Weed control without synthetic herbicides

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2010 NY State passed "Child Safe Playing Fields Act"
 "pesticides cannot be applied to school or day-care playgrounds, turf, or playing fields"
 Allows for emergency applications.

 Dec 15, 2011 NJ "Safe Playing Fields Act" bill advances from Assembly Envir. & Solid Waste Committee
 State Senate & Assembly need to pass it by Jan 9, 2012

Outline

- Definitions
- Weed prevention
- Alternatives to synthetic herbicides
- 2009-11 Research project

Definitions:

Synthetic herbicides

Man-made chemicals such as 2, 4-D, quinclorac, dicamba, dithiopyr

Organic weed control

Using alternatives to synthetic herbicides to control weeds.

Weed prevention

Dense, actively growing turf out-competes most weeds
Use cultural practices to encourage turf
Proper fertility, drainage, irrigation, cultivation, mowing, etc.
Use "clean" seed, nursery stock, & mulches
Regularly overseed desirable grasses (late summer/early fall)

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" Ben Franklin





Alternatives to synthetic herbicides

- Do nothing
- Hand-pull
- BioHerbicides
- Thermal products
- Organic chemicals
- Other

Do nothing

Least expensive method
Customer must accept
Naturally
Some areas get few weeds (< 20%)
Some areas get many weeds (>80%)

No herbicides20 % weeds

Black medic



Crabgrass



Hand pull

- Can be expensive!
- Difficult to remove all parts of certain weeds
 - Clover
 - Ground ivy
 - Dandelion
- Easier to pull when moist or wet soils

- Vineyard GC, Martha's Vineyard (Jeff Carlson)
- Weed control is "final frontier" in organic turf
- Hand-pulls weeds
- Fill void with soil/seed mix
- 4 people 40-50 hrs/week
- (4 people)(45 hrs/wk)(20 wks)(\$12/hr) = \$43,200



Wild onion



Dandelion



Purple deadnettle in mulch



Hand-pull tools

 Weed Twister, Dandelion digger, Dandelion terminator

\$15-\$40













BioHerbicides

Sarritor

- Canada
- Naturally occurring dandelion control
- Sclerotinia minor fungus
- Excretes oxalic acid which is toxic to dandelions
- Effectiveness?
 - Dr. Watson, McGill UniversitySiva et. al 2011, Univ. of Guelph



Thermal weeders

- Use heat or flame
- Various techniques to supply the heat
- May require repeat application
- Auburn Univ, 2011

Flaming to reduce weed seed before turf establishment.





Electro Weeder
Inserts a heated spike into weed
Apply for 3-7 seconds
\$120



Weed Torch
Propane
Open flame
\$35





Green Steam
660 degree steam kills plants
Repeat application
\$4600





http://www.greensteam.ca

Weed Dragon – Flame weeder Apply when weed is 1-4 inches \$50 - \$200















Sunburst flame weeder

Propane

Boils water applied to leaf



The Waipuna hot foam system
Organic hot foam weed control
Large carbon footprint
Requires heating a tank of water
\$?
Availability ??



Organic chemicals

"Processed from naturally occurring products"

- Vinegar (Acetic acid) $C_2H_4O_2$
- Clove oil (about 85% Eugenol)
- Eugenol (extract from clove, cinnamon, basil, or bay leaf)
 C₁₀H₁₂O₂
- Citric acid $C_6H_8O_7$
- Lactic acid C₃H₆O₃
- Corn gluten meal
- Fatty acid soaps
- Fe HEDTA
 - Synthetic chelate
 - Organic molecule binding Fe

Other: Spot treat with salt

- E-zee Weeder
- Sweden
- Dehydrates & kills plant
 "organic" ???

30



Applicator tip



2009-11 Research Project

Objective

To evaluate broadleaf weed control in turfgrass using various alternatives to synthetic herbicides.

Materials & Methods

The site

- Doylestown retention basin
 Receives no broadleaf weed control
- Mowed 1X/week at 3 in.



