



Result Demonstration Report

2019 Herbicide Comparison Study for Controlling Greenbrier, Maypop, False Indigo, and Berry Vines in Forage Systems

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Summary

Herbicides have been proven to be an effective method for controlling weeds in warn season forage systems. Greenbrier, Maypop, False Indigo, and Berry Vines are very tough weed to control in pastures. Producers face many choices when selecting various products to be used in forage systems for adequate weed control. There are new products on the market and/are coming new to the market. I want to note that the herbicide rates for plots 2 and 3 are for spot treatment only.

Objective

The objective of this result demonstration was to compare herbicide effectiveness on greenbrier, maypop, false indigo, and berry vine weed control in warm-season forage systems.

Materials and Methods

Materials and rates of herbicides used for this experiment are shown in Table 1. The trial was a strip trial that was not replicated. Plots were treated on June 12, 2019 using a tractor and sprayer calibrated at 15 gallons per acre rate. Plot size was 30 x 50 feet

Time: 1p.m.-4 p.m. Air Temperature: 92° Soil Temperature: 88° Relative Humidity: 90%

Wind: South to South at 6 MPH

Cloud Cover: 40%

Table I. Herbicide & Rates Used in Study

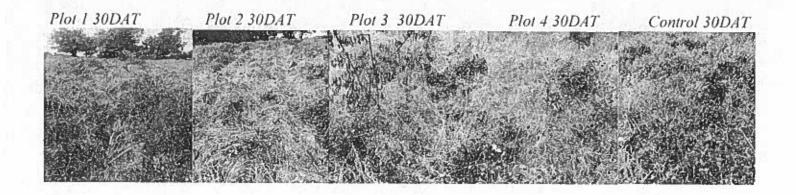
Plot	Herbicide & Rate/Acre	
1	MezaVue @ 24 oz/acre	
2	MezaVue @ 32 oz/acre	
3	Grazon Next HL @ 2% V/V (38.4 oz/15 gallons water) plus Remedy @ 2% V/V (38.4 oz/15 gallons water)	
4	Chaparral @ 6.6 oz/100 gallon water = 0.99 oz/15 gal water	

Results and Discussion

Plots were treated on June 12, 2019 using a pull-behind sprayer with a cluster nozzle. Sprayer was calibrated to apply 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Plot ratings were evaluated at approximately 30 & 60 Days after treatment (DAT). The results are in Table II. Table III shows the cost of each individual treatment for one-acre rate of tank mix.

Table II. Percent Control for 30 & 60 Days after Treatment

Plot	Herbicide/ Rate	30 DAT	60DAT
1	MezaVue @ 24 oz/acre	95%	60%
2	MezaVue @ 32 oz/acre	95%	98%
3	Grazon Next HL @ 2% V/V (38.4 oz/15 gallons water) plus Remedy @ 2% V/V (38.4 oz/15 gallons water)	95%	98%
4	Chaparral @ 6.6 oz/100 gallon water = 0.99 oz/15 gal water	90%	98%



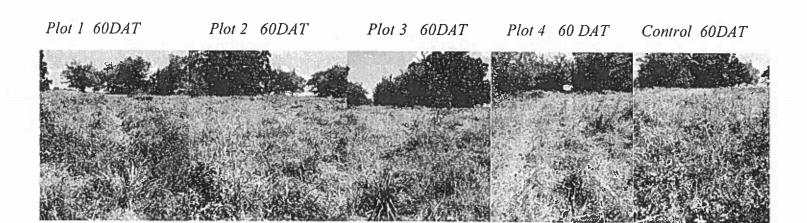


Table III. 2019 Herbicide Comparison Study for Controlling Greenbrier, Maypop, False Indigo, and Berry Vines Cost/Acre

Herbicide (s) and Application Rates	Cost (\$)/Acre	
MezaVue @ 24 oz/acre	\$26.16/Acre	
MezaVue @ 32 oz/acre	\$34.88/Acre	
Grazon Next HL @ 2% V/V (38.4 oz/15 gallons water) \$14.59	\$37.25/Acre	
Plus		
Remedy @ 2% V/V (38.4 oz/15 gallons water) \$22.66		
Chaparral @ 6.6 oz/100 gallon water = 0.99 oz/15 gal water	\$6.94/Acre	

^{*} Costs from Rozell Sprayers & Manufacturing and Red River Specialties (December 5, 2019) for Herbicide Only no, Surfactant MezaVue = \$140 per gallon = \$140/128 oz = \$1.09/ ounce x 24 oz per acre rate = \$26.16 per acre

MezaVue = \$140 per gallon = \$140/128 oz = \$1.09/ ounce x 32 oz per acre rate = \$34.88 per acre

GrazonNext HL = \$49.00 per gallon = \$49.00/128 oz = \$0.38/ounce x 38.4 ounce per acre = \$14.59 per acre

Remedy Ultra = \$75.00/gal = \$75.00/128 = \$0.59/ounce x 38.4 ounce per acre = \$22.66 per acre

Chaparral = \$124 per 20 oz = \$6.20 per ounce x 6.6 ounce per 100 gallon rate = \$40.92 per 100 gallons water, 6.6 oz /100 gallons water = 0.066 oz per gallon x 15 gallons spray solution per acre = 0.99 oz per 15 gallons of spray solution = \$6.20 x 1.12 oz per 15 gallons water = \$6.94 per acre rate

Conclusions

This is the first year of a multi-county research trial. Very positive results have occurred. More research needs to be conducted to get an accurate account on which herbicides would be effective in controlling greenbrier, maypop, false indigo, and berry vines in warm-season forage systems.

Acknowledgements

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Trade names of commercial products used in this report is included only for better understanding and clarity. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas AgriLife Extension Service and the Texas A&M University System is implied. Readers should realize that results from one experiment do not represent conclusive evidence that the same response would occur where conditions vary.