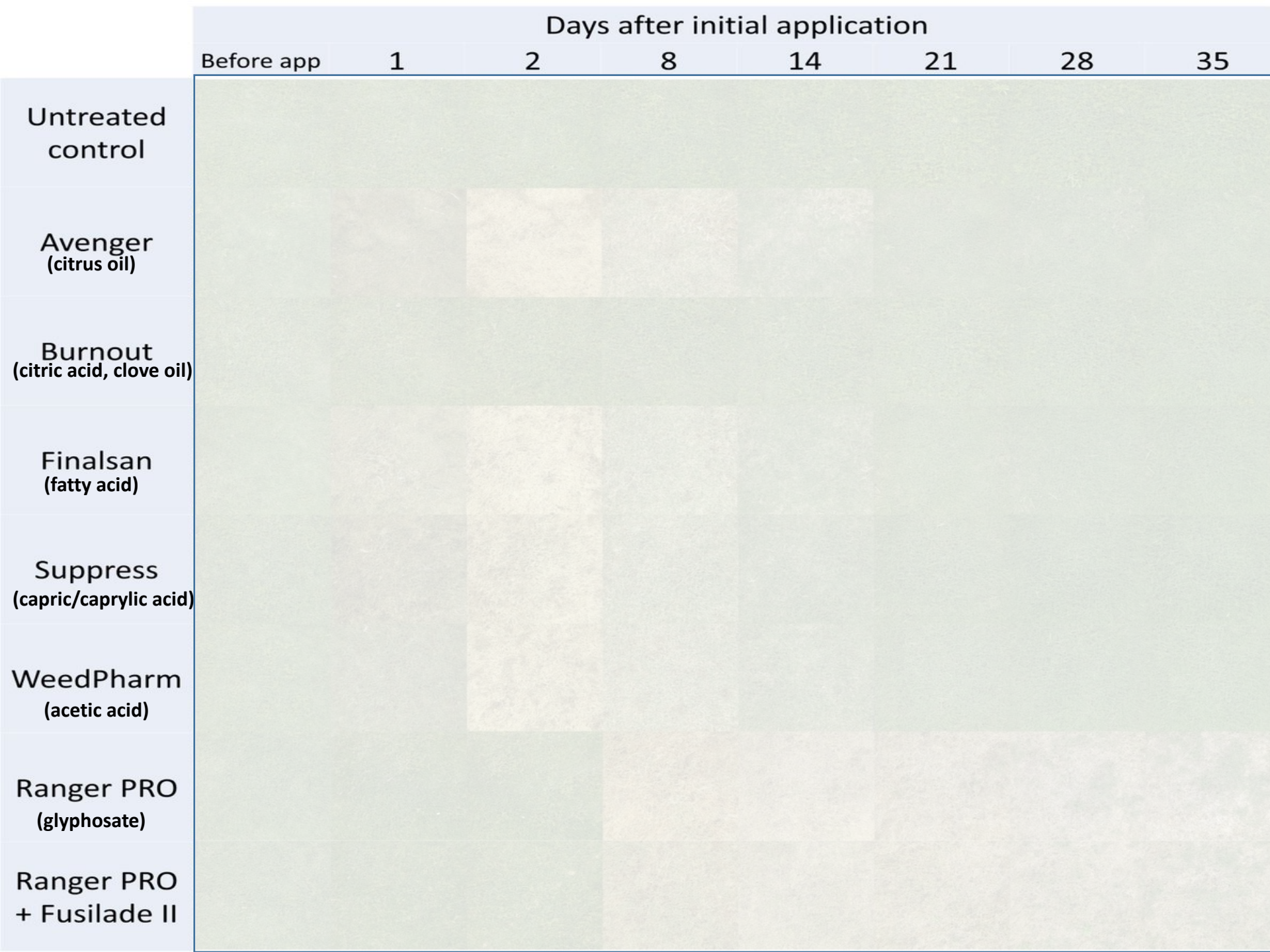
| | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Untreated Check | | 7/1 | 8/1 | 9/1 | | 7/1 | 8/1 | 9/1 |
| Corn Gluten Meal (CGM) | 30 lb | 29 | 15 | 12 | | 50 | 46 | 41 |
| Fiesta (FeHEDTA) | 25.2oz | 25 | 5 | 5 | | 36 | 20 | 11 |
| CGM + FeHEDTA | | 54 | 9 | 9 | | 85 | 68 | 54 |
| 8-2-4 | 33.7lb | 29 | 24 | 15 | | 50 | 23 | 30 |
| Dimension 2EW | 2pt/a | 99 | 83 | 79 | | 97 | 91 | 81 |