Treatments: <u>Selective vs Non-selective</u>

- 1. Hand pull weeds
- 2. Burnout II spot treat
- 3. Weed-A-Tak spot treat
- 4. Vinegar spot treat
- 5. Compost topdressing
- 6. Corn gluten meal
- 7. Glyphosate spot treat
- 8. Burnout II spot treat then seed P. rye.
- 9. Synthetic Herbicide
- 10. Organic compound X spot treat
- 11. Ortho's Iron spot treat
- 12. Propane torch spot treat
- 13. Bayer Fatty acid spot treat
- 14. Borax
- 15. Control

Non-selective - injure or kill grass

2009 Treatments

Application Date

- 1. Hand pull weeds
- 2. Burnout II spot treat
- 3. Weed-A-Tak spot treat
- 4. Vinegar spot treat
- 5. Compost topdressing
- 6. Corn gluten meal
- 7. Synthetic Herbicide
- 8. Burnout II spot treat then seed P. rye.
- 9. Organic compound X spot treat
- 10. Glyphosate spot treat
- 11. Control

Sep 13, 20 * Sep 13, 29 ** Sep 13, 20 * Sep 13, 20 * Sep 13, 20 ** Sep 13, 20 **

* Only remaining weeds spot treated on Sep 20. ** Entire plot treated.

2010 Treatments

- 1. Hand pull weeds
- 2. Burnout II spot treat
- 3. Weed-A-Tak spot treat
- 4. Vinegar spot treat
- 5. Compost topdressing
- 6. Corn gluten meal
- 7. Glyphosate spot treat
- 8. Burnout II spot treat then seed P. rye.
- 9. Synthetic Herbicide
- 10. Organic compound X spot treat
- 11. Ortho's Iron spot treat
- 12. **Propane torch spot treat**
- 13. Bayer Fatty acid spot treat
- 14. Control

Application Date

Sep 25, Oct 8 * Sep 25, Oct 8 ** Sep 25, Oct 8 ** Sep 25, Oct 8 * Sep 25, Oct 8 * (seeded 9 Oct) Sep 25, Oct 8 * Sep 25, Oct 8 *

* Only remaining weeds spot treated on Oct 8. ** Entire plot treated.

2011 Treatments

l.	Hand pull weeds
2.	Burnout II spot treat
3.	Weed-A-Tak spot treat
k.	Vinegar spot treat
5.	Compost topdressing
<u>).</u>	Corn gluten meal
<i>.</i>	Glyphosate spot treat
3.	Burnout II spot treat then seed P. rye.
).	Synthetic Herbicide
10.	Organic compound X spot treat
1.	Ortho's Iron spot treat
2.	Propane torch spot treat
13.	Bayer Fatty acid spot treat
4.	Borax
5.	Control

Application Date

Aug 29, Sep 12 * Aug 29, Sep 12 ** Aug 29, Sep 12 ** Aug 29, Sep 12 * Aug 29, Sep 12 * (seeded 14 Sep) Aug 29, Sep 12 * Aug 29, Sep 12 *

* Only remaining weeds spot treated on Sep 12. ** Entire plot treated.

	Plot Plan for 2011 Alternatives to synthetic herbicides														Dr. Doug Linde		
	Site: Doylestown Hunt, Doylestown, PA																
	Forest																
	10	11	4	15	5	9	2	14	1	13	7	8	3	12	6		
Rep 1																	
	1	12	14	2	8	6	15	7	9	10	4	5	11	3	13		
Rep 2																	
	4	3	8	14	10	7	13	9	2	6	15	1	12	5	11		
Rep 3																	
	11	1	12	5	10	4	14	15	3	6	13	7	2	8	9		
Rep 4																	
	ROAD																

Randomized Complete Block Design

4 Reps.

■16 ft² plots
Evaluating weed control

• Weed by species in each plot **0**, 1, 2, 7, 14, 21, 28, 42, 70 DAIT (Days After Initial Treatment) ■ Stats. done on % weed cover Converted to % weed control [1-(Y/X)] * 100X = % weed cover in each plot before initial treatment Y = % weed cover on a specific DAIT



16 % Weeds:

- 5 % Broadleaf plantain
- 4 % Dandelion
- 2 % Nutsedge
- 2 % Knotweed
- 2 % White clover
- 1 % Oxalis

Treatments



<u>Hand pull weeds</u> ■ 0 DAIT conditions in 2009 ■ Soil very moist Weeds easier to pull

■ Able to get full plant





Burnout II - Ready to Use (RTU)





■ 1.9 gal / 1000 ft²



Weed-A-Tak (RTU)

Eu 2-1

Co

his product has not been registered by the United States Enviro ncy. Natura Products represents that this product qualifies for on under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide A

Active Ingredients:	2.0%
Phenethyl-Propionate	2.0%
Inert Ingredients:	

Call Toll Free: 1-800-523-2680 or visit our web site @ www.naturaproducts.c

■ 1.5 gal / 1000 ft²



5% <u>Acetic acid</u>
Diluted 1:1 with water
1.4 gal vinegar / 1000 ft²





<u>Compost topdressing</u>
DVC animal + plant waste
0.16 inches applied
1.4% N
4.2 lbs N/1000 ft²







Corn gluten meal 99% 10-0-0

- Pre-emerge effects
- **62** lbs/1000 ft² (6.2 lbs N)
- Multiple applications "required" \$\$\$

 Applying corn gluten meal to plot



<u>Glyphosate</u> (Roundup)

2 gal / 1000 ft²



<u>Burnout II</u> + seed perennial ryegrass after 2^{nd} application





■ 1.9 gal / 1000 ft²

Agway Lawn Weed Killer (RTU)





Organic compound X

Extracted from an organic material
Diluted 1:5 with water
2.7 gal / 1000 ft²



Ortho's Iron HEDTA (RTU)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT												
Iron HEDTA (FeHEDTA)												1.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS											*	98.5%
Total												100.0%

1.5 gal / 1000 ft²
Fiesta, Iron X, Bayer Natria...



Propane torch spot treat
Burn surface plant parts
16 oz gas covers 500 ft² ???



Bayer's fatty acid soap (RTU)



- 1.9 gal / 1000 ft²



Borax household cleaner

Sodium tetraborate
10 oz / 1000 ft²



FIFRA exempt Active Ingredients

NY and NJ? "Safe Playing Fields Act" Minimum Risk Pesticides

- Castor oil
- Cedar oil
- Cinnamon and cinnamon oil
- Citric acid
- Citronella and citronella oil
- Cloves and clove oil
- **Corn** gluten meal
- **Corn** oil
- Cottonseed oil
- Dried blood
- **_** Eugenol
- Garlic and garlic oil
- **Geraniol**
- **Geranium** oil
- Lauryl sulfate

- Lemongrass oil
- Linseed oil
- Malic acid
- Mint and mint oil
- Peppermint and peppermint oil
- **2**-Phenethyl propionate
- Potassium sorbate
- Putrescent whole egg solids
- Rosemary and rosemary oil
- Sesame and sesame oil
- Sodium chloride Sodium lauryl sulfate
- Soybean oil
- **Thyme and thyme oil**
- White pepper
- Zinc metal strips
 - Vinegar (on Inert list not AI list)
 - Fe HEDTA (not on any list)

- Others listed by NY & NJ
 - Boric acid
 - Silica gel
 - Diatomaceous earth

	Product \$							
<u>Treatment</u>	<u>per 10,000 ft²</u>							
Hand-pull	0							
Burnout II	183							
Weed-A-Tak	240							
Vinegar	15							
Compost	40							
Corn gluten meal	450							
Synthetic herb.	68							
Burnout + seed	240							
Glyphosate	93							
Organic X								
Ortho's Fe	240							
Torch	60							
Fatty acid	240							
Borax	10							
Control	0							

* Based on retail prices

Results

2011 Study

2 hours after application







Weed-A-Tak Burnout II





2 DAIT





Vinegar

Weed-A-Tak

7 DAIT

Burnout II

Hand pull



Weed-A-Tak

21 DAIT

Burnout II





Weed-A-Tak

70 DAIT

Burnout II

Hand pull

70 DAT







Weed-A-Tak





7 DAIT

Organic X

21 DAIT

















2011

Percent Weed C	Cover (%)								
Treatment	0 DAIT	1 DAIT	2 DAIT	7 DAIT	14 DAIT	21 DAIT	28 DAIT	42 DAIT	70 DAIT
TT 1 11	26 *	1	1	(1	10 1	2 1	7 1	10.1	10 1
Hand pull	26 a*	1 a	1 a	6 ab	IUab	5 abc	/ DC	IUab	10 ab
Burnout	30 a	8 abc	6 abc	7 ab	12 abc	6 abc	9 bc	14 b	17 abc
Weed-A-Tak	22 a	5 ab	4 ab	5 a	7 a	2 ab	4 abc	7 ab	10 ab
Vinegar	34 a	21 bcdef	20 cde	22 bcd	26 bcde	10 bc	12 c	16 bc	17 abc
Compost	32 a	32 ef	32 e	34 d	38 def	38 d	39 d	43 d	40 cd
Corn Gluten	38 a	38 f	38 e	38 d	41 ef	39 d	40 d	38 cd	31 bcd
Glypho	37 a	37 a	37 е	5 a	5 a	2 ab	3 ab	17 bc	30 bcd
Burnout+seed	27 a	9 abcde	7 abcd	11 abc	16 abcd	3 abc	5 abc	5 ab	6 a
Syn. Herb.	19 a	19 bcdef	19 de	12 abc	3 a	1 a	1 a	2 a	3 a
Х	40 a	40 f	40 e	42 d	53 f	53 d	56 d	54 d	44 d
Ortho's Fe	26 a	26 def	12 bcd	7 ab	7 a	1 a	3 abc	4 ab	5 a
Torch	23 a	23 cdef	5 abc	8 ab	10 ab	3 abc	5 bc	11 ab	14 ab
Fatty acid	29 a	11 abcde	8 abcd	9 ab	13 abc	3 abc	6 bc	15 bc	13 ab
Borax	33 a	33 f	33 e	27 cd	29 cdef	11 c	13 c	16 bc	15 abc
Control	36 a	36 f	36 e	36 d	41 ef	39 d	41 d	40 d	38 cd
* Means followe	ed by same let	tter within colum	n are not significa	ntly different.					

Stats done with square root transformed data and separated with Tukey's HSD (a = 0.05)
2011 Percent weed control: 28 DAIT



Means separated with Tukey's HSD (0.05)

2011 Percent weed control



Weed resurgence



21 DAIT

2011 Turf quality



Days after Initial Treatment

2010 Percent weed control



(Reapplied 14 DAIT)

2010 Turf quality



Days after Initial Treatment

2009 Percent weed control



2009 Turf quality



Days after Initial Treatment

Controlled weeds without reducing turf quality. Controlled weeds with temporary reduction in turf quality

- 1. Hand pull weeds
- 2. Burnout II spot treat
- 3. Weed-A-Tak spot treat
- 4. Vinegar spot treat
- 5. Compost topdressing
- 6. Corn gluten meal
- 7. Glyphosate spot treat
- 8. Burnout II spot treat then seed P. rye.
- 9. Synthetic Herbicide
- 10. Organic compound X spot treat
- 11. Ortho's Iron spot treat
- 12. Propane torch spot treat
- 13. Bayer Fatty acid spot treat
- 14. Borax (1st yr)
- 15. Control

Results Summary

- Most methods resulted in > 60% control.
- Multiple applications may be necessary—weed resurgence.
- Various methods injured or killed grass as well.
- Various methods controlled weeds as well as synth. herb.
 Fe HEDTA (Ortho's iron) shows promise
 - Seeding into dead spots increases control and quality

Incorporating into turf program

- Experiment with methods & products
- Cost analysis (products & labor)
- Customer analysis
 - Do they want it?
 - What quality of turf will they accept?
 - Will they pay more?

Summary

Definitions

- Weed prevention
- Alternatives to synthetic herbicides
 2009-11 Research project

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