Cost Analysis

| Product | Rate | Cost per 1000 sq. ft. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Untreated Check | N/A | -- |
| Iron X | 25.2 oz/M | \$102.00 |
| A.D.I.O.S. | 1 lb product/gallon | \$202.74 |
| ICT Halo (name changed to Branch Creek Weed Shield) | 10 oz/M | \$6.58 |
| Fiesta Weed Killer | 25.2 fl oz/M | \$16.73 |
| Fiesta Weed Killer + Xiameter OFX-0309 | 12.6 oz/M | \$38.78 |
| Natria Lawn Weed and Disease Control | 25.2 fl oz/M | \$17.85 |
| Trimec Classic | 4 pt/A | \$0.61 |
| Borax | Spray to runoff | \$5.00/ 64 oz |
| EcoSmart Weed & Grass Killer | Spray to runoff | \$25/ 64 oz |
| AgraLawn Weed and Crab Killer | Shake on foliage | \$23/ 2 lb |
| Fiesta Weed Killer | 12.6 fl oz/M | \$8.37 |

Corn gluten meal is \$3-4/lb @30 lbs/1000 = \$75-100

Organic glyphosate alternatives (non-selective)



Organic alternatives to glyphosate applied to hybrid bermudagrass in central California

Credit: Maggie Reiter
 @maggie_reiter
 University of California
 Cooperative Extension

Comparison of Acetic Acid to Glyphosate for Weed Suppression in the Garden

Jacob C. Domenghini¹

ADDITIONAL INDEX WORDS. garden establishment, organic garden, vinegar

SUMMARY. Interest in organic vegetable gardening has increased in recent years. Organic growers are searching for alternatives to glyphosate for weed suppression. This study was conducted twice. Each data collection period lasted 132 days during the growing seasons of 2016 and 2017 in Richmond, KY. Treatments included application of glyphosate, vinegar [5% acetic acid (AA)], 20% horticulture grade vinegar (20% AA), 30% horticulture grade vinegar (30% AA), and a negative control. Treatments were applied in a factorial arrangement with two application periods (fall and spring or spring only). The percentage of weed cover within plots was evaluated visually with a 0–10 rating scale (0 = 0% weeds or 100% of the plot is dead; 5 = 50% weed growth; 10 = 100% of the plot is alive with weeds). All plots began the study with a rating of 10. After the initial treatment applications, visual ratings of the 5%, 20%, and 30% AA declined to a rating of 0 within 48 hours, whereas the glyphosate required 7 days ($P = 0.05$). Treatments were reapplied to part of the plots (subplots) in the spring when $\approx 50\%$ of the plot had regrown with weeds. Glyphosate required 71 to 80.8 days to reach 50% regrowth and required only one retreatment. The 20% and 30% AA applications required three (2016) and four (2017) retreatments. Glyphosate has proven to be more effective at weed control in vegetable gardens when compared with vinegar, although 20% AA and 30% AA are viable alternatives.

control weeds globally (Malik et al., 1989). With conservation tillage systems, glyphosate is commonly applied before planting (Bruff and Shaw, 1992) and has been successful at controlling weeds with some residual control (Buhler and Werling, 1989; Wilson and Worsham, 1988). Several studies have evaluated the effectiveness of glyphosate at controlling weeds in crop production systems (Culpepper, 2006; Griffith et al., 2006; Norris et al., 2001; Shaw and Arnold, 2002), whereas others have compared glyphosate with natural products to control weeds (Abouziena et al., 2008; Patton and Weisenberger, 2012; Young, 2004).

Research of the use of natural products to control weeds before garden establishment with continued control throughout the growing season is limited. Additionally, research comparing the efficacy of weed suppression treatments applied in the fall for a spring garden compared to spring-only weed

- Results indicated that glyphosate, when compared with AA, is the more effective weed suppression method.
- Although all three AA treatments (5%, 20%, and 30%) initially damaged weeds faster than glyphosate, AA did not control weeds for an extended period like glyphosate.
- The 20% and 30% AA applications required 3 to 4 treatments for equivalent control to glyphosate.

Table 1. Summary of the weed control products with active ingredients and manufacturer sources used during weed suppression studies in 2016 and 2017 in Richmond, KY.

| Weed control product | Product name | Concn in spray solution | Product source or manufacturer |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Acetic acid (5%) | Great Value distilled white vinegar | Undiluted | Walmart, Bentonville, AR |
| Acetic acid (20%) | Natural safe 20% vinegar | Undiluted | Factory Direct Chemicals, Long Island, NY |
| Acetic acid (30%) | Natural safe 30% vinegar | Undiluted | Factory Direct Chemicals |
| Glyphosate | FarmWorks 41% glyphosate plus | 1.6% a.i. | Ragan and Massey, Ponchatoula, LA |

Organic weed control synopsis

- Pro's

- Viable options available, with research ongoing
- Market niche products

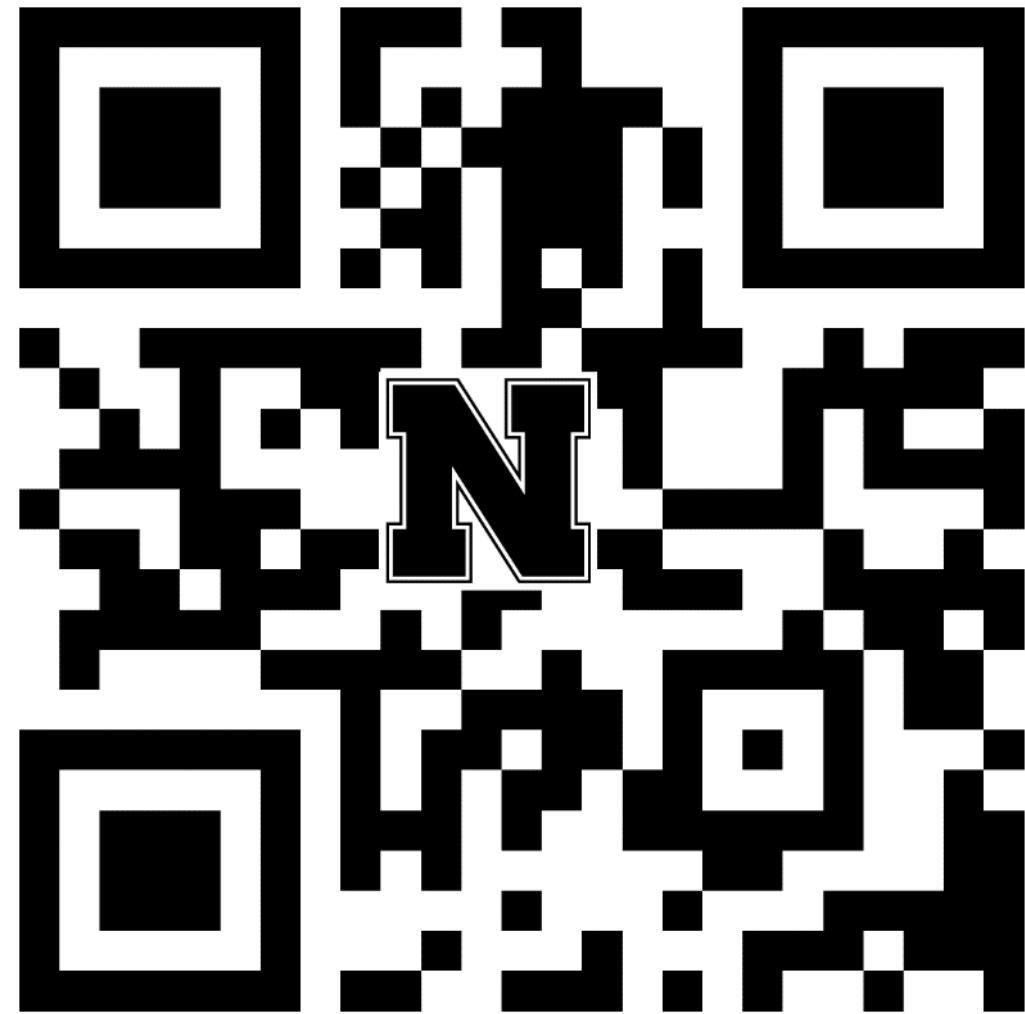
- Con's

- Product cost
- Labor cost
- Contact vs systemic
- Selectivity
- Efficacy

Turfgrass Weed Control for Professionals



https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?Item_Number=TURF-100



| | | | |
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Format: Book.

Sedge Control Herbicides

From - Turfgrass Weed Control for Professionals

Sedge Control and Turfgrass Tolerance Ratings


| Herbicide | Sedge Control | | | | Turf Tolerance | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Sedges and Kyllinga | | | | Cool-season | | | | | | Warm-season | | |
| | annual sedge | false-green kyllinga | purple nutsedge | yellow nutsedge | annual bluegrass | creeping bentgrass | fine fescue | Kentucky bluegrass | perennial ryegrass | tall fescue | bermudagrass | buffalograss | zoysiagrass |
| 2,4-D + fluroxypyr + triclopyr + sulfentrazone (Momentum 4-Score) | P | P | P | F | S | S | S | S | S | S | NR | NR | NR |
| 2,4-D + MCPA + dicamba + sulfentrazone (Triad SFZ Select) | P | P | P | F | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| 2,4-D + quinclorac + dicamba + sulfentrazone (Q4 Plus) | P | P | P | F | S | NR | S | S | S | S | S | NR | S |
| 2,4-D + triclopyr + dicamba + sulfentrazone (Foundation) | P | P | P | F | S | NR | S | S | S | S | NR | NR | NR |
| bentazon (Basagran T/O) | G | F-G | P | F | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| dimethenamid (Tower ¹) | G | G | F | F-G | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | S | S | S |
| dimethenamid + pendimethalin (FreeHand) | G | G | F | F-G | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | S | S | S |
| flazasulfuron (Katana) | G | G | G-E | G-E | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | S | S | S |
| halosulfuron (SedgeHammer) | G | F | G | G-E | NR | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| halosulfuron + dicamba (Yukon ²) | G | F | G | G-E | NR | S | S | S | S | S | S | S-I | S |
| imazapic (Plateau) | F | F | F | F | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | S | S | NR |
| imazaquin (Image 70DG) | G | G-E | G | F | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | S | NR | S |
| imazosulfuron (Celero) | G | E | G-E | G-E | NR | S | S | S | S | S | S | NR | S |
| mesotrione (Tenacity) | P | P | P | G | NR | NR | S | S | S | S | NR | S | NR |
| metolachlor (Pennant MAGNUM) | G | F | F | G | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | S | NR | S |

Other resources:

- <http://www.mobileweedmanual.com/> Jim Brosnan, Ph.D.



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Thank you!

